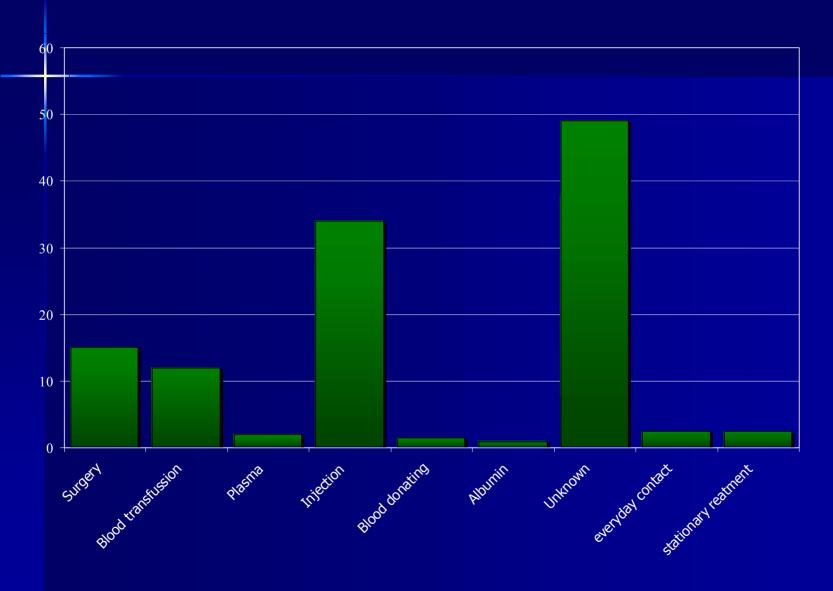
Safe sharps waste collection and management in Uzbekistan

Prof. Musabaev E. Institute of Postgraduate medical education Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Background

- 1. High risk of parenteral transmission of HIV and viral hepatitis in Uzbekistan
- 2. Unsafe injection practice and out of date injection technologies.
- 3. Poor knowledge on bloodborne pathogens among health workers and general population.

Factor of HCV transmission



Unsafe injection practice

- Unnecessary manipulations with needles
 - Recapping before and after injection
 - Bending of needles
 - Handling collected sharps
 - Washing and rinsing needles



Inappropriate waste management





Samarkand pilot project

Supported by SDC and WHO. Duration of the project – over 1 year (February 2001 – May 2002) Intervention site - Samargand city 4 policlinics involved in the intervention De Monford incenerator has been constructed

Project steps

Assesment
Itervention
Final assesment

OT8 indicator (curative injection use)

Definition of OT8

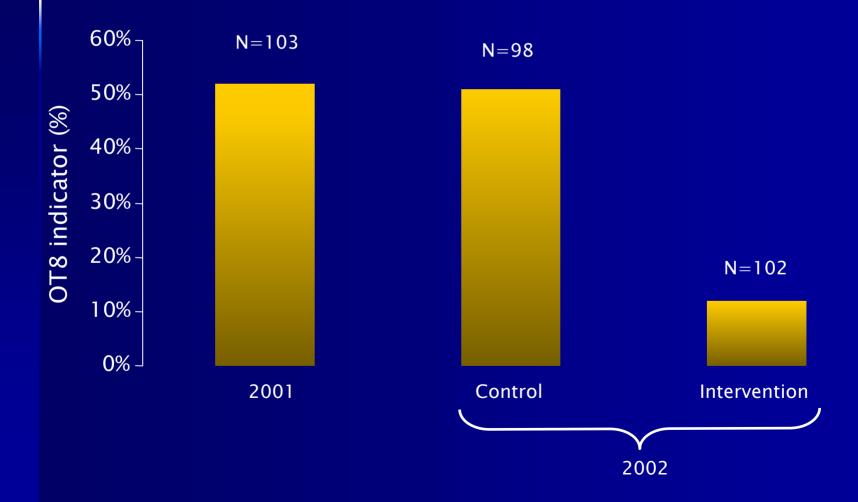
number of prescriptions with at least one injection
OT8=

