



The Journey of Medical Waste: From Disposal to Treatment

ABOUT
15%¹

of all medical waste is hazardous and therefore must be carefully managed to protect both public health and the environment. This process involves multiple steps, from its generation to proper treatment and final disposal.



Sources of Medical Waste

Medical waste is generated from various healthcare and research facilities, including:

- Hospitals
- Clinics
- Research Labs
- Dental Offices
- Veterinary Clinics
- Nursing Homes
- Pharmacies
- Blood Banks & Laboratories

Types of Medical Waste

Infectious WASTE



Materials that could spread infections, such as blood, tissue, and contaminated items.

Pathological WASTE



Human or animal tissues, organs, and body parts.

Sharps WASTE



Needles, syringes, and other items that could cause injury.

Pharmaceutical WASTE



Expired, unused, or contaminated drugs and vaccines.

Chemical WASTE



Solvents, disinfectants, and other chemicals used in healthcare or research.

Radioactive WASTE



Materials contaminated with radioactive substances, used in treatments and research.

General Medical WASTE



Non-hazardous items like paper, packaging, and plastics used in medical settings.

The Medical Waste Disposal Process

The process ensures that medical waste is managed safely and responsibly, reducing risks to human health and the environment.

STEP 1



Collection

Collected in labeled, sealed, puncture-resistant containers.

STEP 2



Transportation

Transported in specialized vehicles for safe handling.

STEP 3



Storage

Securely stored in designated facility storage areas.

STEP 4



Treatment

Treated through autoclaving, incineration, or chemical methods.

STEP 5



Disposal

Disposed of in landfills or incineration ash.