أنواع و طرق المعالجة وفعالية وسلبيات التخلص من المخلفات الطبية

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مختبرات طبية - أخصائي بيئة

تكملنا في الأعداد السابقة عن كيفية التخلص من المخلفات الطبية الخطرة أذكر هنا جزء من أنواع وطرق المعالجة للمخلفات الطبية الخطرة ووصف مختصر لها وفعاليتها والآثار السلبية لكل منها والتي يمكن تطبيقها في المختبرات الطبية والمراكز الطبية الصغيرة المتوسطة.

من خلال الجدول المبين لأنواع طرق المعالجة نلاحظ أن جميعها لها أثار بيئية من صغيرة ومتوسطة وكبيرة ولكن جميع هذه الطرق تستخدم بشكل كبير في العالم, في الدول المتقدمة تستخدم المحارق ذات الغرقتين لما لها من مزايا في حرق الجزئيات الكبيرة المتصاعدة مع الدخان ولهذا لا يكون هناك أي دخان اسود متصاعد بل بعض الغازات التي يجب أن لا تؤثر على المعابير العالمية وقانون حماية البيئة اليمني 1995/26 لحماية الهواء من التلوث وخفض مسببات زيادة الاحتباس الحرارى ثم استخدام البراميل للحرق يستخدم في المناطق الغير حضرية ومخفضة الكثافة السكانية وتم استخدامها وفي المشاريع الطبية المنتقلة في المناطق النائية في العديد من المحافظات اليمنية ضمن المشروع الممول من الوكالة الامريكية للتنمية وللحرق في المناطق المفتوحة الاكبر عالميا خصوصاً في الدول الفقيرة واليمن بالذات وهو معروف بالعاصمة صنعاء الازرقين وهي غير مقبولة تماماً بالشكل الحالي لما لها من آثار بيئية وصحية حيث يتم حرق معظم المخلفات الطبية حتى مخلفات قرب الدم التي تصل سنوياً الى حوالي 11 الف لتر سنوياً من الدم الملوث وغيرها الكثير.

الأوتوكليف من الاجهزة الرخيصة نوعاً ما ومتوفر بشكل كبير في اليمن ولكن هل تستخدم بشكل صحيح وقد تم ذكر الطرق الصحيحة لاستخدام الأوتوكليف في مقالات سابقه ثم يأتى الكبسولة الأسمنتية التى تستخدم مؤقتاً ولكن لفترات طويلة يتم حفظ مخلفات بعض المواد الغير قابلة لعادة التصنيع أو التدوير ويعتبر بقائها في الطبيعة بشكل غير محمى ومعروف مكان حفظها يشكل خطر على نظام Ecosystem بشكل عام , مثال على ذلك بقايا مواد الأسبستوس Asbestoses وهي نوع من العوازل الحرارية منها انواع تسبب سرطان الرئة عند الاستنشاق وهي مذكورة في قانون حماية البيئة اليمني 26/ 1995وتم تطبيقه في مشروع الغاز ومشاريع الوكالة الأمريكية للتنمية USAID في اليمن .

وهناك بعض الطرق الأخرى للمعالجة وهي متخصصة في بعض المجالات وتحتاج الى خبرة في التشغيل ومكلفة جداً في الصيانة.

Disadvantages السلبيات	Effective الفعالية	Description الوصف	disposal methodطريقة المعالجة
Effective performance requires qualified operators and regular maintenance. Sharps in ashes will still pose physical hazard. Higher costs than other incineration, burning and burial options in this table.	Infectious & highly infectious wastes* Pathological wastes, Sharps Most chem. And pharm waste. (should be 5% or less of total burn load)	A permanent furnace of masonry/concrete, refractory materials, and metal. Waste thermally decomposes in the first, oxygen-poor (pyrolitic) chamber, which operates at 800–900°C. The second, post-combustion chamber, burns the gases produced in the first chamber at 900–1200°C.	Double-chamber ("pyrolitic") incineration in
Emits pollutants such as fly ash, acid gases, and some toxins. May	Infectious waste* Sharps waste	A permanent simple furnace of solid construction, e.g.,	Single-chamber incineration محارق تحتوی علی غرفة

