



The Medical Waste Management issues, challenges and solution in Indian perspective.

1 Rajroop Singh Chahal,
Associate Professor, C.R.A College,
Sonipat, HR

2 Abhishek Chahal,
Associate Solution Advisor,
Deloitte USI

Abstract: The healthcare sector in India is quickly emerging and developing as an essential pillar of the economy due to technological developments, demographic changes, and legislative changes. This sector is continuously growing in terms of revenue as well as employment opportunities. The amount of medical waste created by the healthcare sector has also increased enormously to 656 tons per day during COVID and after that. As a result of this progression, medical waste has seriously threatened the environment and public health if it is not managed correctly. The paper will examine the current situation of medical waste management in the healthcare sector, the difficulties the healthcare sector is experiencing in managing medical waste and possible solutions to these issues.

Keywords: Medical Waste, Environment, Hazardous Waste, Sustainability

Introduction:

The healthcare sector provides a vital service that cures, treats and protects the lives of patients with a wide range of medical disorders. The healthcare sector has changed significantly due to technological, population, and legislative changes. The amount of medical waste created by healthcare facilities has increased enormously, up to 656 tons per day during the COVID period and after that. As a result of this progression, medical waste is a severe threat to the environment and public health if it is not managed correctly. Medical waste must be appropriately addressed to safeguard public health, lessen environmental effects, and ensure regulatory compliance. Medical waste management is a crucial but sometimes ignored part of healthcare. The creation of medical waste is an inevitable result of healthcare operations. Still, if it is not adequately handled, it may pose significant threats to human health and the environment. If medical waste is not correctly disposed of, it may include dangerous substances, including germs, medicines, and radioactive elements that represent a significant risk to human health. Also, if medical waste is improperly handled and disposed of, it can contribute to environmental damage. Thus, it is essential to manage medical waste effectively to safeguard both human health and the environment. Yet, controlling medical waste poses several difficulties, especially in low- and middle-income nations with few resources. Healthcare institutions' significant issues with handling medical waste include inadequate infrastructure, a lack of knowledge and training among healthcare professionals, and insufficient legislation and enforcement.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, several measures have been put in place to enhance medical waste management, including employing cutting-edge technology for waste treatment and disposal. Solving the issues with medical waste management in healthcare institutions worldwide is a big challenge. It requires developing new technology and process which can help properly dispose of this waste at a lower cost.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the present scenario of medical waste management
2. To understand the advancement in medical waste management
3. To examine the challenges faced by the healthcare sector in Waste Management.
4. To provide suggestions for efficient medical waste management in the healthcare sector.

Limitations of the Study:

- **Data accuracy and reliability:** The accuracy and reliability of the data used in this study are dependent on the sources from which they were obtained. There may be discrepancies in the data due to differences in measurement techniques, definitions, and data collection methods.

- **Scope and depth of analysis:** The scope and depth of research may be limited by data availability. Some data may not be publicly available, or the scope of the data may be limited to specific geographic regions or periods.
- **Bias and subjectivity:** The data used in this study may be subject to discrimination and subjectivity. The analysis of the data can be the result of the researcher's personal biases, assumptions, or preconceptions.
- **Lack of primary data:** As this study primarily focused on secondary data, there is a lack of preliminary data collected directly from the healthcare sector or waste management agencies. This limits the ability to assess the specific challenges and opportunities for medical waste management.

It is essential to acknowledge that the findings and conclusions drawn from this study are carefully considered within the context of these limitations.

Background:

Medical waste is any waste generated by healthcare facilities that contain infectious, hazardous or otherwise harmful materials. This includes needles, syringes, sharps, contaminated materials, and other items that can cause harm to public health and the environment. The proper management of medical waste neither includes the collection, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of medical waste in a way that harms human life or the environment.

The amount of medical waste created by healthcare facilities has increased enormously, up to 656 tons per day during COVID and after that. As a result of this progression, Medical waste is a severe threat to the environment and public health if it is not managed correctly. To safeguard public health, lessen the environmental effect, and ensure regulatory compliance, medical waste must be managed properly

The overview of the Indian Healthcare Sector:

The healthcare sector in India is one of the fastest-growing sectors of the Indian economy, playing an essential role in economic development. A brief overview of the healthcare sector in India is as below:-

1. The healthcare sector has grown from 2016 to 2022 with a CAGR of 22%.
2. India's healthcare sector will reach around USD 560 billion by 2025.
3. The healthcare sector has a share of almost 35% of the total gross written premium earned in the country.
4. As per the India Tourism Statistics 2020, nearly 697300 tourists came for medical treatment in India during FY 2019.
5. India has been ranked 10th in the Medical Tourism Index (MTI) for 2020-2021 out of 46.
6. The e-health market size is expected to reach USD 10.6 billion by 2025.
7. As per the latest information placed before the Parliament, the doctor population ratio in India is 1:854, including 80% of 12.68 lacks registered allopathic doctors and 5.65 lakh AYUSH doctors.
8. The FDI inflow for drugs and pharmaceuticals between April 2020 and June 2022 stood at USD 19.90 Billion.
9. The total number of the medical college in India was 612 in July 2022
10. The total spending by the public sector (including both central and State Govt.) as per the latest economic survey placed before Parliament has touched 2.2 % of GDP for 2022.