total amount of prescription lists surveyed

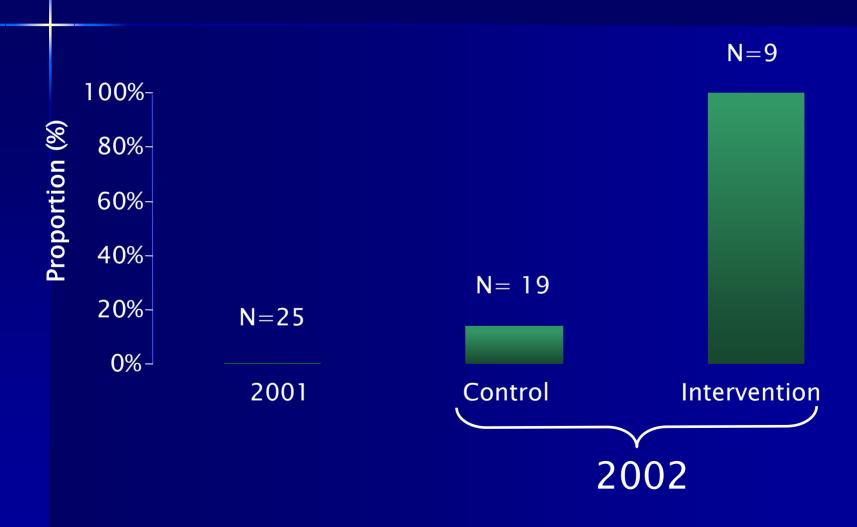
OT8 in actual survey in Uzbekistan: 56/107= 52% (february 2001)

Conclusion: more than half of the patients presenting in an ambulatory primary health care setting are treated with at least one injection

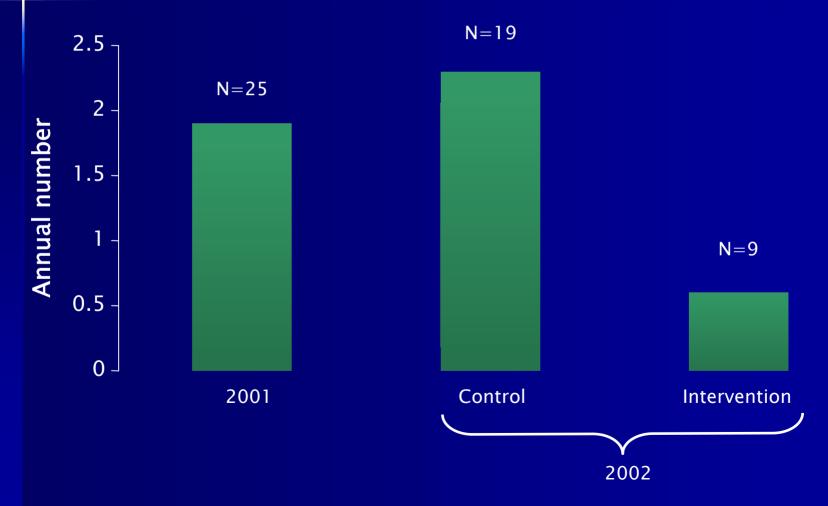
Proportion of prescriptions including injections: Improved prescriptions in the intervention policlinics



Injections with safe sharps collection and disposal: Improvements in Samarkand



Annual number of needlestick injuries per injection provider: Improvements in Samarkand



De Monford incinerator

SDC financed the construction of an incinerator for four pilot health care settings.



Safe immunization program, UNICEF, 2002

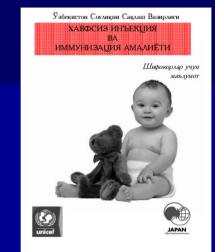
Program sites – Karakalpakistan republic, Khorezm region.

Steps of implementation

- Preparation of training materials for educational modules
- Initial assessment of the injection practice in the these regions
- Training
 - Health care workers (injection prescribes and injection providers)
 - General population
- Constructing of 40 Monford incinerators (20 per each region)
- Final assessment

Training materials

- A manual for doctors
- A manual for nurses
- Three posters for HCWs and
- One posters for general population





