Regulated Medical Waste (Red Bag) & Municipal Solid Waste (Regular Trash) Training 2014

Created by Baystate Medical Center and Stericycle, Inc
Objectives

• Give examples of Regular Trash and Regulated Medical Waste
• Define Biohazardous Red Bag (Regulated Medical Waste) and Regular Trash (Municipal Solid Waste)
• Explain changes/updates to proper waste management
• Identify knowledge gaps
Examples: Regular Trash (Municipal Solid Waste)

- No visible blood (Drippable, Pourable, Flakeable, or Other Potentially Infectious Material)
- Deface Patient information and identification.
- No Biohazardous symbols
- All medical supplies (used or unused)
  - Ambu bag, face masks, and airways
  - IV bag/tubing without needles & spike attached
  - Foley bag, nasogastric tube
- Water pitchers, bath basins, bed pans, urinals, tooth brush
- Packaging, gauze, band aids, chux (clean or dirty)
- PPE: gloves, gowns, booties, eye shields
- Diapers, sanitary pads from non-OB units or rest rooms, tampons, nasal tissues, paper towels.
- Food products & waste: cans, paper cups, plastic utensils.
- Ventilator tubing
- ET holder
- Non re-breather
- Intubating stylet
- Ambu bag
- Easy cap
IV Bag and Tubing

- **Without** needles and leave spike attached

- If there is patient information deface with a sharpie

- deface, obliterate, permanent marker
Regular Trash - Municipal Solid Waste

Patient ID Wrist Band

deface, obliterate, permanent marker
Regular Trash - Municipal Solid Waste

Gauze          Draping          Packaging
Foley catheter bag (empty)
Tube Feeding Bag/tube
NG Tube

JP Tube and bulb (empty)
Yankauer
Suction catheter
SPO2 probe  Defib pads  Chest electrodes
Bed pan (empty)  Urinal (empty)  Emesis basin (empty)
Med cup  Tooth brush  Mouth swab
Unlabeled specimen container (NO biohazard label)
Used glove with no blood
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (with no visible blood) from procedure or isolation room
Diaper, colostomy bag, or ureterostomy bag (empty). Non-OB/Surgical sanitary pad.
• OSHA 1910.1030 (b) defines Regulated Medical Waste as:

• Liquid or Semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; Contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed;

• Items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling;

**Drippable, Pourable, Flakeable**

• The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluid.
Biohazardous Red Bag
(Regulated Medical Waste)

**Other Potentially Infectious Material (OPIM)**

Drippable, Pourable, Flakeable, Soaked or Saturated
Biohazardous (Red bag) trash

- Item soiled with:
  - Blood or blood-tinged body fluid
  - OPIM (Other Potentially Infectious Material)

- All body fluids must be solidified whenever possible

- Nothing that can cause a puncture wound should be placed in the red waste bag
Biohazardous Red Bag (Regulated Medical Waste)

• Drippable, Pourable, Flakeable, Soaked or Saturated bloody wastes
• Other potential infectious material
• Research and SIM lab supplies soiled with fluids
• Soiled disposables, i.e., bloody gauze, dressings, lap pads, OB and surgical peri-pads & gloves
• Any item marked with a biohazard label that is not a sharp, used or non-used.
Biohazardous Red Bag (Regulated Medical Waste)

Use Isolizer to solidify liquids

- Fluids in tightly closed containers from: drains, suction containers, and specimen containers that are not disposed of in the hopper or toilet. **(EXCEPTION: Self contained systems i.e. Orthopats, woundvacs, chest tubes, paracenthesies bottles, and placed in TBO1 container)**
- Dialyzers & tubing
- Blood spill clean-up materials
- Once solidifier has been added do not pour down sink or hopper.
- Microbiology specimens, used culture plates, tubes, bottles & devices- if glass, dispose of in sharps or designated puncture-resistant biohazard container
**What is a Red Bag Transport System?**
A simplified process to transport red bag trash from the point of generation to the soiled utility room, keeping regular trash and recyclables out of The Regulated Medical Waste Stream.

**What can a Red Bag Transport System do for Baystate?**
Reduce Regulated Medical Waste disposal cost, reduce cost in supplies, reduce carbon foot print and improve Baystate’s environmental profile. Also improvement of Baystate’s environmental profile can gain recognition for awards from Practice GreenHealth and DEP.

To date the red bag transport system has reduced 25,000 lbs of RMW per month by using the red bag transport system.
Red Bag Transport System

When a procedure generates RMW the caregiver takes one of these red bags and places the soiled RMW material in the red bag and goose neck tie or zip tie closed before leaving the room. Healthcare worker then places it in the RMW container located in the soiled utility room.
Biohazardous Red Bag (Regulated Medical Waste)

Specimen Bags with Bio Label

Anything with a biohazard label, including red bag
Biohazardous Red Bag
(Regulated Medical Waste)

Gauze with Drippable, Pourable, Flakeable, Soaked or Saturated blood
Biohazardous Red Bag
(Regulated Medical Waste)

Used Dripping, Pourable, Flakeable, Soaked or Saturated
Glove and glove wrapper.

03/15/2012 01:30
TBO2

TBO1

NO LIQUIDS

Picked up daily

All liquids must be solidified and placed in TBO1

NO pharmaceuticals, pathological, chemo, sharps or regular trash
Sharps management will not change

• Anything that can cause a puncture wound is a sharp
• For example if you remove an IV spike from a bag it is a sharp
• Place in designated sharps containers or designated puncture resistant containers
  • Baystate Reference Laboratories ONLY: 2-, 8-, 17-gallon containers for sharps/glass
ALL items with biohazardous label

ALL liquids must be solidified

(EXCEPTION: Self contained systems i.e. Orthopats, woundvacs, chest tubes, paracenthesies bottles, and then place in TBO1 container)

Drippable, Pourable, Flakeable, Soaked or Saturated

• Blood
• Blood-tinged body fluid
• OPIM (Other Potentially Infectious Material)
Questions?

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