

Sathit Sawangsaeng. 2000. The infectious waste management of health center in Yasothon Province

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive study was elaborated to investigate and examine the management, the amount and the components of infectious waste from health centers which are located in Yasothon Province. It includes the appraisal of all health center personnels who work in the selected health center in view of the infectious waste management procedures. Out of total 107 health centers, 51 health centers from 2 groups of scale, (there are 9 of large-scale and 42 of general-scale), were randomly selected as the studied sites, including all 152 health center personnels therein. A set of 152 questionnaires were refined in order to collect the data from them all, and also 255 specimens of infectious waste from 51 studied sites were collected for data analysis.

The results showed that all of the studied health centers specifically sorting out the infectious waste, 96.08% of them collected daily and 90.17% disposed by means of incineration.

It was found that the average amount of the infectious waste generated from each of the studied health center was 195.99 grams/site/day (S.D. 141.14). Thus, the estimated amount of infectious waste thereof was approximately 17.95 kilograms/day or 6.5 tons/year. Furthermore, the composition of such infectious waste was found to be 47.96 % cotton, 34.95 % rubber and 12.13 % plastic by weight.

According to the study, focusing on knowledge, attitude and practice of the studied health center personnel concerned with infectious waste revealed that I) knowledge level: 87.5% good, 11.8 moderate and 0.7% low, II) attitude level: 94.37% good, 3.29% fair and 1.97 poor, III) practice: 7.24% correct, 92.76% false. There was found to be a statistically significant relationship between knowledge and attitude ($p < 0.05$), and there was no statistically significant relationship between practice and either knowledge or attitude ($p > 0.05$).