produce odors. Should not be used to incinerate PVC plastics. (Avoiding PVCs will prevent the worst toxin sh, acid gases, and some toxins. May produce odors Should not be used to incinerate PVC plastics. (Avoiding PVCs will prevent the worst toxin & odor problems.) Sharps in shes will still pose physical hazard. Not good for most pharmaceutical or chemical waste. Emits black smoke, fis sh, acid gases, and some toxins. May produce odors Should not be used to incinerate PVC plastics. (Avoiding PVCs will prevent the worst toxin & odor problems.) Sharps in ashes will still pose physical hazard. Not good for most pharmaceutical or chemical waste. Burning may be incomplete and residues sharps in ashes will still pose physical hazard. Not good for most pharmaceutical or chemical waste. Burning may be incomplete and residues sharps in ashes will still pose physical hazard. Not good for most pharmaceutical or chemical waste. Requires qualified operators. Cannot be used on a fixed grate. Burning fine furnace with less mass and insulating value than a single chamber incinerator. Constructed out of an empty oid drum or a short chimney of bricks placed over a metal grate and covered with a fine screen. Operating the screen. Operating the screen operating the screen of perating the part of the maintain combustion. Sharps waste will be buried. May need to add kerosene or similar fuel to maintain combustion. Not recommended as a permanent solution, but better than burying untreated on site. Who of fective for pathogora by vectors including insects, animals or birds. Not effective for non-sharps in ashes will still pose physical hazard. Not good for most pharmaceutical or chemical waste. Sharps waste Sharps waste Sharps waste Sharps waste Sharps waste Cannot be used on pathogogical, and chemical waste. Not effective for non-sharps infectious waste. Sharps waste Sharps waste Sharps waste Sharps waste Sharps waste Sharps waste Containers are filled three-quarters full with accordance, with the container, wi				
ash, acid gases, and gome toxins. May produce odors Should not be used to incinerate PVC plastics. (Avoiding PvCs will prevent the worst toxin & odor problems.) Sharps in ashes will still pose physical hazard. Not good for most pharmaceutical or chemical waste. Burning may be incomplete and residues still infectious. More hazardous to staff involved. Greater risk of scavenging by waste-pickers or of transfer of pathogens by vectors including insects, animals or birds. Not good for most pharmaceutical or chemical waste. Requires qualified operations. Cannot be used on pathological, barranceutical, and chemical waste. Not effective for non-sharps infectious waste. Sharps waste Sharps waste Sharps waste Infectious waste Infectious waste Sharps waste Steam treatment of waste at high temperature and pressure for a sufficient amount of time for sterilization. Usually used for sterilizing reusable medical equipment. Steam must be able to penetrate the waste. Not effective for non-sharps infectious waste. Not effective for non-sharps infectious waste. Sharps waste Sharps waste Sharps waste Containers are filled three-quarters full with and pharm. waste Material such as cement must be able to penetrate the waste. Material such as cement must be able to penetrate the waste. Material such as cement must be able to penetrate the waste. Material such as cement must be able to penetrate the waste. Material such as cement must be able to penetrate the waste. Material such as cement must be able to penetrate the waste. Material such as cement must be able to penetrate the waste. Material such as cement must be done for a must be done for a must be able to penetrate the waste. Material such as cement must be done for a must be done for a must be done	Should not be used to incinerate PVC plastics. (Avoiding PVCs will prevent the worst toxin & odor problems.) Sharps in ashes will still pose physical hazard. Not good for most pharmaceutical or	Pathological waste	placed on a fixed grate. Burning is maintained by the natural flow of air. Operating temperature reaches <300°C. May need to add kerosene or similar fuel to maintain	واحدة
incomplete and residues still infectious. More hazardous to staff involved. Greater risk of scavenging by waste-pickers or of transfer of pathogens by vectors including insects, animals or birds. Not effective for pathological waste. Even if disinfected, sharps in ashes will still pose physical hazard. Not good for most pharmaceutical or chemical waste. Requires qualified operators. Cannot be used on pathological, pharmaceutical, and chemical waste. Autoclaves designed to sterilize equipment have a limited capacity. Not effective for nonsharps infectious waste. Sharps waste Sharps waste Sharps waste Sharps waste Sharps waste Sharps waste Steam treatment of waste at high temperature and pressure for a sufficient amount of time for sterilization. Usually used for sterilizing reusable medical equipment. Steam must be able to penetrate the waste. Not effective for nonsharps infectious waste. Sharps waste Sharps waste Sharps waste Steam treatment of waste at high temperature and pressure for a sufficient amount of time for sterilization. Usually used for sterilizing reusable medical equipment. Steam must be able to penetrate the waste. Containers are filled three-quarters full with hazardous waste. Material such as cement mortar, clay, bituminous sand, or plastic foam is used to fill the container. When capping material is dry the container is buried or landfilled.	ash, acid gases, and some toxins. May produce odors Should not be used to incinerate PVC plastics. (Avoiding PVCs will prevent the worst toxin & odor problems.) Sharps in ashes will still pose physical hazard. Not good for most pharmaceutical or	Sharps waste	less mass and insulating value than a single chamber incinerator. Constructed out of an empty oil drum or a short chimney of bricks placed over a metal grate and covered with a fine screen. Operating temperature < 200°C. May need to add kerosene or similar fuel	incinerator برامیل (یمکن إعادة التصمیم
reusable medical equipment. Steam must be able to penetrate the waste. Not effective for nonsharps infectious waste. Sharps waste Sharps waste Small amounts of chemand pharm. waste Containers are filled three- quarters full with hazardous waste. Material such as cement mortar, clay, bituminous sand, or plastic foam is used to fill the container. When capping material is dry the container is buried or landfilled.	incomplete and residues still infectious. More hazardous to staff involved. Greater risk of scavenging by wastepickers or of transfer of pathogens by vectors including insects, animals or birds. Not effective for pathological waste. Even if disinfected, sharps in ashes will still pose physical hazard. Not good for most pharmaceutical or		next to pit where they will be buried. May need to add kerosene or similar fuel to maintain combustion. Not recommended as a permanent solution, but better than burying	-
sharps infectious waste. Small amounts of chem. and pharm. waste three- quarters full with hazardous waste. Material such as cement mortar, clay, bituminous sand, or plastic foam is used to fill the container. When capping material is dry the container is buried or landfilled.	operators. Cannot be used on pathological, pharmaceutical, and chemical waste. Autoclaves designed to sterilize equipment have	Highly infectious wastes	waste at high temperature and pressure for a sufficient amount of time for sterilization. Usually used for sterilizing reusable medical equipment. Steam must be able to penetrate the	=
Soil can become Infectious waste Burial of waste in a pit Safe burying		Small amounts of chem.	three- quarters full with hazardous waste. Material such as cement mortar, clay, bituminous sand, or plastic foam is used to fill the container. When capping material is dry the container is	
	Soil can become	Infectious waste	Burial of waste in a pit	Safe burying

