

Bio Medical Waste Management Case Study NCT - Delhi Foreword

Bio-medical waste is an issue of growing concern since it is a source for contamination and pollution, capable of causing diseases and illness either through direct contact or indirectly through contamination of soil, ground water, surface water and air. The health care establishments are integral part of life support system. Improper disposal of waste generated from such establishments can have direct and indirect health impacts as well as pose potential threat to the surrounding environment, persons handling it and the public in general.

There is an urgent need to improve upon the medical waste management practices in the country based on systematic and scientific planning of medical waste disposal.



The Govt. of India has enacted Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 making it mandatory for disposal of medical waste in the prescribed manner. There are various technologies available for treatment of medical waste. Thermal processes of treatment such as autoclaving, microwaving and incineration are effective for treatment of most types of hospital waste. However, these treatment technologies should be operated as per guidelines to achieve the standards prescribed. The present report seeks to collate information on status of medical waste management and, in particular, methodology of testing autoclaves/Thermoclaves using *Bacillus stearothermophilus* spores.

We hope that the report will be useful to all concerned with Bio-medical waste management.

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