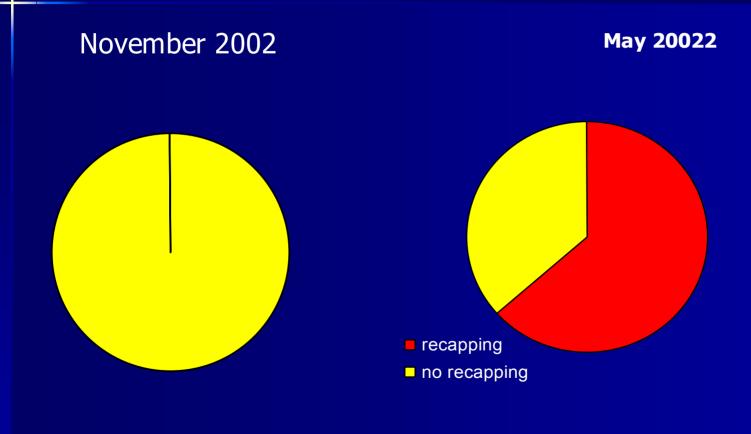
Poster for nurses on safe immunization steps

🙆 —Хавфсиз иммунизация о	амалиётини асосий босқичлари –
unicef Вакциналарни сақлаш	Вакцинани ишлатилишдан олдин текширинг
 √Паст хароратта сезгир вакциналар зхлатилганнин аникланг. Увакцинага юкори харорат таъсирини аниклаш учун вакцинали флаконларининт термоиндикаторларини кузатинг. √Сауттични заруратснз бир дакика хам очиш керак змас. √Гепатит Вго карши, АКДС, АДС, АДС-М, АС вакциналарин музатиш мумкин эмас! 	Текширинг Флакон этикеткалими Вакцина этикаткалими Вакцина этикаткалими Вакцина осузаб кортон нарсалар акия бошқа ифлосланиш белгилари йуқми Шубҳали фласкон йуқ қилинади! Кизалиқга қорши вакцина флаконини ишлатиш ўша фирада ишлаб чиқарилаган эритузчи билан эритизчи Очилган суюслик вакцинаси ишлатилиб булгандан сунг йуқ қилиниши шарт. Очилган, эмко мишлатилиб булинмаган вакцина эса 6 саатдан сунг йуқ қилиниши шарт.
Тиббиёт ходими ўз иш жойини қуидаги режалаштириши керак	а Қўлингизни хар бир пациентдан олдин ювинг!
Уткир асбоблар пациент ега олмайдиган жойда бўлсин; Уткир асбоблар (мтно) йнилладиган кути бехос жарохатлонмаслик учун донмо кузатиладиган жойда хамшира назоратида бўлиши керок; Міприц ва игна билан ортиқча харакат қилмаслик учун ишлатилган шприц ва игналар йнилладига кути, тиббиёт хадимиге зкин жойлаштирилсин; Иш жойнда бир махалда бир пациент (эмланувчи) дан ортиқ киши бўлмасин.	
Беморнинг холати Инъекцияга и асбобларин	
	изекциядан кейин приц ва игна приц ва игна приц ва игна прока жахуус интейнер-кутита облаштирилоди. гидай кутилорни тура йинш мухим. гидай кутилорни жулимга гида билан риов қилинг.

