Infection Prevention and Control ECHO Network

Session 6: Management of clinical waste: respiratory, medication, indwelling
Thursday 9th December 2021
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If you are NOT willing for your data to be used in this way, please LEAVE the session at this point.
## Agenda

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<td>Introductions</td>
<td>Max Watson, Director of Project ECHO, Hospice UK</td>
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<td>10:35</td>
<td>“The Importance of Correct Waste Segregation”</td>
<td>Anne Woolridge, Technical Lead and DGSA, NHSE I Logistics Cell</td>
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<td>Questions &amp; Discussion</td>
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<td>11:15</td>
<td>IPC Challenges with Waste</td>
<td>Anne Nash, Consultant Nurse, St Christopher’s Hospice</td>
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<td>Black Box Thinking</td>
<td>Max Watson, Director of Project ECHO, Hospice UK</td>
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<td>12:00</td>
<td>Summary &amp; Close</td>
<td>Max Watson, Director of Project ECHO, Hospice UK</td>
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The Importance of Correct Waste Segregation

Dr Anne Woolridge
Technical Lead and DGSA
NHS England and Improvement, Logistics Cell
The importance of correctly segregating waste in the Hospice Sector

Dr Anne Woolridge
Chief Operating Officer.

16th December 2021
Introduction

- Context
- Legislative Framework
- Colour coding
- Documentation
- The future
- Summary
For 2021 the budget for the NHS in England is £159,000,000,000 with an additional 22.4 bn allocated to COVID-19

1.5 million employees to potentially train in correct waste management 365 days year/24 hours a day.

Primary care prescriptions cost £9,200,000,000

The NHS in England spends around £120,000,000 per annum disposing of waste.

This is less than 0.1% (0.075%) of the NHS overall budget.

Everyone wants to save money, but waste needs to be managed well and this costs money.

Ball park costs these will vary depending on the contracts in place.

- Recycling = £30.00 per tonne
- Domestic waste = £104.00 per tonne
- Offensive waste = £260.00 per tonne
- Orange bag clinical waste = £400.00 per tonne
- Sharps/yellow bag waste = £800.00 per tonne
What is waste?

Legal Definition -

"Any substance or object the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard”.

Carriage Regulations

- Infectious clinical waste is classified as “dangerous goods” due to the infection risk.
- Legislation aimed to protect drivers of dangerous goods or people attending scene of accident (emergency services).
  - Packaging requirements
  - Marking and labelling on packaging
  - Documentation

- Enforcers: Health & Safety Executive (HSE) via Police and Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA)
Waste and Environment Legislation

- Wastes must be correctly classified, segregated, stored and disposed of with the correct documentation
  - These are requirements of the NHS, the EA/SEPA/NRW/NIEA and the Care Quality Commission
The primary objective of managing waste is to ensure that all of the materials produced are handled, treated and disposed of safely, cost effectively and in a manner that does not impact negatively on the environment.
COVID-19 waste management standard operating procedure

November 2021, Version 6

Updates from version 5 (published in April 2021) are highlighted in yellow.

This document sets out the waste management approach for all healthcare facilities including primary care facilities and testing facilities in England.

It draws on the key principles of HTM 07-01, Safe Management of Healthcare waste to ensure that systems are in place to ensure that waste is managed in a safe manner and critical waste disposal resources are not exhausted during the COVID-19 emergency response.

We need to work together across organisations to collectively ensure waste management services during a period of expanded demand.

What does this mean for healthcare staff?
You must apply the HTM07-01 across your facilities when re-opening services for non-COVID-19 patients. The COVID-19 procedure below needs to be applied for COVID-19 areas.
Waste Policies

Segregation, storage, handling & disposal requirements for:

- Domestic waste
- Healthcare waste
- Recycling
- Confidential waste
- Other hazardous wastes i.e. TV’s, chemicals, batteries, etc
What the colours mean

**Waste which requires disposal by incineration**
Indicative treatment/disposal required is incineration in a suitably permitted or licensed facility.

