

A Study on Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Among Health Care Professionals Regarding Biomedical Waste Management in a Tertiary Care Health Center Ambikapur City.: Reg No: 90

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Biomedical waste is any waste generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining there to or in the production or testing of biological and including categories mentioned in schedule I. It is estimated that about 80–85% of waste produced in health care settings is non-infectious general waste, 10% is infectious and the remaining 5% is other hazardous waste.

AIM: To assess the knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAP) among healthcare professionals regarding biomedical waste management in a tertiary care health center in Ambikapur City. **OBJECTIVES:** 1. To find out socio demographic profile of study population. 2. To evaluate the level of knowledge among healthcare professionals regarding biomedical waste management, including classification, segregation, disposal methods, and associated regulations. 3. To analyse the attitude of healthcare professionals toward biomedical waste management and its impact on public health and environmental safety. 4. To assess the practices followed by healthcare professionals in handling, segregating, and disposing of biomedical waste in compliance with standard guidelines. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** A Cross - sectional Study conducted in Tertiary healthcare centre, Ambikapur from September to October 2025. Sample size is 75 (Convenient sampling having 25 each of doctors, nurses, lab technician & staff) Pre – designed pre tested semi structured questionnaire proforma which contains demographic profile of health care workers, knowledge, attitude and practice for BMW is used. Permission taken from IEC. **RESULT:** Our study revealed that nurses possess below-average knowledge and attitude but demonstrate above-average practices. In contrast, laboratory technicians and staff workers exhibit below-average knowledge, attitude, and practices. **CONCLUSION:** There is a gap between awareness and implementation, particularly among non-nursing staff, which could pose risks to public health and environmental safety.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge, Attitude, Practices, Biomedical Waste