

CHAPTER-8 BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Atia Arzoo

atia.arzoo@cutm.ac.in

Department of Chemistry, School of Applied Sciences, **Centurion University of Technology and Management, Odisha, India**

Abstract

Due to the increase of population rate, hospitality facilities also increased. As the number of hospitals increases in this area, huge amount of biomedical wastes are released from different hospitality activities. Different types of wastes are generated from health-care units includes general wastes, infectious, bio-medical, pathological, anatomical, chemical waste, wastes containing heavy metals and radioactive substances etc. Some of the biomedical waste are included among the most hazardous waste and recognized as potentially harmful for environment as well as all living organisms. This chapter is going to analyse the characteristics of biomedical waste and the impacts of different types of biomedical waste on environment as well as human health and also explained detailed methodologies to find out the ways by which it can be managed.

8.1 Introduction

Biomedical wastes are such type of waste which are found in different states of matter such as solid, gas or liquid waste. These wastes are including containers and any packaging products which are produced during treatment of all animals including human beings or in some research & development activities or sometimes during the production of bio-products¹. Such wastes have increased alarmingly in recent decades due to rapid increase of health care units as well as the use of different disposable medical product like cotton, globes, syringes etc. ². There are a huge amount of wastes are generated from health care units such as waste includes disposable syringes, needles, infectious wastes, pathological wastes, anatomical, chemical wastes containing harmful chemicals like heavy metals and radioactive waste etc. Biomedical wastes are also recognized as most hazardous wastes across many communities due to its adverse impacts on