

The Development Model of Administration Management on Infectious Waste in Tambon Health Promoting Hospital Phetchabun Province

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Abstract: This research purposes were to develop the administration management model on infectious waste of Tambon health promoting hospital to comparing their knowledge and behavior after training. The sample composed of 31 officers as a agent who is in the Tambon health promoting hospital Phetchabun Province's population which have been selected by a purposive sampling technique. The research design was just one group pre-test and post-test. The data collection was analyzed by percentage usage and t-test. The study results are as following: The Administration Management Model (ADD MODEL) development on infectious waste management was rated as a high efficiency. The officers of Tambon health promoting hospital had knowledge and behavior on infectious waste management after training was rated higher that before training ($p < 0.05$).

Key words: Infectious waste, administration, management, Tambon health promoting hospital, officer, model

INTRODUCTION

Healthcare waste management is a serious public health concern. In developing countries, compared to developed nations, the management of infectious wastes has not received sufficient attention. Recently, worldwide awareness has grown of the need to impose stricter controls on the handling and disposal of wastes generated by healthcare facilities. This exploratory study attempted in seven selected hospitals to explain the situation of healthcare waste management with a focus on handling practices, occupational safety and the implementation status of waste management policy, together with other pertinent policy issues. It was noted that the current system of healthcare waste management was underdeveloped and was in dire need of immediate attention and improvement (Ali and Kuroiwa, 2012).

In Thailand, the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) is the main organization setting policies and controlling health care industries and the health of the people. The principle legislation related to IWM is the Public Health Act 1992 and the Healthcare Facility Act 1998. The Public Health Act specifies that local government shall provide disposal facilities for infectious and industrial non-hazardous waste. The Department of Health (DoH) and the Department of Pollution Control have claimed that

the procedure for collection, transportation and disposal of clinical waste is the responsibility of each health care provider who must comply with criteria specified by the DoH. Approximately 10-25% of the waste generated by health care providers is hazardous waste (Thawon and Elivio, 2012)

For five decades small health stations nationwide have served their communities with minimal equipments and personnel as well as acted as the think tank for community health. Recently many of these health stations are being upgraded to Tambon health promotion hospitals with facility renovation, new medical equipments and ambulances as well as modern technology enabling prompt diagnosis and consultation from senior physicians in the districts and cities via internet communication. The newly revamped Tambon health promotion hospitals provide not only health care but also serve as medical hubs providing health care to community members from the first to the last days of their lives. The direct beneficiaries of this major facelift are public health officers, residents and communities. The upgrade brings new and modern medical equipment to practitioners together with access to new medical science and technology and the internet with coaching from large hospitals. The patients are spared travel expenses to and queuing at large hospitals. Ambulance home pick-up can

be arranged for serious cases which require referral to larger hospital. In addition, the community can take a more active part in overseeing their own hospitals. However, it remains to be seen if the upgrade of rural public health service systems to the new Tambon health promotion hospitals will become the turning point in sustainable progress or a merely attractive political propaganda tool where the quality of health care services remain unchanged (Churnrurtai, 2010).

This research therefore, emphasized on the development of the officers of Tambon health promoting hospital on infectious waste management. The aim was to have more knowledge and behavior in their working areas through the development of administration management model on infectious waste for the officers of Tambon health promoting hospital.

The research's purposes:

- To develop the administration management model on infectious waste of Tambon health promoting hospital
- To compare knowledge and behavior on infectious waste of the officers of Tambon health promoting hospital after activities

Hypothesis:

- The administration management model on infectious waste of Tambon health promoting hospital has rated as high efficiency
- The officers of Tambon health promoting hospital had knowledge and behavior on infectious waste after activities were higher than before activities

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was an quasi-experimental one with the one group pretest-posttest design. Population and sample as follows:

- Population were 153 officers of Tambon health promoting hospital of Phetchabun Province
- Sample, 31 officers of Tambon health promoting hospital of Phetchabun Province, selected by a purposive sampling technique

Research instrument including the following:

- The administration management model on infectious waste of Tambon health promoting hospital
- The test of knowledge on infectious waste management for officers of Tambon health promoting hospital of Phetchabun Province

- The observation about infectious waste management of the officers of Tambon health promoting hospital of Phetchabun Province

Data collection, there was the step as follows:

- Step 1: collecting pre-activities data from the sample by the test of knowledge and behavior on infectious waste management on the first day of training
- Step 2: collecting the immediate post-training data from the same sample by the same instruments, namely, the tests of knowledge toward infectious waste management
- Step 3: analyzing data by statistical, percentage and Efficiency Index (EI) and t-test

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The development model of administration management on infectious waste in Tambon health promoting hospital can be used research and development process and has been step to at ADD MODEL (Fig. 1).

The officers of Tambon health promoting hospital of Phetchabun Province had a knowledge on infectious waste management during the training and after training in very high level of >80%. This shows that the developed Administration Management Model (ADD MODEL) has made the officers of Tambon health promoting hospital of Phetchabun Province efficiently received knowledge and experiences about infectious waste management which is accorded to Jansamood *et al.*

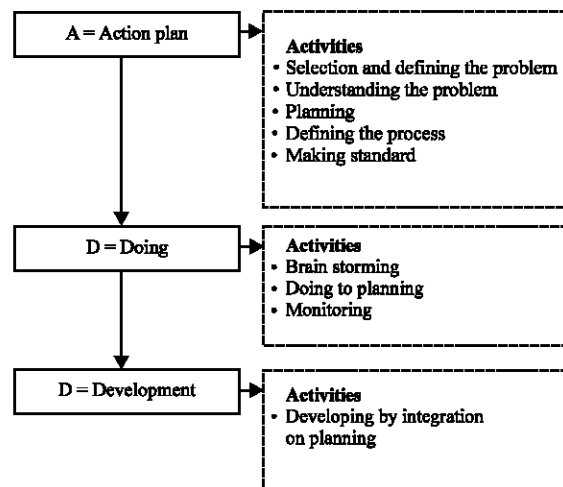


Fig. 1: Model of administration management on infectious waste in Tambon health promoting hospital (ADD MODEL)

(2010) research who found that the developed training curriculum was rated as high efficiency. The curriculum of training had a high level of feasibility to be used as the results of pre-test and post-test, the post-test's score was higher than pre-test's score.

The officers of Tambon health promoting hospital of Phetchabun Province had knowledge and behavior on infectious waste management after training were higher than before training with statistically significant difference at the level of 0.05 which shows that the developed Administration Management Model (ADD MODEL) making more knowledge and experience receiving for the officers of Tambon health promoting hospital which relating to the infectious waste management directly to the program's target which is accorded to the Surasak *et al.* (2012) who found that the learning process and the participation in community waste management of the participants before and after training, each was different after training the participation significantly increased ($p < 0.05$) and the learning process in terms of knowledge, attitude and practice in solid waste management also showed a significant increase ($p < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION

From this research, the Administration Management Model (ADD MODEL) on infectious waste was rated as a high efficiency and they also had knowledge and behavior on infectious waste after training were higher than before training. Information from the study was giving beneficially to the infectious waste development system in the other Tambon health promoting hospital.

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