**Anatomical waste for incineration including placenta waste**
Indicative treatment/disposal required is incineration in a suitably permitted or licensed facility.

**Waste which may be “treated”**
Indicative treatment/disposal required is to be “rendered safe” in a suitably permitted or licensed facility, usually alternative treatment plants (ATPs)). However this waste may also be disposed of by incineration.

**Cytotoxic and cytostatic waste**
Indicative treatment/disposal required is incineration in a suitably permitted or licensed facility.

**Medicinal Waste for incineration**
Indicative treatment/disposal required is incineration at a suitably permitted facility.

**Offensive/hygiene waste***
Indicative treatment/disposal required is landfill in a suitably permitted or licensed site. This waste should not be compacted in unlicensed/licensed facilities.

**Domestic (municipal) waste**
Minimum treatment/disposal required is landfill in a suitably permitted or licensed site. Recyclable components should be removed through segregation. Clear/opaque receptacles may also be used for domestic waste.
Yellow Bag/Burn bin Clinical Waste (Incineration Only)

- Category A waste (from patients with VHF, Ebola type illnesses - very rare in UK) – unlikely in hospice
  - Monkeypox cases

- Metallic parts/instruments – e.g. large blades, forceps, laparoscopic equipment, tommy bars, metal hip joints, again unlikely in hospice

- Pharmaceutically contaminated wastes
Blue containers marked with limited quantity label

- Split into 2 categories:
  - 1) Generated by pharmacists and healthcare professionals, out of date, part used, empty bottles
  - 2) Patient returns
Controlled Drugs

- Misuse of Drugs Act
- Locked away
- Witnessed destruction
- T28 exemption to denature
Cytotoxic / Cytostatic Medicines

- Pharmaceutical products having the following hazards:
  - HP6 Acute toxicity
  - HP7 Carcinogenic
  - HP10 Toxic for reproduction
  - HP11 Mutagenic

- Cytotoxic – kills cells
- Cytostatic – prevents generation of cells

- Most chemotherapy (cancer) drugs BUT can also be found in other areas
Yellow Body, Purple lid Bin = Cytotoxic & Cytostatic Waste (Incineration Only)

- Soft waste arising from treatment of patients
- Pharmaceutical containing products
- Cytotoxic/Cytostatic contaminated sharps
Yellow Body, Yellow Lid Sharps Bin = Pharmaceutically contaminated Sharps (Incineration Only)

- All sharps that have been contaminated with any type of pharmaceutical except Cytostatic or Cytotoxic based drugs.
ORANGE Bag = Infectious Waste (Incineration or Alternative treatment)

Known or suspected to contain pathogens classified in group B as per Carriage Regulations

- Infected swabs, dressings, cotton wool, tissues
- Infected couch roll (blue roll)
- Infected gloves and aprons
- Infectious incontinence pads
- **NO MEDICINE** CONTENT (including loose
- **NO CHEMICAL** CONTENT
- **NO METAL**
- **NO SHARPS**
Offensive Waste

- Offensive waste is **non-infectious** waste, which is unpleasant and may cause offence to those coming into contact with it. It includes:
  - Waste contaminated with non infectious body fluids, secretions and excretions
  - Hygiene waste and sanitary protection, e.g. nappies and incontinence pads
  - Autoclaved laboratory waste.

**Offensive waste does not include any of the following:**
- Sharps
- Anatomical waste, e.g. body parts, organs or blood
- Chemicals
- Medicines
- Dental amalgam
- Any waste that is infectious (i.e. a clinical waste).
Poor segregation costs money and the environment
11.7bn pieces PPE supplied between 25/02/2020 – 30/5/2021 compared with 2.3bn 01/01/2019-31/12/2019

- 7,368,402,000 gloves
- 1,630,408,000 aprons
- 73,475,000 clinical waste bags
- 1,810,455,000 Type IIR masks
- 30,672,000 Type II
- 101,522,000 FFP3

