

## MANAGEMENT OF WASTE PUNCH SHARP IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS PORTO VELHO - RO

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### SUMMARY

*The present research was realized in the municipality of Porto Velho/RO and presents one analysis about the importance of the ethical behavior in the management of waste from health service, generated in one of the main sources of public health service that are the Public Hospitals. Because in such establishments is required to manage solid waste through the Management Plan for Health Service Waste (MPHSW) as established in the resolution of law by CONAMA 358 e RDC 306 of ANVISA. The health units that have concerns with the solid waste are able to convert the harmfulness of these on the environment in benefits for the establishment, providing income and greater security for the collecting waste agents of Class I.*

**Keywords:** RSS Management, Collecting Agent and NBR 12.810

### INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (1948), discusses the concept of symbolize a commitment with the society demonstrating a horizon to be pursued on the " optimal health ", defining health as a state of complete physical welfare , mental and social, not only the absence of diseases , (SCLiar 2007). In the same context, the Organic Law nº 8.080, BRASIL (1990), understand that the worker health is a set of procedures and activities that are designed to promote and protect health through the epidemiological surveillance and health monitoring, promoting the recovery and rehabilitation of workers subject to the risks and hazards arising from the work conditions. ( BRAZIL , 1990)

In accordance with the actual legislation, the concept of work accident is defined by the law 8.213 (BRASIL, 1991), hat worker health is a set of procedures and activities that are designed to promote and protect health through the epidemiological surveillance and health monitoring, promoting the recovery and rehabilitation of workers subject to the risks and hazards arising from the work conditions.

The regulatory standard No. 9 BRAZIL (1994) of the Environmental Risk Prevention Program, established the obligation to identify the risks to human health in the workplace. Bringing the importance of risk design in hospitals, NR 32 BRAZIL (2011 ), shows the importance of occupational health in healthcare environments.

According to Soares (2011) the three relevant aspects to which this research was based are biosafety that this is not addressed by law, but talks about the risks to which workers are exposed becoming essential to prevent accidents, the health of worker and workers' health guarantee.

The Biosafety Committee of Fiocruz (2006) defines the Biosafety as a set of actions for preventing, minimizing or eliminating risks inherent to research, production, education, technological development and provision of services that can compromise the health of humans, animals, the environment and even the quality of the work performed by people.

### 2. THEORICAL REFERENCE

According to RDC No. 306 of ANVISA (BRAZIL,2004), the Waste Management of the Health Service (WMHS) is made up of management procedures, based on specified and through scientific and technical basis,

regulatory and legal. It has the objective to reduce the generation of waste in such a way that the routing of them is adequately as measures the current legislation, aiming to the protection of workers, preservation of public health, natural resources and the environment. Resolution No. 358 of CONAMA (2005) establishes the development and implementation of Waste Management Plan Health Service (WMPHS) for all linked to health services.

According to the Waste Management Manual (BRASILIA , 2006), WMPHS is a document that indicates and describes the actions relating to solid waste management, corresponding steps: segregation, storage, collection, storage, transport, treatment and disposal, taking into account the risks of waste, the protection actions health and the environment.

How it is shoed at RDC No. 306 of ANVISA (BRAZIL, 2004), WMPHS should be compatible with local standards for the collection, transportation and disposal of waste generated in the health service. The Resolution No. 358 of CONAMA (2005), explains that the WMPHS should be done by professionals duly qualified for their advice.

According to the Resolution 358 of CONAMA (2005), preparation of WMPHS is made through a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the waste generated by the establishment in order to organize their correct way of handling, thus adding a responsibility to minimize what is generated until its destination end. The preparation of analysis must follow and respect it is shown as follows:

“This analysis should consider the characteristics and risks of waste, health protection activities and the environment and the principles of biosafety, employ technical measures, administrative regulations and to prevent accidents. The main objective of WMPHS is not just reduce the amount of biohazardous waste. But also create a culture of safety and no waste, in addition to collective involvement. In each health facility, the Plan must be done together with all sectors, defining responsibilities and obligations that should be related to the risks. ” (Lorentz , 2011 , p. 19).

### 3. METHODOLOGY

As the point of view of approach way of the study of problem, the research is classified as quantitative;

Regarding the objectives, the research is classified as exploratory, descriptive and explanatory;

From the point of view of the technical procedures utilized, it is classified as: literature, case study and survey.

