



Management of Biomedical Waste in India and Other Countries: A Review

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Abstract: The objective of this study is (i) to summarize the rules for management and handling of biomedical wastes, (ii) to give the definition, categories of biomedical wastes, suggested storage containers including colour-coding and treatment options, (iii) mainly to highlight the effects of biomedical waste in the environment such as air, land, radioactive pollution and (iv) disposal of wastes, regulation and recommendations. Health-care waste management in several countries including India is receiving greater attention due to stringent regulations. The waste generation rate ranges between 0.5 and 2.0 kg bed⁻¹day⁻¹. The solid waste from the hospitals consists of bandages, linen and other infectious waste (30-35%), plastics (7-10%), disposable syringes (0.3-0.5%), glass (3-5%) and other general wastes including food (40-45%). Several survey works carried out by various research organizations by (Government and Non government and private sectors) have been discussed and reviewed in this paper.

Keywords: *Data management, emissions, biomedical wastes, hazardous waste, health-care establishment, regulations, waste-management plan, waste disposal.*

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