

The Development Model of Administration Management on Infectious Waste in Tambon Health Promoting Hospital Kalasin Province

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Abstract: This study was a research and development study, aimed to develop the Administration Management Model on infectious waste of Tambon health promoting hospital, Kalasin Province. The samples comprised 32 officers as a agent who is in the Tambon health promoting hospital Namon District Kalasin Province's population which have been selected by a purposive sampling technique. This study were participatory action research as a method for officers participation in infectious waste management, conducted under four participatory frameworks including planing, decision making, practice and evaluation. The research instruments included questionnaires, group discussions organization meetings and observation. The data collection was analyzed by frequency, percentage usage and t-test. The study results are as following: the Administration Management Model (Kalasin Model) development on infectious waste management was rated as a high efficiency. The officers of Tambon health promoting hospital had knowledge and behavior on infectious waste management after training was rated higher that before training ($p < 0.05$).

Key words: Infectious waste, management, Tambon health promoting hospital, model, administration, officer

INTRODUCTION

Medical waste, due to its content of hazardous substances, poses serious threats to environmental health. The hazardous substances include pathological and infectious material, sharps and chemical wastes. In hospitals, different kinds of therapeutic procedures (i.e., cobalt therapy, chemotherapy, dialysis, surgery, delivery, resection of gangrenous organs, autopsy, biopsy, para clinical test, injections, etc.) are carried out and result in the production of infectious wastes, sharp objects, radioactive wastes and chemical materials. Medical waste may carry germs of diseases such as hepatitis B and AIDS. In developing countries, medical waste has not received much attention and it is disposed of together with domestic waste. Improper medical waste management is alarming and it poses a serious threat to public health (Hassan *et al.*, 2008).

Healthcare waste management is a serious public health concern. In developing countries, compared to developed nations, the management of infectious wastes has not received sufficient attention. Recently, worldwide awareness has grown of the need to impose stricter controls on the handling and disposal of wastes generated by healthcare facilities (Ali and Kuroiwa, 2009).

Analysis of the medical waste stream and its characteristics or a medical waste audit is an important first step in selecting and implementing of an effective health care waste management plan. It is a useful tool to

find the sources of waste in a health care facility, their compositions, rates of generation, waste flow within the facility, information on waste handling practices and compliance with existing regulations on waste handling and disposal (Sartaj and Arabgol, 2015).

In Thailand, the Ministry of Public Health is the main organization setting policies and controlling health care industries and the health of the people. The principle legislation related to infectious waste management is the Public Health Act 1992 and the Healthcare Facility Act 1998. The Public Health Act specifies that local government shall provide disposal facilities for infectious and industrial non-hazardous waste. The Department of Health and the Department of Pollution Control have claimed that the procedure for collection, transportation and disposal of clinical waste is the responsibility of each health care provider who must comply with criteria specified by the Department of Health. Approximately 10-25% of the waste generated by health care providers is hazardous waste (Niyompanitpatana and Bonollo, 2012).

Therefore, researcher as an Kalasin Rajabhat University' lecturer had developed of the officers of Tambon health promoting hospital on infectious waste management. The aim was to have more knowledge and behavior in their working areas through the development of Administration Management Model on infectious waste for the officers of Tambon health promoting hospital Kalasin Province.