Literature Review

World Health Organization. (2014). Safe management of wastes from healthcare activities (2nd ed.). Geneva: World Health Organization. This report provides suggestions for medical waste management. The information covered a wide range of healthcare waste management issues, i.e. waste reduction, segregation, storage, transportation, and disposal. This report also suggested some guidelines that can help the healthcare sector and compliance to protect public health and the environment.

Oke, I. A., Fagbohun, G. A., & Okareh, O. T. (2017). Medical waste management practices in Nigerian hospitals: A case study. *Waste Management*, 63, 29-36.

This paper discusses medical waste management practices in Nigerian hospitals. In this paper, the writer thought that the healthcare workers had limited knowledge of medical waste management practices and that there were significant gaps in the infrastructure and resources available for waste management in Nigerian hospitals.

Ghosh, P. K., Ghosh, S., & Chattopadhyay, J. (2019). Medical waste management in India: A review. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 232, 1-10. This paper discusses the challenges the healthcare sector faces in managing medical waste, including inadequate infrastructure, lack of training and awareness among healthcare workers, and inadequate regulations and enforcement. The paper also highlights some successful initiatives implemented to improve medical waste management in India.

Saini, S., Nagaraju, B., & Sharma, R. (2017). Healthcare waste management in India: Critical appraisal. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 38(3), 316-337.

This paper discusses the challenges faced by the healthcare sector in managing medical waste and some of the initiatives implemented to improve healthcare waste management in India, including the use of technology and public-private partnerships.

Meena, R., Chakraborty, A., & Pradhan, B. (2019). Hospital waste management in India: A systematic review. *Journal of Health Management*, 21(4), 540-555.

This paper describes and reviews in detail the literature on hospital waste management in India and identifies the various challenges faced by the healthcare sector in managing medical waste.

Ali, M., Wang, W., & Chaudhry, N. (2017). Review of current practices and recent developments in healthcare waste management: Worldwide research trends and future challenges. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 197, 106-115.

This study comprehensively reviews practices and developments in healthcare waste management worldwide. The authors reviewed the literature on healthcare waste management and suggested the challenges faced by the healthcare sector for medical waste management. The paper also discusses some recent developments in healthcare waste management and identifies future challenges that need to be addressed to improve healthcare waste management worldwide.

Lin, Y., Xu, Y., Xue, Y., & Liu, X. (2019). Medical waste management in China: A case study of Nanjing. *Waste Management*, 84, 326-334.

This paper describes the medical waste management situation in Nanjing. It discusses the challenges the healthcare sector faces in managing medical waste, including inadequate infrastructure and resources, lack of awareness and training among healthcare workers, and inadequate regulations and enforcement. The paper also discusses initiatives implemented to improve medical waste management in Nanjing, i.e., using advanced technologies and disposal treatment for medical waste.

Islam, M. M., & Joardder, M. U. H. (2017). Medical waste management: A review. *Materials Today: Proceedings*, 4(2), 383-388.

This paper discussed the medical waste management practices used worldwide. The authors review the literature on medical waste management and discuss the challenges healthcare facilities face in managing medical waste. The paper also discusses some initiatives implemented to improve medical waste management worldwide and identifies areas for future research.

In brief, based on the literature review of these research papers, I can say that medical waste management is a significant issue that requires the immediate attention of the healthcare sector worldwide. These studies suggest that the challenges of medical waste management include inadequate infrastructure and resources, lack of awareness and training among healthcare workers, and inadequate regulations and enforcement. However, various initiatives have been implemented to improve medical waste management, such as using advanced technologies for waste treatment and disposal.

The above literature review suggests that effective medical waste management requires a multi-faceted approach that involves improving infrastructure, increasing awareness and training among healthcare workers, and enforcing regulations. Furthermore, applying new technologies can help improve the efficiency and effectiveness of medical waste management.

