

**HOSPITAL WASTE MANAGEMENT AT
YANGON GENERAL HOSPITAL (2017)**

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ABSTRACT

A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted with the objective of assessing the current situation of hospital waste management (HWM) in selected twelve units of the Yangon General Hospital, 2017. There were twelve healthcare providers participating in quantitative study including nine ward sisters and three administrative officers. Assessment of current situation of HWM was done with observation checklists and key informant interviews were also carried out with seven participants who are responsible for HWM. In quantitative study, all respondents had not received training on the HWM. Plastic bags were highest requirement of support for facilities (83.3%). Among selected twelve units, the most type of hospital waste was general waste (100%). Chemical waste and pathological waste were (8.3%) each. For color coding system, using correct color for general waste collection was (25%) and sharp waste was (8.3%). All general waste was collected with plastic bin (100%). Sharp waste was collected with used water bottles mostly (83.3%) and safety boxes (8.3%). Infectious waste was collected mostly with plastic bin (83.3%). Hospital waste was transported with plastic bin with wheel (41.7%) and trolley (33.3%) in the hospital. Final disposal method was by municipality (100%). Regarding the health education about HWM, (50%) of the respondents received health education from CME and (41.7%) received from seniors. Supervision for HWM was weak as only (8.3%) of the respondents got supervision from administrators weekly and remaining (91.7 %) was supervised occasionally. Regarding the quantification of waste, selected units produced a total of 707.9 kg/day of general waste and 34.45kg/day of hazardous waste i.e., general waste was 95 % and 5% was hazardous waste. The average waste generation of the selected seven units was 0.8kg/bed/day. During KII, the respondents accepted that hospital waste is important for healthcare personals and public. They identified the need for proper health education and training programs. Based on the findings, there should be adequate human resources and facilities support regarding the HWM process. Proper health education and training programs are necessary for proper HWM.