

Knowledge, Attitude and  
Practices of Healthcare  
Personnel and possible  
barriers towards Bio-Medical  
Waste Management. A  
Cross-Sectional Study in  
Karachi.

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# Objectives:

- To assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Bio-Medical Waste Management among Healthcare Personnel.

# Introduction:

## What is Bio-Medical Waste?

- **Definition:** “Any Waste that is produced during diagnosis, treatment or immunization of Human Beings or Animals or in the research activities.”

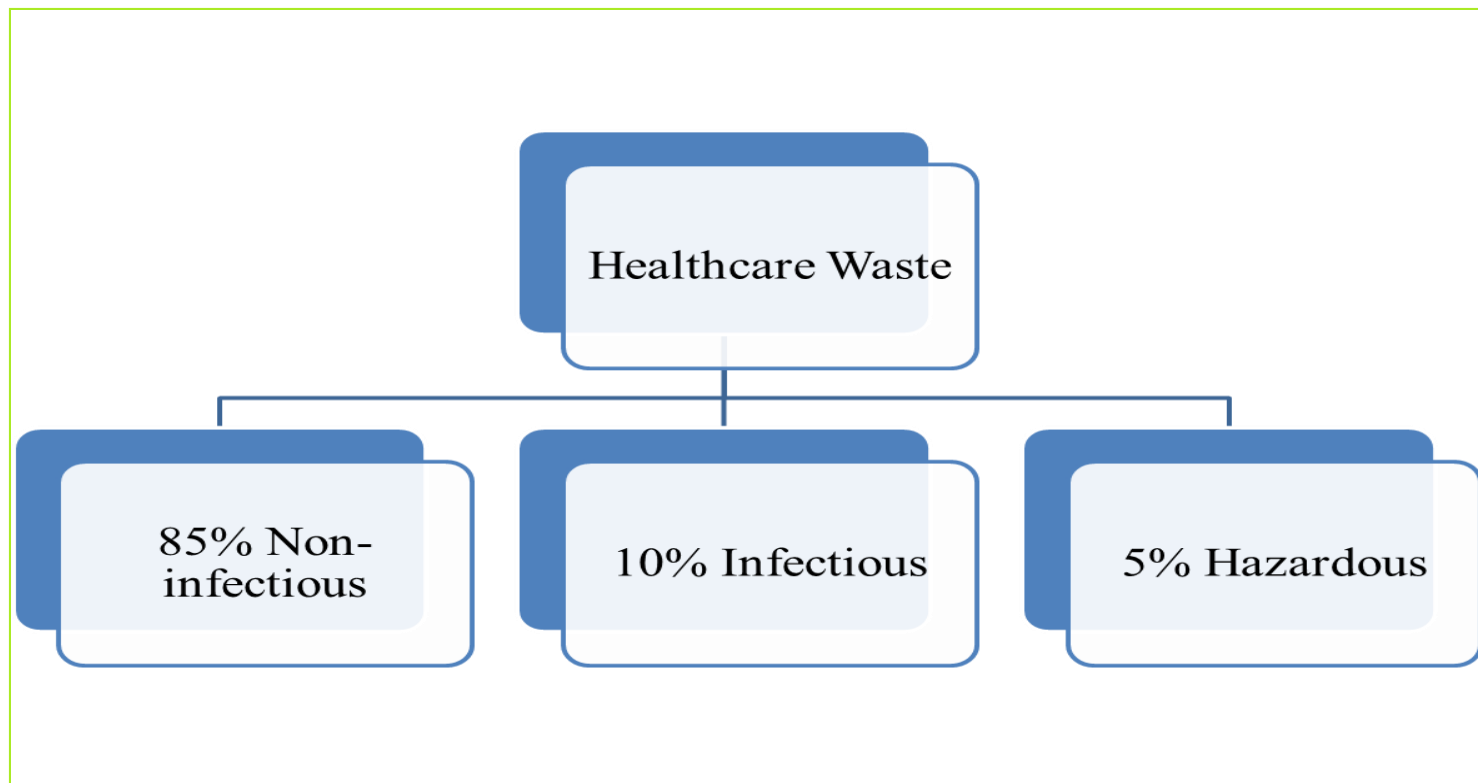
# Who Generate BMW?