The research contributes to society as creates a conscientization of good management of solid wastes of health services (WMHS). It ensures at the source the appropriate packaging, reducing the risk of accidents through the Management Plan for Health Service Waste (WMPHS), benefiting both the collecting agents, as well as the environment, since during the process of thermal treatment, incineration, chlorine release occurs, forming then dioxins.

Initially in the research it was conducted literature surveys related to the subject Waste Management Health Service then made a non-participant observation. In the observation, it took into account, at which time the researchers could have contact with the visually studied, hearing, on the spot.

The questionnaire was administered in public hospitals of the State of Rondônia, in the period from June to July 2014.

#### 3.1 Characterization of the Experimental Area

The research was supported in Public Hospitals of the State of Rondonia, located in the city of Porto Velho. During research analyzed the conditions of exposure to environmental and occupational risks related workers directly collecting infectious waste.

#### 3.2 Experimental Design

Based on the regulatory standard No. 9 Environmental Risk Prevention Program December 1994, the research used a risk- identification form. This form was composed of 10 (Ten) questions focused on the management of WMHS in hospitals

**Table 1 – Demonstration of The Value of The Data**

Response of Employees	Classificação das Respostas
No	Unfavorable
-	-
Yes	Favorable

Source: Elaboração do Autor, 2014.

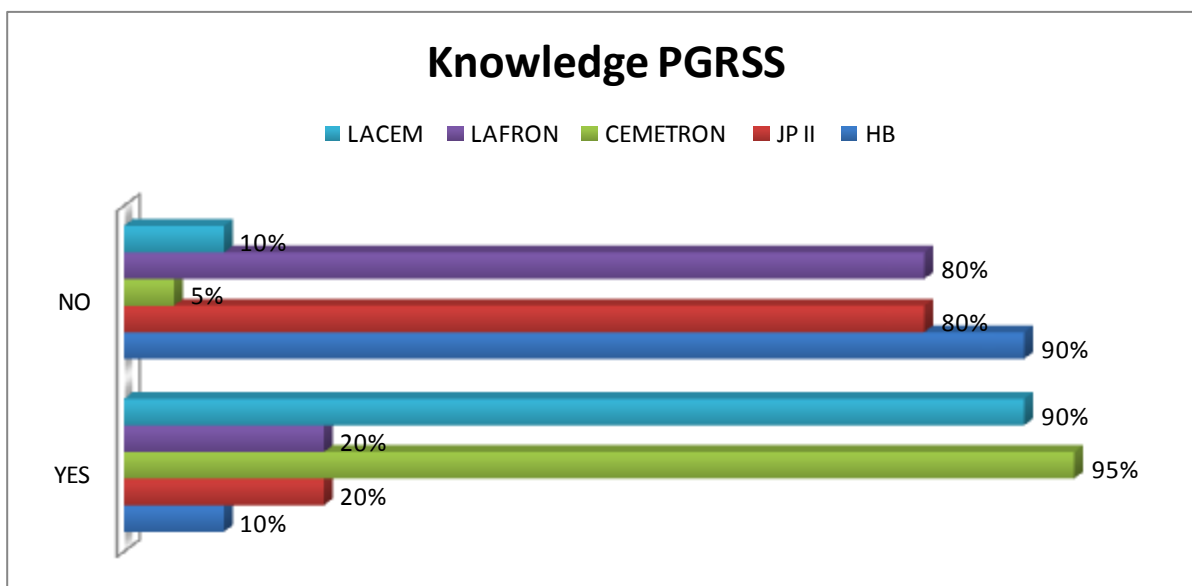
### 3.2 Data Analysis Procedures

In the treatment of the collected information, it was utilized data tab through statistic methodology.

Therefore, it was tried to adopt in this research the best methods, tools and ways to allow the obtainment of coherent data.

