



Maternal Health Division
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

Universal Infection Prevention Practices



Use of protective attire



Hand Washing



Ensuring general cleanliness

(walls, floors, toilets and surroundings)

Waste Disposal

Bio-Medical Waste Disposal

1. Segregation
2. Disinfection
3. Proper storage before transportation
4. Safe disposal



Yellow Bag

Human tissue, placenta, products of conception, used swabs/gauze/bandage, other items (surgical waste) contaminated with blood



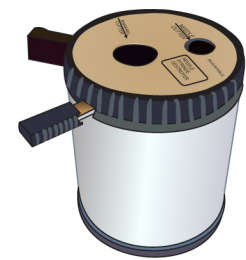
Red Bag

Used mutilated catheters, I.V bottles and tubes, syringes, disinfected plastic gloves, other plastic material



Black Bag

Kitchen waste, paper bags, waste paper/thermocool, disposable glasses and plates, left over food



Proper handling & disposal of sharps

All needles/sharps/I.V. cannulae/broken ampules/blades in puncture proof container

All plastic bags should be properly sealed, labeled and audited before disposal

Liquid Medical Waste (LMW) Disposal

- Avoid splashing
- Treat the used cleaning/disinfectant solution as LMW
- Pour LMW down a sink/drain/flushable toilet or bury in a pit
- Rinse sink/drain/toilet with water after pouring LMW
- Pour disinfectant solution in used sink/drain/toilet at the end of each day (12 hrly)
- Decontaminate LMW container with 0.5% bleaching solution for 10 minutes before final washing

PEP

(Post Exposure Prophylaxis)

To be given in case of accidental exposure to blood and body fluid of HIV +ve woman