Waste generated by

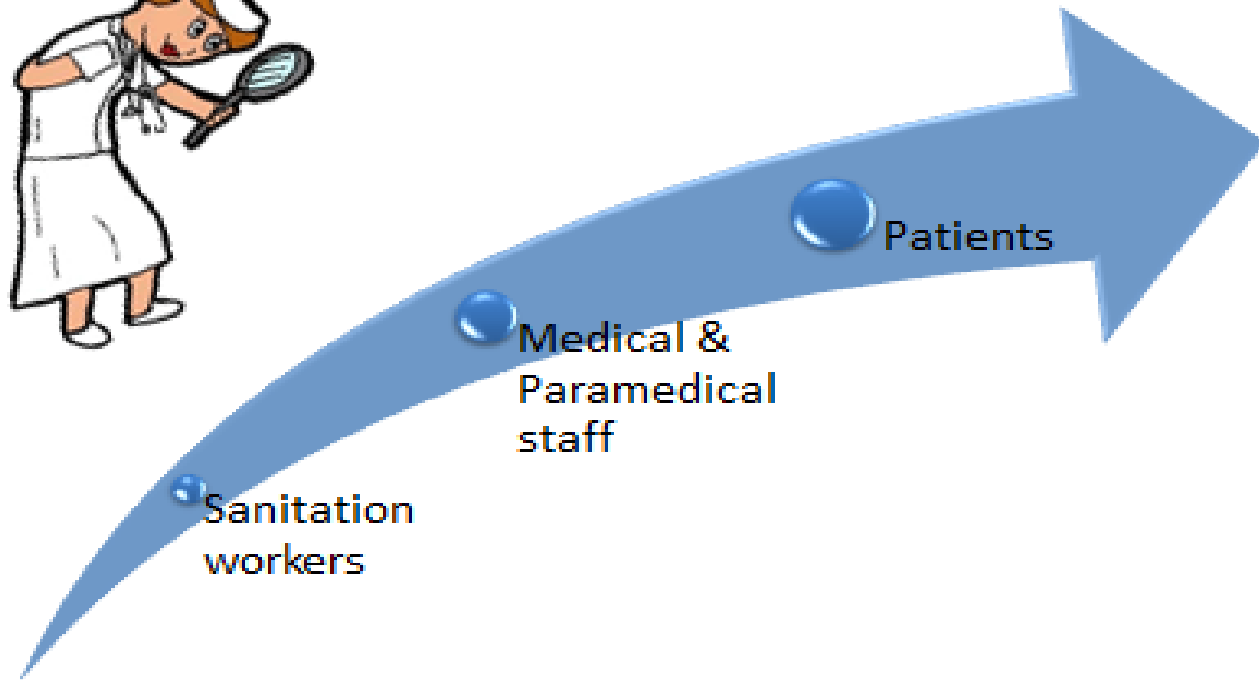
- Healthcare Facilities
- Research Facilities
- Laboratories



# Healthcare Waste Characterization



# Categories of Persons Exposed to Risk of Infection



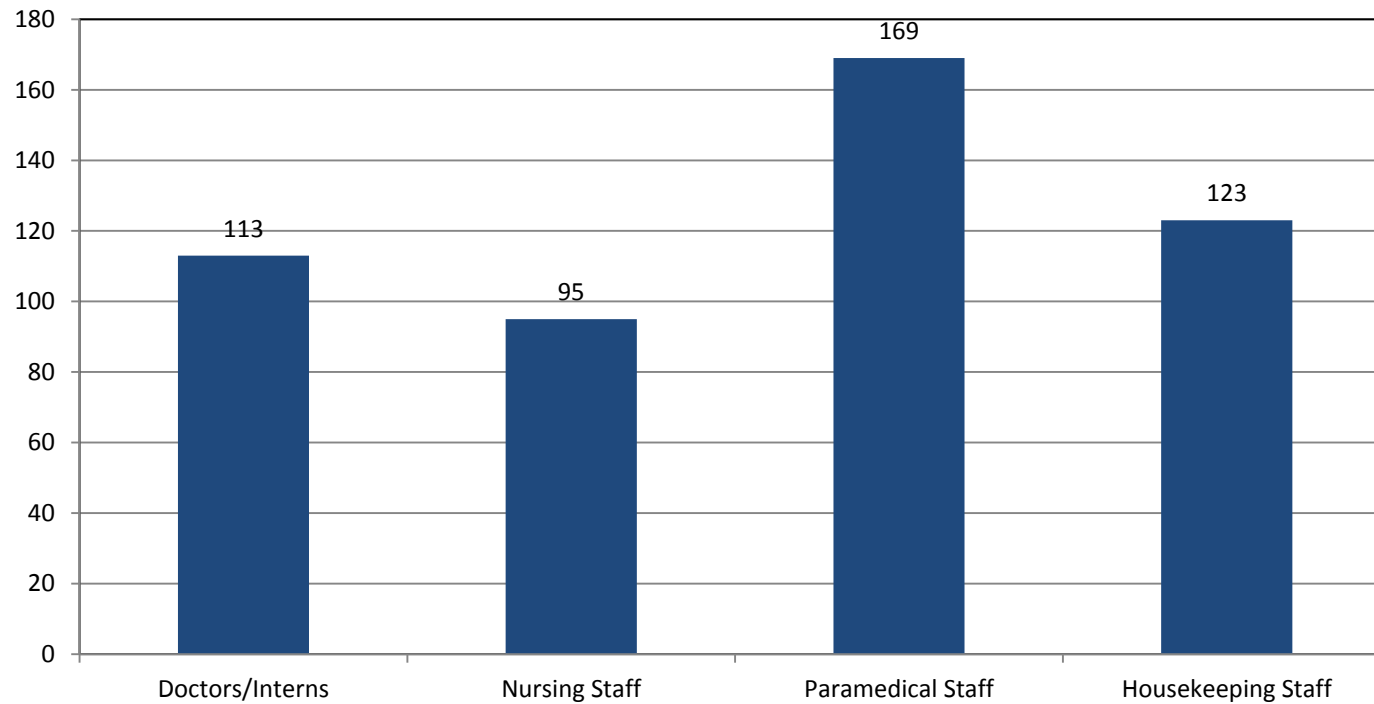
- Hospital is the place where infectious BMW is being produced due to the providing of medical care services to the patients.
- BMW is the second dangerous waste in the world that need to be correctly disposed by trained health care staff.
- In Pakistan, there is lack of information related to infectious biomedical waste management.