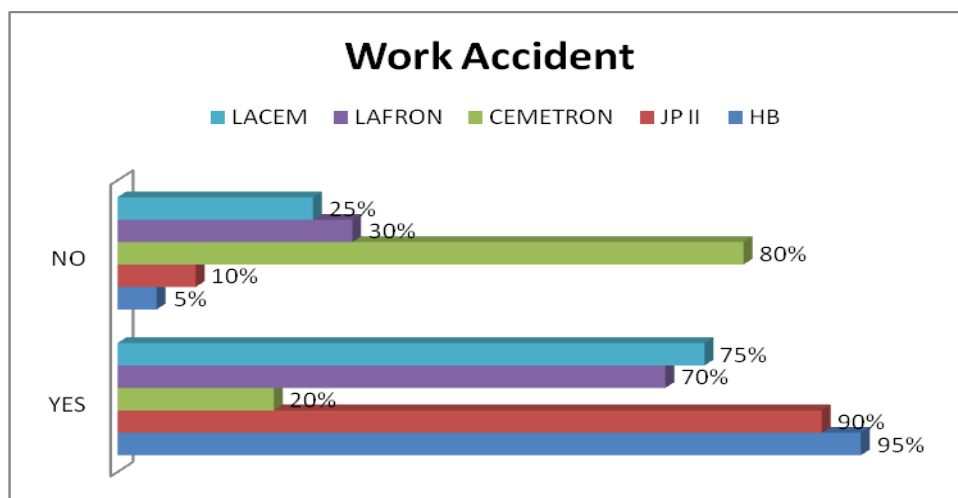
### 4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

The graph 01 seeks to demonstrate the descriptive study realized with the Hospitals of Porto Velho. It will be shown in graphs the result extracted with the respondents.



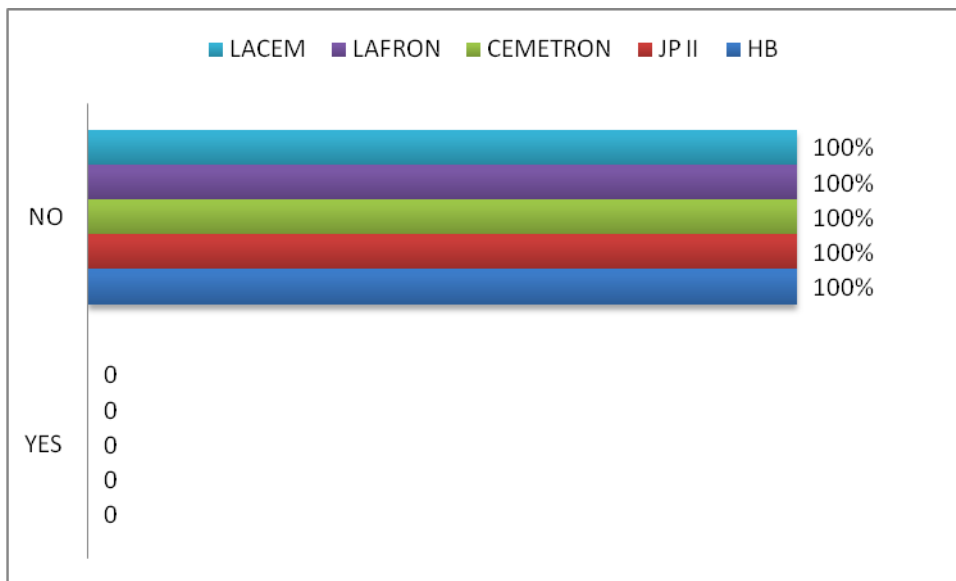
**Figure 1:** Unit PGRSS Knowledge  
 Source: From research in the field ( 2014)

It can be seen in graph 01 , that more than 60 % of the hospitals studied know the importance of WMHS however, have no knowledge of its existence in their unit.



