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PIKUL PUTHOMDEE : AN APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR INFECTIOUS  
WASTE IN A REGIONAL HOSPITAL A CASE STUDY OF NAKHORN PATHOM HOSPITAL .  
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This study examines the management system of infectious waste at the Nakhorn Pathom Hospital. Both the amount and composition of the infectious waste are analyzed. The infectious waste management system is analyzed for the following parameters : 1) Policy and planning of the infectious waste management system 2) the implementation of infectious waste management 3) personnel management in the field of infectious waste management 4) budgeting regarding infectious waste management 5) training of the staff in the field of infectious waste management 6) equipment required for infectious waste management 7) coordination of the infectious waste management system 8) personnel protection and welfare 9) monitoring and reporting regarding the infectious waste management system The method used to acquire the data were surveillance , interview and observations at the site. All data were analyzed using standard statistical algorithms like percentage (%) , average ( $\bar{X}$ ) . The resulting information were compared with infectious waste management system standards both from Thailand ( the Ministry of Public Health ) and abroad the infectious waste management system of the U.S.A. and the infectious waste management system of the World Health Organization( WHO ) ; The above analyses used 5 leveles for finding an appropriate infectious waste management system for development and implementation.

During the study the production rate of infectious waste at the hospital was determined to be 0.75 kg / person / day . The present infectious waste management system at the hospital was found to be not clearly defined. The evaluation of the data from the Nakhorn Pathom Hospital in comparison with the existing management systems showed that based on the standards of the Thai Ministry of Public Heealth 29 % and with that of the U.S.A. 21 % and with that of the WHO 25% of the requirements were fulfilled. From the findings an appropriate infectious waste management system is developed and an action plan both for the short term and the long term for its implementation is suggested.