# Material and Methods

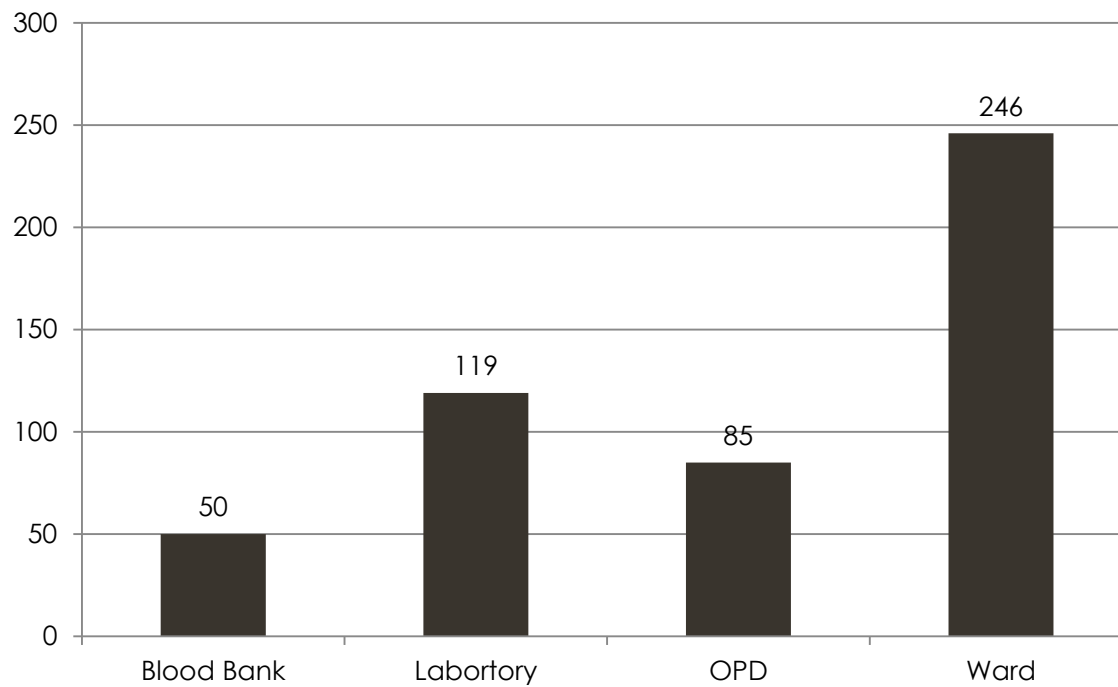
- Cross-sectional Study.
- The Study conducted from December 2016 to June 2017.
- Sample size of 500 participate was calculated through Open Epi Software.
- The data was tabulated and interpreted done by using percentage through SPSS 21.



# Results: Frequency Distribution of Participates:



# Frequency Distribution of Departments.



- Age Range of participants 20-50 years.
- 359(71.8%) Male and 141 (28.2%) Female.
- Tertiary Care 240(48%),Secondary Care 150(30%) and Primary Care 110(22%).
- Only 39.4% participants received training for BMW Management.
- Response Rates:
  - Doctors: 17.07%
  - Nurses: 13.66%
  - Paramedical Staff: 26.6%
  - Housekeeping Staff:20.9%

- Although, the results of this study demonstrated a lack of knowledge and awareness of aspects of BMW Management among healthcare personnel who work in different healthcare settings.

# Conclusion:

- The results provides the hospitals authorities with data upon which they can develop a strategy for improving BMW Management.
- Practices among BMW were not found up to the standards in the hospital settings and were not following the proper guidelines and WHO rules.