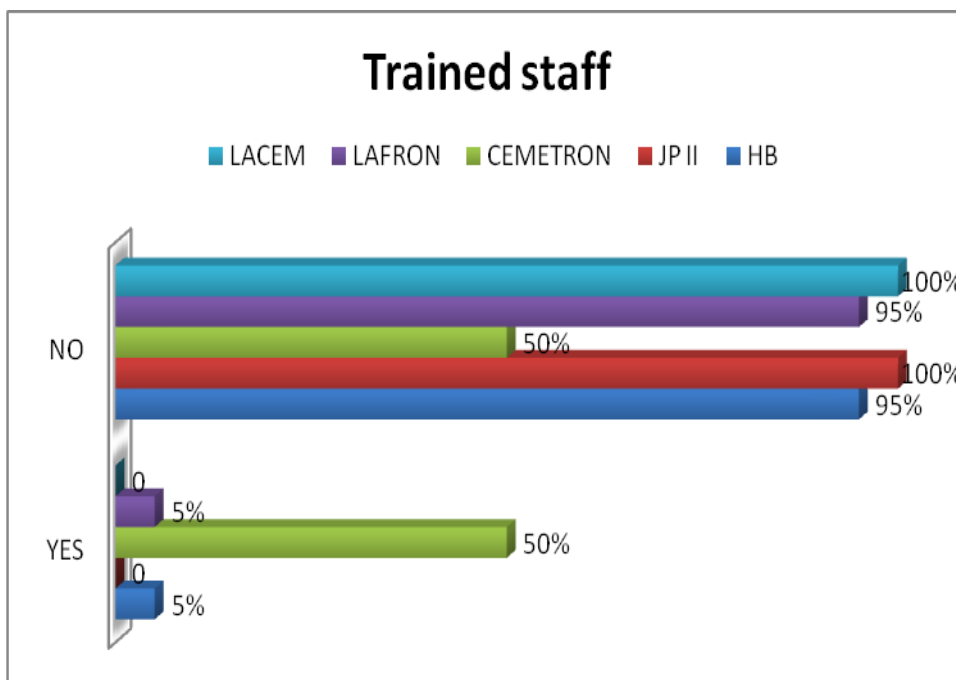
**Figure 02:** Work Accident caused by the inadequate management of RSS.  
 Source: Field Research (2014)

In Chart 02, about 80 % of respondents knew someone or have acquaintances who have friends who have suffered some work accident with cutting punch. Many of these, over 70 % of reported and explained in graphic accidents were due to re- escape needles.



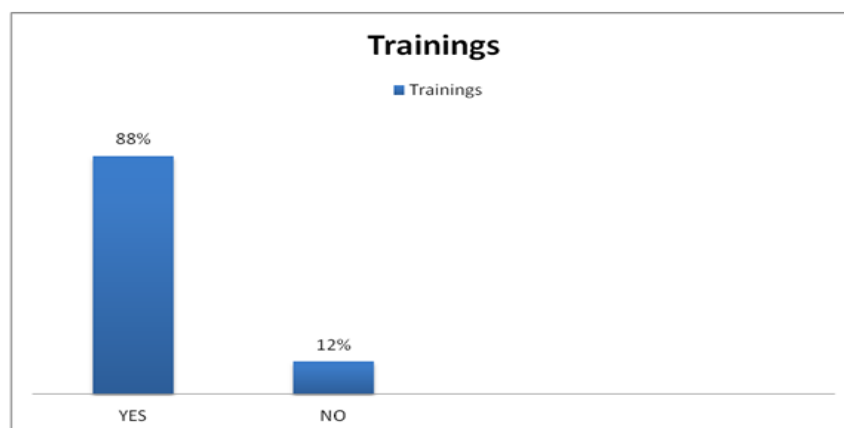
**Figure 03:** Internal and External collections Realization of RSS in Unity.  
**Source:** Field Research (2014)

Figure 03 explains the realization of collections of WMHS, 100% of hospitals surveyed reported that they do not realize the internal and external collections. The collection service and held by an outsourced company.



**Figure 04:** RSS Management Training.  
**Source:** Field research (2014)

More than 90% of the Hospitals informed that have not trained their staff in respect to care in the waste of WMHS.



**Figure 05:** Collecting Agents Training.  
**Source:** Research in the field ( 2014).

The Collecting Agents of Outsourced Company have 88% of care with infectious waste, but even so they lead are leaders in the rough index. More than 60% of these employees have already suffered an accident, because of the inadequate packaging of sharp punch.

## 5. CONSIDERATIONS

This study sought to present himself as the Porto Velho Public Hospitals realize the waste management issues in Health Services, from the point of view of management. It could be observed in this study lack of commitment from hospitals to the environment and the safety.

It is also noted that most hospitals do not have WMPHS deployed and active, promoting services with total disregard for the environment, not complying with the applicable laws of their local activities.

The legislation provides explicitly that it is the duty of health facilities to train and keep current employees (Law 8080). Where each employee must participate as a whole. Contributing to the management system, working directly at the source to reduce infectious waste and to ensure the protection of collection agents who carry out internal and external collections.

Unlike the essentially environmental vision, it is entirely possible and recommended to consider environmental issues in the context of the enterprise, transforming the environmental risk in cost reduction opportunities.

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