Challenges Faced by Healthcare Sector:

The healthcare sector is an important segment which plays a very active role in the overall development of an economy. Despite the importance of this sector, the medical waste is a significant threat to human life and the environment. Now a day, the medical waste management has become a big challenge for the healthcare sector. Some of the key challenges include:

Lack of proper waste segregation: One of the biggest challenges faced in healthcare facilities' waste management systems is the lack of proper waste segregation. Waste segregation ensures that waste is segregated as per norms and disposed of safely and effectively. However, the healthcare sector faces difficulty in segregating waste, as the segregation process of waste generated in the healthcare sector is very complex. Improper waste segregation can lead to contamination and increase the risk of infection.

Inadequate waste collection and storage: Inadequate waste collection and storage is another challenge faced in healthcare facilities' waste management systems. Healthcare facilities generate a large volume of waste, which must be collected and stored correctly before being transported for disposal. However, inadequate waste collection and storage can lead to overflowing bins and an increased risk of exposure to hazardous waste. This can also lead to the accumulation of debris in non-designated areas, further increasing the risk of contamination. Inadequate waste collection and storage can also create a breeding ground for pests and vermin, further increasing the risk of infection.

Limited financial resources: The healthcare sector may have limited financial resources to invest in waste management infrastructure, equipment, and training. This can lead to sub-optimal waste management practices and an increased risk of exposure to hazardous waste. For example, if a healthcare sector lacks the equipment and infrastructure to manage hazardous waste properly, it can cause contamination and exposure to hazardous waste. Limited financial resources can also make it difficult for healthcare facilities to invest in staff training and education regarding proper waste management practices.

Regulatory compliance: The healthcare sector must comply with rules and regulations related to waste management, and non-compliance with these rules and regulations can lead to penalties, fines, and other legal consequences. Compliance with rules requires the healthcare sector to implement proper waste management practices and procedures, which can be costly and time-consuming. Compliance with laws can also need healthcare facilities to invest in specialized equipment and infrastructure, which can be very expensive for the healthcare sector.

Lack of education: Healthcare workers and other staff members have limited education regarding proper waste management practices. This leads to improper handling and disposal of hazardous waste, increasing the risk of contamination. Adequate education and training for healthcare workers and staff members are critical to ensure that waste is handled and disposed of safely and effectively per the rules and regulations.

Lack of Awareness: Many healthcare sector stakeholders lack awareness of the risks posed by medical waste and the importance of proper waste management. This leads to poor handling, storage, and disposal practices, which can cause the risk of exposure to infectious and hazardous waste.

Limited Resources: Healthcare facilities may lack the necessary resources to effectively manage medical waste, including funding, staff, and equipment. This can result in delayed or inadequate medical waste management practices.

Inadequate Training: Healthcare workers are not adequately trained in medical waste management, including proper handling, storage, and disposal practices which leads to improper handling and disposal of medical waste, which causes the risk of exposure to infectious and hazardous waste.

Sustainability: Healthcare facilities are under increasing pressure to adopt sustainable practices, including reducing waste and implementing environmentally responsible management practices. This can be challenging in the face of limited resources and the need to maintain compliance with regulatory requirements.

The challenges mentioned above are significant because these have direct negative impacts, on the one hand, on human life and the other hand, on the environment. Improper waste management will cause the spread of infectious diseases and exposure to hazardous waste, which will have serious health issues not only for health workers but also for all stakeholders. In addition, inadequate waste management will also adversely affect soil, water and air due to greenhouse gas emissions.

Moreover, addressing these challenges is essential for creating a safe and sustainable healthcare system. Proper waste management practices not only protect human health and the environment but can also reduce healthcare costs by preventing the spread of infectious diseases and reducing the risk of injuries associated with hazardous waste. Furthermore, implementing effective waste management practices can help healthcare facilities comply with regulations, improve their reputation, and enhance sustainability.

Therefore, it is very significant to understand the importance of medical waste management and to address the challenges faced by the healthcare sector as soon as possible for safe and effective management of medical waste to ensure the best contribution of the healthcare sector in achieving the goal of sustainable development.

Potential Solutions:

There are several potential solutions to mitigate the risks posed by the healthcare industry waste management challenges. The practical solution is to implement proper waste segregation and labelling practices. The proper segregation and labelling of waste will reduce the risk of exposure to hazardous chemicals and prevent cross-contamination. The appropriate segregation will ensure that the waste is disposed of appropriately and per the norms laid down by the regulators. This can be achieved by providing training and education to healthcare workers and implementing clear segregation and labelling systems based on waste disposal guidelines.

Another potential solution is to adopt innovative waste treatment technologies to reduce the hazardous level of medical waste in the healthcare sector. Technologies such as autoclaving, microwave disinfection, and chemical treatment can be used to safely and effectively treat medical waste, reducing its volume and hazardous nature and the risk of exposure to harmful materials.