polluted if permeable.	Sharps waste	on site. Access to site	الحرق الأمن
Difficult to prevent scavenging.	Small amounts of chem. and pharm. waste	should be limited. Pit lined with clay, if available.	- 20
		To extend useful life of pit, should be used only for hazardous waste	
		Less than 1 kg buried at one time. Each layer of waste is covered with a layer of earth.	
Shedder liable to mechanical failure.	Infectious wastes	Similar to autoclaving. Waste is shredded and	Wet Thermal Treatment المعالجة بالحرارة الرطبة
May require off-site transport.		exposed to high- pressure, high-	
Cannot be used on pathological, pharmaceutical, and chemical waste.		temperature steam.	
Requires qualified operators.			
Relatively high capital and operating costs.	Infectious wastes	Waste is shredded, humidified and	Microwave irradiation الأشعة
Shedder liable to mechanical failure.		irradiated with microwaves. Heat destroys micro-	
May require off-site transport.		organisms.	
Cannot be used on pathological, pharmaceutical, and chemical waste.			
Requires qualified operators.			
Effective performance requires qualified operators and regular maintenance.	Infectious & highly infectious wastes* Pathological wastes,	A permanent furnace of masonry/concrete, refractory materials, and metal.	Double-chamber ("pyrolitic") incineration محارق تحتوی علی غرفتین
Sharps in ashes will still pose physical hazard.	Sharps Most chem. And pharm	Waste thermally decomposes in the first,	Figure IR-24. Cross-Section of an incincentar Anima y Lat Cross-Section of an incincentar Anima y Lat Cross-Section Anima y Lat Anima y Lat Cross-Section Anima y Lat Cross-Section Anima y
Higher costs than other incineration, burning and burial options in this table.	waste. (should be 5% or less of total burn load)	oxygen-poor (pyrolitic) chamber, which operates at 800–900°C. The second, post- combustion chamber, burns the gases produced in the first chamber at 900–	To the second se
		1200°C.	

المراجع :

(Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Activities in Africa (EGSSAA

Chapter 8

Healthcare waste: Generation, handling, treatment and disposal