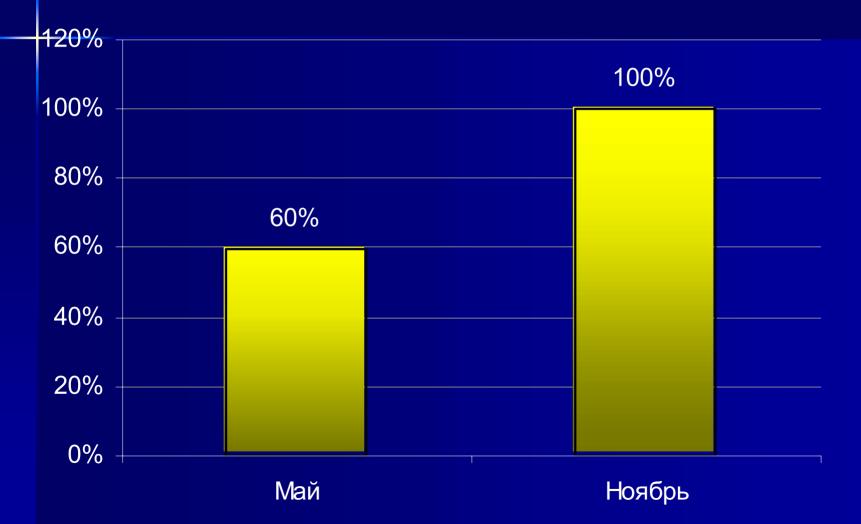




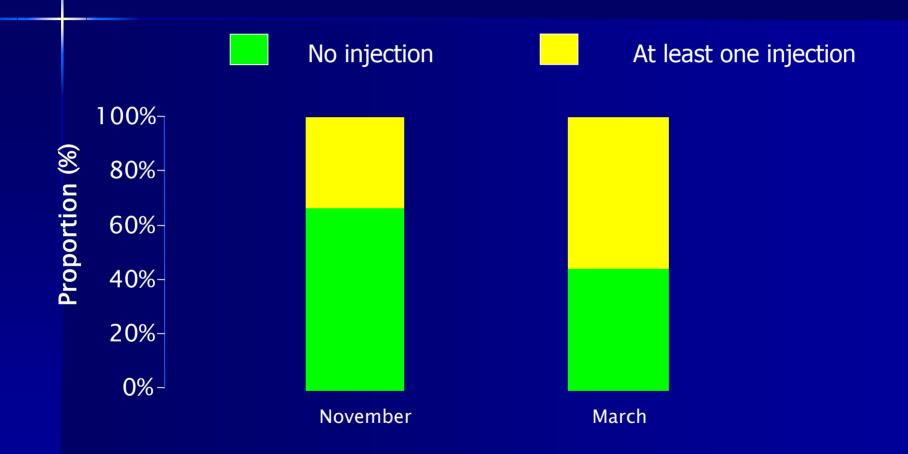
Recapping Karakalpakistan and Khorezm region



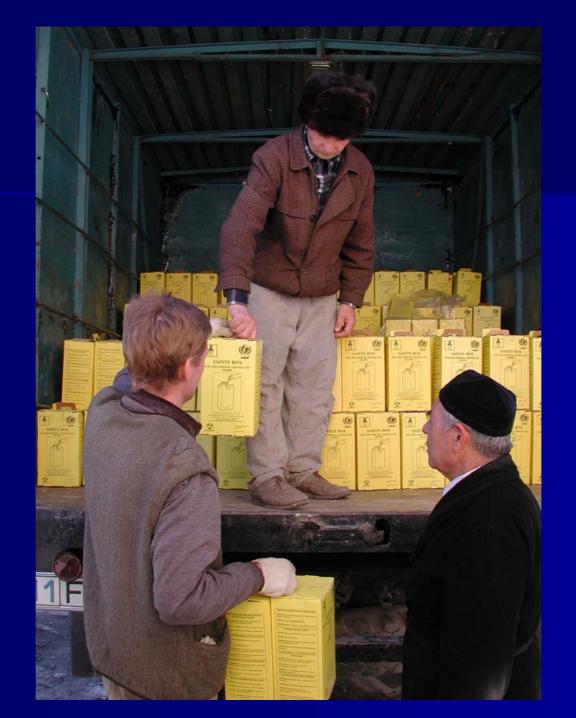
Safe injection practice

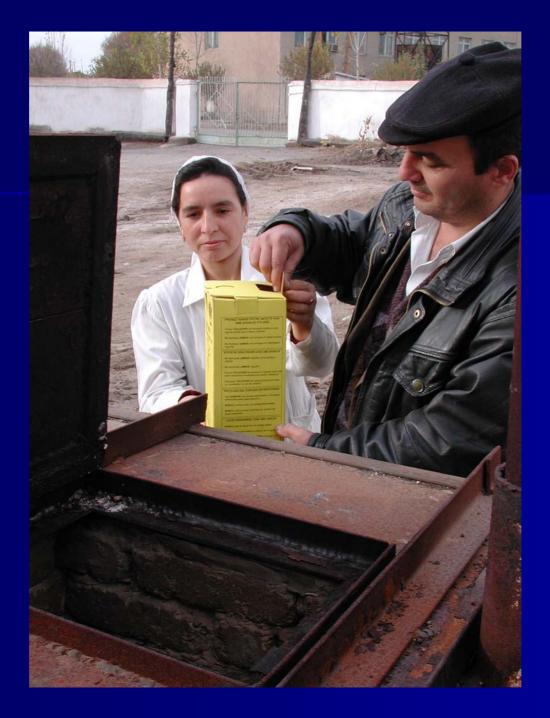


OT8 indicator











Conclusion

- Pilot programs demonstrate that the safe injection and safe disposal tool can be effectively implemented in Uzbekistan Health Care System, which will dramatically decrease the risk of transmission of bloodborn pathogens.
- The Safe Injection practice may minimize financial expenses per treatment course.