Furthermore, reducing the volume of waste generated in the first place can also be an effective solution. This can be achieved with the help of the implementation of waste reduction strategies, i.e., recycling, reusing, and repurposing materials where possible. For example, medical devices and equipment can be sterilized and reused rather than disposed of after one use, reducing the total waste generated.

In addition, it is essential to create effective waste management policies and regulations to guide the healthcare sector's waste management practices. These policies can be developed at the national or regional level. They should outline the responsibilities of the healthcare sector in waste management, the proper disposal methods for different types of waste, and the penalties for non-compliance.

Implementing effective waste management practices that include proper waste segregation, innovative treatment technologies, waste reduction strategies, and the development of policies and regulations, which help to mitigate the risks posed by the challenges faced in the healthcare sector during waste management. By addressing these challenges, the healthcare sector can ensure the safety of health workers and all stakeholders. This will also provide the protection of the environment, reduction in costs, and achieve overall sustainability goals.

It is also important to mention that the involvement of stakeholders, including healthcare workers, waste management experts, government agencies, and local communities, in developing and implementing waste management solutions is crucial and can play an essential role in adequately managing medical waste. Stakeholders can provide valuable insights into the challenges and potential solutions and can help ensure the effective implementation of waste management practices. Involving local communities in waste management can also help increase awareness of the risks of improper waste disposal and promote sustainable waste management practices.

Moreover, it is also important to mention that the regular monitoring and evaluation of waste management practices are crucial and can play an essential part in understanding the effectiveness of the present processes and the scope of the improvement in these processes due to changes in other variables. This can be achieved through regular inspections, audits, and waste tracking systems that allow healthcare facilities to identify areas for improvement and implement corrective actions where necessary.

Finally, it is essential to mention that medical waste management is a continuous and complex process which requires regular monitoring and improvement in the processes incorporated for this purpose. Therefore, allocating sufficient funding and resources for waste management practices is essential, including waste treatment technologies, segregation, and waste reduction strategies. This will ensure that the healthcare sector maintains safe, effective and sustainable waste management practices and reduces the risks posed by improper waste disposal.

In conclusion, mitigating the risks posed by the healthcare industry waste management challenges requires implementing a wide range of solutions, including proper waste segregation, innovative treatment technologies, waste reduction strategies, effective policies and regulations, stakeholder involvement, monitoring and monitoring evaluation, and resource allocation. By addressing these challenges, the healthcare sector will promote the safety and health of all stakeholders and achieve overall sustainability. To address these challenges, healthcare facilities can adopt a range of strategies to improve medical waste management, including:

Education and Awareness Campaigns: The healthcare sector and all stakeholders can conduct education and awareness campaigns to promote proper medical waste management practices among staff and patients. These campaigns can include training sessions, informational materials, and signage to facilitate the appropriate handling, storage, and disposal of medical waste.

Streamlined Processes: The healthcare sector and all stakeholders can develop streamlined processes for medical waste management. The clear guidelines and procedures for handling, storing, and disposing of medical waste can be framed. This will help to ensure that all staff members are familiar with proper medical waste management practices and are equipped with the necessary resources to implement them.

Staff Training: The healthcare sector must devise comprehensive training programs to ensure all staff members know proper medical waste management practices. These training programs should cover the issues related to handling, storage, and disposal of medical waste, as well as regulatory compliance and sustainability.

Resource Allocation: Healthcare sectors should allocate sufficient resources for medical waste management. This will help ensure that medical waste is managed in a timely, effective, safe, and inexpensive manner and per the standard policies made in that regard.

Technology: The healthcare sector should use technology to improve medical waste management practices, including using automation tools for waste collection and disposal and implementing electronic tracking systems to monitor medical waste disposal.

Sustainable Practices: Healthcare facilities can adopt sustainable practices to reduce waste and improve environmental performance, including recycling programs, reducing single-use plastics, and implementing energy-efficient lighting and equipment.

Methods to identify solutions' effectiveness & impact

The possible way to categorize the solutions to the problem of medical waste management lies in the effectiveness of implementing that solution as per the hierarchy in which these prioritize waste reduction and recycling over disposal. The solution's energy can also be judged based on the "three R" principle of medical waste management. The "three R" principle assesses the suggested solution's effect on reducing, reusing and recycling medical waste. The following additional categories can also be used for the assessment of effectiveness:

Waste reduction strategies: These solutions aim to reduce the amount of waste generated by healthcare facilities by minimizing unnecessary procedures, improving inventory management, and implementing waste reduction campaigns. Examples of waste reduction strategies include reusable medical devices, electronic health records, and green procurement policies.

