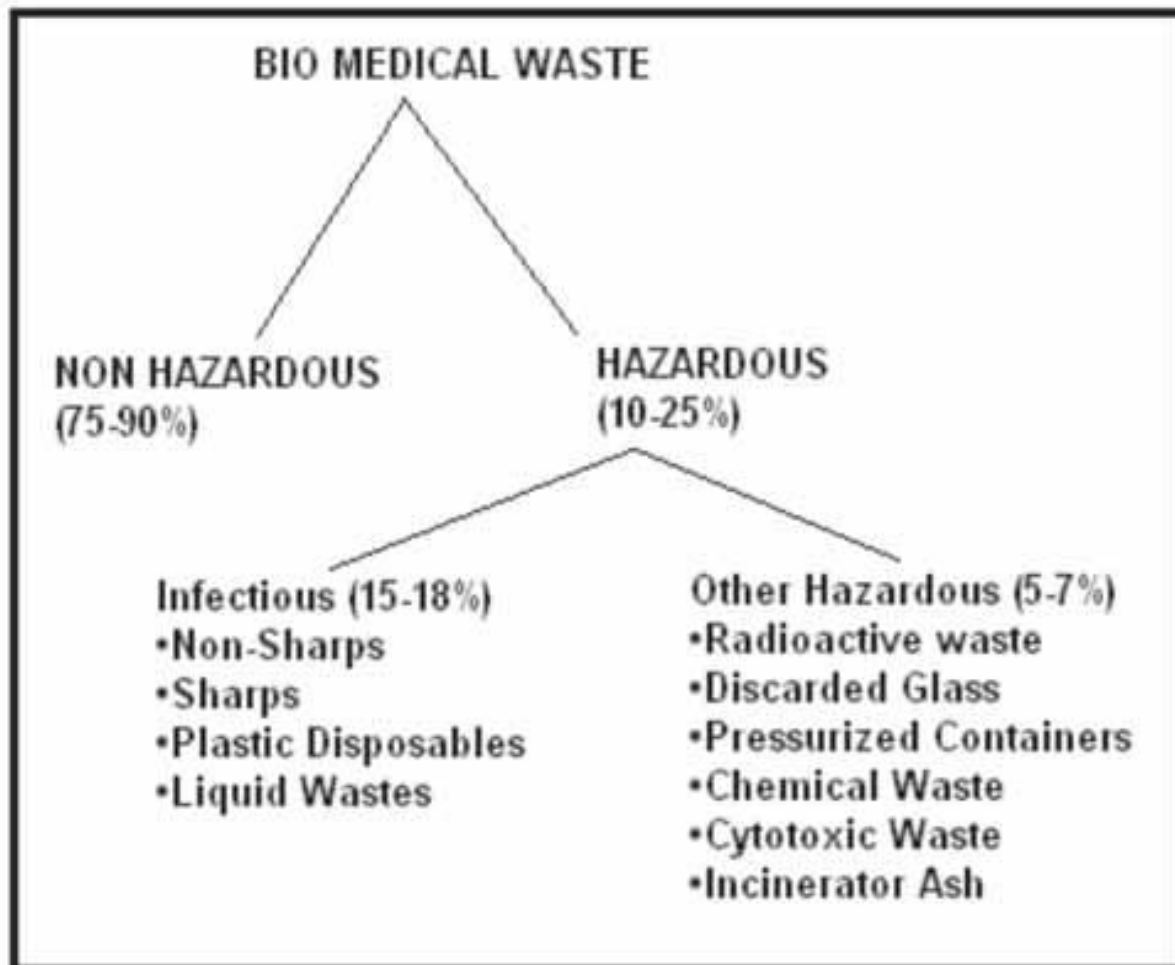


- **Solid waste:** materials (i.e., garbage) generated by households, commercial businesses, research laboratories, or industry
- **Medical waste:** solid and liquid material generated in the course of diagnosis and treatment in clinical settings or in research laboratories and related facilities
- **Biomedical waste:** the portion of medical waste potentially contaminated with biological agents or toxins that poses human and animal health risks

SOURCES OF BIO MEDICAL WASTE

- Hospitals
- Nursing homes
- Clinics
- Medical laboratories
- Blood banks
- Mortuaries
- Medical research & training centers
- Biotechnology institution/production units
- Animal houses etc.
- Such a waste can also be generated at home if health care is being provided there to a patient (e.g. injection, dressing material etc.)





Medical Waste Disposal

Part 04



25

- **CONTAMINATION** – introduction of microorganisms into tissues or sterile materials
- **DECONTAMINATION** – the removal or inactivation of biological agents by physical or chemical means
- **DISINFECTANT** – an agent, usually chemical, that inactivates viruses or kills vegetative bacteria but not necessarily resistant forms such as spores
- **ANTISEPTIC** – a substance that prevents or arrests the growth or action of microbes, either by inhibiting their activity or by destroying them
- **SANITIZER** – an agent that reduces the numbers of vegetative bacteria only
- **STERILIZER** – process or agent, physical or chemical that destroys or eliminates all forms of life, including spores