NHS used to generate 220 tonnes clinical waste per day. At the peak of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} wave, this increased to around 630 tonnes of clinical waste per day. At least 350 tonnes of this was single use PPE and not all from ‘COVID-19’ areas
Documentation

- Pre-acceptance audits.
- Waste Documentation for waste collection.
- Site Registers held by Centre Co-ordinators (or nominated deputy).
- Dangerous Goods audits.
- Made available for inspection by regulatory bodies.
We have to be better in future

- Segregate in line with official guidance.
- Challenge custom and practice.
- Repair items.
- Donate/exchange, e.g. Globechain, Warp-IT.
- Work with academics, product users and suppliers on developing environmentally sustainable products.
- Consider reusable products – if not reusable, possibly recyclable or even biodegradable.
Summary

- Correct waste management does not need to be difficult.
- Under your Duty of Care, you do need to know what happens to your waste.
- There is guidance out there.
- The correct documentation is fundamental to tracking and tracing your waste.
- The Environment Agency (or NRW or SEPA or NIEA are there to help you) as well as regulate.
Thank you

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Web: issafe.co.uk
IPC Challenges with Waste

Anne Nash
Consultant Nurse
St Christopher’s Hospice
IPC Challenges with waste

December 9th 2021
Anne Nash
Aim of Infection Prevention

• To prevent patients, staff and visitors developing an infection
• Applies to everyone, all staff have a responsibility to prevent cross-infection.
• Public health check list for the monitoring of COVID 19
• Point 41 ‘ Ensure waste is segregated and disposed of as per Management and disposal of health care waste
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Type</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Primary point of Collection</th>
<th>Secondary Point of Collection</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sharps, contaminated with medicine (EWC 18.01.03)</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow lidded sharps box</td>
<td>770 litre waste caddy with tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharps, contaminated with cytotoxic or cytostatic medicines (EWC 18.01.08)</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>Purple lidded sharps box</td>
<td>360 litre waste caddy with tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytotoxic / Cytostatic medicines (EWC 18.01.08)</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>Purple lidded box</td>
<td>360 litre waste caddy with tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles contaminated with Cytotoxic / Cytostatic waste</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>Purple bag</td>
<td>360 litre waste caddy with tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Waste, gloves, gowns, bandages, wipes, dressings, contaminated disposable garments (EWC 18.01.03)</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Orange Bags</td>
<td>770 litre waste caddy with tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offensive Waste, incontinence pads, nappies, gloves, disposable garments contaminated with non-infectious body fluids (EWC 18.01.04)</td>
<td>Yellow and Black</td>
<td>Tiger Stripe Bags</td>
<td>770 litre waste caddy with tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceuticals, waste medicines tablets, capsules in original packaging or similar (EWC 18.01.09)</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>60 litre or 30 litre bins</td>
<td>770 litre waste caddy with tag</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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What have been our challenges?

- Waste left in pool cars
- Cars should not have any inappropriate medical equipment in the boot, glove compartment, seats or other storage areas
- Solution:
  - Auditing
  - Venoputure boxes – that can support sharps boxes, equipment etc..
  - A ‘nursing bag’
  - As requited ‘just in case medication box’
Thinking through waste streams

Why are people doing what they are doing?
• Storage of used community sharp bins
• Community bins from District nurses
• What to relative do when patient dies
• Medication waste – patient own drugs
  • Just in case s/c mediation in the community
• Use of waste company to support auditing
Medication waste
• Waste is like any other infection control challenge.
• It never ceases to surprise
• You always need to stay on the ball!
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51-59 Lawrie Park Road, Sydenham, London SE26 6DZ

Bromley site
Caritas House, Tregony Road, Orpington BR6 9XA

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St Christopher’s is a registered charity (210667) registered with the Fundraising Regulator
Black Box Thinking
End of Year Review

Max Watson
Director of Project ECHO
Hospice UK
Before you go…

Let us know your feedback via this survey:

https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/JSFJGDF