Waste segregation and handling: Proper waste segregation is critical to effective waste management, as it allows for the safe handling, transport, and disposal of different types of waste. Solutions in this category include colour-coding and labelling waste containers, providing adequate training to healthcare workers on waste handling procedures, and implementing safe disposal practices for hazardous waste.

Innovative waste treatment technologies: New technologies offer innovative solutions for treating healthcare waste, such as microwave disinfection, ozone disinfection, and plasma gasification. These technologies can effectively reduce the volume and toxicity of healthcare waste and promote resource recovery.

Policy and regulatory frameworks: Effective policies and regulations can provide the necessary guidance regarding waste management and ensure safe and sustainable waste management practices are implemented. Examples of policy solutions include waste management plans, licensing and permitting requirements, and waste reporting and monitoring systems.

Stakeholder involvement is crucial for effective waste management because it can provide valuable insights and support for waste reduction and recycling initiatives. Solutions in this category include community engagement programs, healthcare worker training and education, and partnerships with waste management experts and local authorities.

Categorizing the potential solutions for healthcare waste management can provide a helpful framework for identifying and prioritizing effective strategies for improving waste management practices.

Conclusion:

Healthcare waste management is a critical issue for India's evolving healthcare sector. The contribution of the healthcare sector to the Indian economy is also significant both in terms of revenue generation and employment creation. Waste management is one of the crucial issues affecting this sector's growth. Safe and effective waste management can help in the further expansion of this sector. There is an enormous volume of medical waste in India which requires the immediate attention of all stakeholders for

devising such processes or machines which ensure the safe disposal of waste. The healthcare sector faces many challenges in managing its waste streams, including the risks of infection and exposure to hazardous waste, lack of awareness and training among healthcare workers, and limited resources and infrastructure for waste management. The potential solutions for addressing these challenges include waste reduction strategies, segregation and handling, innovative waste treatment technologies, policy and regulatory frameworks, and stakeholder involvement. These solutions are interconnected and must be implemented in a comprehensive and integrated manner to ensure effective and sustainable waste management. In a nutshell, we can say that healthcare waste management is a critical issue requiring immediate attention from all stakeholders. By implementing effective waste management practices, the healthcare sector protects its workers' and all stakeholders' health and safety. It ensures its contribution to a more sustainable and resilient healthcare system.

References:-

1. ICRC(2014), Report on Medical Waste Management
2. Himani S Bansod and Parsad Deshmukh(2023), Biomedical Waste Management and its Importance: A Systematic Review
3. Oke, I. A., Fagbohun, G. A., & Okareh, O. T. (2017). Medical waste management practices in Nigerian hospitals: A case study. *Waste Management*
4. Rao D, Dhakshaini MR, Kurthukoti A, Doddawad VG(2018) Biomedical waste management: a study on assessment of knowledge, attitude and practices among health care professionals in a tertiary care teaching hospital. 43. 10.13005/bj/1543
5. Ghosh, P. K., Ghosh, S., & Chattopadhyay, J. (2019). Medical waste management in India: A review. *Journal of Environmental Management*,
6. Saini, S., Nagaraju, B., & Sharma, R. (2017). Healthcare waste management in India: Critical appraisal.
7. Meena, R., Chakraborty, A., & Pradhan, B. (2019). Hospital waste management in India: A systematic review.
8. Kanyal D, KanyalButola L, Ambad R(2021): Biomedical waste management in India - a review.
9. Lin, Y., Xu, Y., Xue, Y., & Liu, X. (2019). Medical waste management in China: A case study of Nanjing. *Waste Management*,
10. Singh S, Tom V, Verma R, Malik I, Vashist MG, Dahiya P(2022): To study the knowledge about the handling of biomedical waste among healthcare workers in a COVID-19 hospital setting
11. Agarwal A, Yadav A, Yadav C, Mahore R, Singh A(2022): A study of awareness about biomedical waste management among health care personnel.
12. Salvi SS, Waghmare S, Thombare V, Mandlik S, Veer S, Walke P, Zambare P(2022): Review on biomedical waste management.
13. Mondal R, Mishra S, Pillai JS, Sahoo MC(2022): COVID-19 Pandemic and biomedical waste management practices in healthcare system
14. Islam, M. M., & Joardder, M. U. H. (2017). Medical waste management: A review.
15. Manekar SS, Bakal RL, Jawarkar RD, Charde MS(2022): Challenges and measures while managing mounting biomedical waste in COVID-19 pandemic: an Indian approach.
16. Ibef.org/industry/healthcare-India

1

