

1: Safe management of wastes from health-care activities.

Safe management of wastes from health-care activities. Second edition. Edited by Yves Chartier, Jorge Emmanuel, Ute Pieper, Annette Prüss, Philip Rushbrook, Ruth Stringer.

Rushbrook, eds, World Health Organization, Price in industrialized countries Sw. It was in the early s that the management of health care waste became a major issue. Problems were brought to a head in the industrialized countries by the surge in use of disposable equipment, which led directly to the production of unprecedented quantities of often hazardous waste. Not only were the traditional methods of incineration proving inadequate, but hospitals were having to shut down their incinerators because of new clean air legislation. There was widespread concern both about the environment and about the dangers posed by infectious, toxic and radioactive waste. The need for safe disposal of blood and used needles was further dramatized by the AIDS pandemic. Governments in industrialized countries were tackling the problems through legislation and giving guidance on best practices to the health care and waste management industries. Further demand for support came from the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union in the early s. Following the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development in , an increasing number of low and middle-income countries began to tackle their waste management problems. In some developing countries inadequate waste management can lead to the reuse of disposable injection equipment. This becomes a significant source of infection, mainly with hepatitis B and C. Also, waste workers or scavengers may manually sort the infectious waste without personal protection. Management of sharps waste therefore is one of the three main elements of injection safety. Insanitary dumps were in most cases the norm, and there was a dearth of detailed practical information on the alternatives. The idea of the handbook thus arose from urgent practical necessities. It covers all aspects of the management of health care wastes, starting with their definition and characteristics, then dealing with the necessary regulatory controls and planning requirements, and then the segregation, storage, transport, treatment and final disposal of these wastes; it ends with a chapter on training. There is also a section on minimal programmes that should be applied in emergencies or in small rural establishments, field hospitals or refugee camps. The handbook consists of pages in 16 chapters. It is clearly and interestingly written, well laid out in A4 format, and illustrated with photographs and diagrams which make the concepts and detailed descriptions easily accessible. It includes four annexes with highly technical information for more specialized users, and each chapter includes a useful bibliography. A short glossary explains the key terms used. I strongly recommend the handbook to anyone with responsibilities in this area. It is the best and most comprehensive guide available at this time and will be a constant source of valuable information.

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June - The waste produced in the course of health-care activities, from contaminated needles to radioactive isotopes, carries a greater potential for causing infection and injury than any other type of waste, and inadequate or inappropriate management is likely to have serious public health.

The original Blue Book was a comprehensive publication used widely in health-care centres and government agencies to assist in the adoption of national guidance. It also provided support to committed medical directors and managers to make improvements and presented practical information on waste-management techniques for medical staff and waste workers. The first edition in was published at an influential point in time. Public interest in emerging and developing countries to improve health services was growing, and poor waste practices within health-care facilities were being challenged increasingly by interest groups and communities. In the more developed countries, there was a renewed concern about consumption of resources and impacts on global changes to climate and the environment. In many countries, knowledge about the potential for harm from health-care wastes has now become more prominent to governments, medical practitioners and civil society. Increasingly, managers and medical staff are expected to take more responsibility for the wastes they produce from their medical care and related activities. The indiscriminate and erratic handling and disposal of waste within health-care facilities is now widely recognized as a source of avoidable infection, and is synonymous with public perception of poor standards of health care. It has been more than 10 years since the first edition of the Blue Book. During the intervening period, the requirements on generators of health-care wastes have evolved and new methods have become available. Consequently, WHO recognized that it was an appropriate time to update the original text. The purpose of the second edition is to expand and update the practical information in the original Blue Book. The specialists reviewed the Blue Book chapter by chapter and proposed new information to ensure the advice remains relevant to current demands on health-care facilities. During the following four years, every chapter was revised by authors from around the world. These authors gave their time voluntarily, and their drafts were extensively peer-reviewed before being edited into a final form. The new Blue Book is designed to continue to be a source of impartial health-care information and guidance on safe waste-management practices. The audience for the Blue Book has expanded. Initially, the publication was intended for those directly involved in the creation and handling of health-care wastes: This is no longer the situation. A wider range of people and organizations now have an active interest in the safe management of health-care wastes: They should also find the new Blue Book of benefit to their activities. Chapters 2 and 3 explain the various types of waste produced from health-care facilities, their typical characteristics and the hazards these wastes pose to patients, staff and the general environment. Chapters 4 and 5 introduce the guiding regulatory principles for developing local or national approaches to tackling health-care waste management and transposing these into practical plans for regions and individual health-care facilities. Specific methods and technologies are described for waste minimisation, segregation and treatment of health-care wastes in Chapters 6, 7 and 8. These chapters introduce the basic features of each technology and the operational and environmental characteristics required to be achieved, followed by information on the potential advantages and disadvantages of each system.

3: Safe management of wastes from health-care activities - Certifico Srl

Contents iii Safe management of wastes from health-care activities Edited by A. Pr ss Department of Protection of the Human Environment World Health Organization.

4: Safe management of wastes from health-care activities :: IRC

Safe management of wastes from health-care activities This is the second edition of a World Health Organization (WHO) handbook, commonly known as "the Blue Book", which is designed to be a source of impartial health-care information

and guidance on safe waste-management practices.

5: WHO | Safe management of wastes from health-care activities

Safe management of wastes from health-care activities. Second edition. This is the second edition of the World Health Organization (WHO) handbook on the safe, sustainable and affordable management of health-care waste - commonly known as "the Blue Book".

6: Safe Management of Wastes from Health-care Activities - Google Books

This second edition of the World Health Organization handbook on the safe, sustainable and affordable management of health-care waste - commonly known as "the Blue Book" - aims to expand and update the practical information in the original Blue Book published in

7: Bioseguridad: Safe management of wastes from health-care activities

June - The waste produced in the course of health-care activities, from contaminated needles to radioactive isotopes, carries a greater potential for causing infection and injury than any other type of waste, and inadequate or inappropriate management is likely to have serious public health consequences and deleterious effects on the.

8: WHO | Safe management of wastes from health-care activities: A summary

Safe management of wastes from health care activities A. Pruss, E. Giroult & P. Rushbrook, eds, World Health Organization, Price in industrialized countries Sw. fr. 72, in developing countries Sw. fr. Winner of First Prize in the Public Health category of the Medical Book Competition.

9: New WHO Handbook on Healthcare Waste Management | Health Care Without Harm

The waste produced in the course of health-care activities, from contaminated needles to radioactive isotopes, carries a greater potential for causing infection and injury than any other typ.

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