

QUESTIONNAIRE

HEALTHCARE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF PRIVATE HOSPITALS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF ILOCOS SUR

Direction: Please provide all the pertinent information to the items by checking the appropriate blank space and/or supplying the answer to the blank space.

PART I. PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

_____ Hospital Management
_____ Pollution Control Officer
_____ Utility Worker
_____ Medical Staff (Nurses/Medical Technologies)

Age:

_____ 30 years old and below
_____ 31-40 years old
_____ 41-50 years old
_____ 51-60 years old
_____ 61 years old and above

Sex:

_____ Male _____ Female

Length of Service (Years): _____

Highest Educational Attainment:

_____ Doctorate Degree
_____ Master's Degree with Doctorate units
_____ Master's Degree
_____ Bachelor's Degree with MA units
_____ Bachelor's Degree
_____ Others, please specify _____

Number of Related Training Programs: _____

I.I Hospital-related Factors

Location: _____

Bed Capacity: _____

Level Classification:

_____ Level 1
_____ Level 2
_____ Level 3

Services Offered:

- Trauma, General Surgery & Laparoscopic Surgery
- Urology/Neurosurgery/Thora-cardiovascular Surgery
- Orthopedics and Rehabilitation Medicine
- Internal Medicine and Cardiology
- Neurology
- Endocrinology
- Gastroenterology
- Dermatology
- Hematology
- Pulmonology
- Diabetes Clinic
- Obstetrics and Operative Gynecology
- Child Health and Well Baby Clinics
- General Pediatrics/ Pediatric Neurology/ Neonatology
- Eye, ear, Nose, and Throat Medicine
- Anesthesiology/ Pain Management Clinic
- Pharmacy
- Radiology/3D-4D Ultrasound/2D Echo
- Pathology/ Clinical Laboratory Medicine/ Drug Testing
- Cancer Treatment (Oncology)- Medical, Gynecologic
- Intensive Care Unit
- Stress Test, 24 Hour Holter Monitoring
- Eye Center
- Audiometry/ Spirometry
- CT Scan/ Dialysis
- Ambulance Service
- Dental Services
- Executive Check-up Services
- Mental Health Clinic
- Endoscopy, Colonoscopy & Bronchoscopy
- Newborn Hearing Screening

Permits and Licenses

- DOH LTO
- Registered Pollution Control Officer
- Waste Water Discharge Permit
- DENR ECC
- Hazardous Waste Generator Registration Certificate

Total Waste Generated Per Day:

- _____ More than 250kg
- _____ 201-250kg
- _____ 151-200kg
- _____ 101-150kg
- _____ 51-100kg
- _____ 50kg-10kg or less

PART II: LEVEL OF HEALTHCARE WASTE MANAGEMENT-RELATED FACTORS OF PRIVATE HOSPITALS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF ILOCOS SUR

Directions: The following questions relate to the factors of healthcare waste management. In order to get an accurate picture of the implementation HCW management-related factors, it is important that you complete the questionnaire as carefully and honestly as possible. Please use the guide below:

- 5 – Strongly Agree
- 4 – Agree
- 3 – Neutral
- 2 – Disagree
- 1 – Strongly Disagree

Items	5	4	3	2	1
A. Budget Allocation					
1. The facility allocates a specific budget for healthcare waste management activities.					
2. The allocated budget is sufficient to cover all healthcare waste management needs.					
3. Budget allocation for waste management is reviewed and updated regularly.					
4. Funds for purchasing waste management utilities are prioritized in the budget.					
5. The budget includes provisions for training staff on waste management.					
6. Financial resources are adequately allocated for supervision of waste management.					
B. Presence of Guidelines					
1. The facility has up-to-date written guidelines on healthcare waste management.					
2. The guidelines clearly specify procedures for segregation, collection, storage, and disposal of waste.					
3. All staff are aware of and have access to these guidelines.					
4. The guidelines are regularly reviewed and revised as needed.					
5. Compliance with guidelines is enforced by management.					
6. Guidelines include safety measures to protect healthcare workers.					
C. Presence of Training Manuals					
1. Training manuals on healthcare waste management are available in the facility.					
2. The manuals cover important aspects such as segregation, handling, and disposal of waste.					
3. Training manuals are used regularly to train new and existing staff.					
4. The content of the manuals is reviewed and updated periodically.					
5. Manuals incorporate guidance on use of personal protective equipment (PPE).					
6. Staff find the training manuals helpful for their daily waste management tasks.					
D. Supervision					
1. Regular supervision of healthcare waste management practices is carried out.					
2. Supervisors have the necessary training and authority to enforce waste management standards.					
3. Feedback from supervision sessions is communicated clearly to staff.					
4. Supervision helps in identifying and correcting waste management shortcomings promptly.					

5. Supervisory checks include observation of waste segregation and disposal procedures.					
6. Supervision is conducted based on a predetermined schedule.					
E. Presence of Waste Management Committee					
1. The facility has an active waste management committee.					
2. The committee meets regularly to review waste management practices.					
3. The committee includes representatives from various departments.					
4. The committee is involved in developing and updating waste management policies.					
5. The committee monitors compliance with waste management regulations.					
6. The committee organizes training and awareness programs for staff.					
F. Availability of Waste Management Utilities					
1. Adequate waste disposal bins and containers are available in all relevant locations.					
2. Personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves and masks are readily available for waste handlers.					
3. Utilities such as disinfectants and cleaning supplies are always stocked.					
4. The waste management utilities meet the standards set by health authorities.					
5. Utilities are maintained in good condition and replaced as needed.					
6. Staff are trained in the correct use of waste management utilities.					

PART III. LEVEL OF HEALTHCARE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF PRIVATE HOSPITALS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF ILOCOS SUR

Directions: The following questions relate to the healthcare waste management practices of private hospitals in the first district of Ilocos Sur. In order to get an accurate picture of the same, it is important that you complete the questionnaire as carefully and honestly as possible. Please use the guide below:

- 5 – Very Highly Practiced
- 4 – Highly Practiced
- 3 – Sometimes Practiced
- 2 – Rarely Practiced
- 1 – Never Practiced.

Items	5	4	3	2	1
Segregation					
1. Waste is segregated properly at the point of generation in the hospital.					
2. Color-coded bins are used consistently for different waste types.					
3. Sharp objects are segregated safely from other waste materials.					
4. Infectious waste is segregated separately from non-infectious waste.					
5. All staff are trained regularly on proper waste segregation practices.					

6. Segregation reduces the risk of contamination within the hospital.					
7. Waste segregation procedures are strictly monitored for compliance.					
8. Segregated waste is labeled clearly for identification.					
9. Adequate containers/bins for segregation are available in all hospital units.					
10. Segregation practices follow national and international standards.					
Collection					
1. Waste is collected promptly from all hospital units according to schedule.					
2. Collection staff use appropriate containers for different types of waste.					
3. Waste collection practices prevent spillage or contamination.					
4. Collection frequency is adequate to avoid accumulation of waste.					
5. Staff involved in collection are adequately trained and equipped.					
6. Collection follows documented protocols and guidelines.					
7. Collection areas are kept clean and organized.					
8. Segregated waste is collected separately and not mixed during collection.					
9. Collection equipment is regularly cleaned and maintained.					
10. Monitoring of collection practices ensures compliance and safety.					
Transportation					
1. Waste is transported in designated, leak-proof containers/bags.					
2. Transport routes minimize exposure to patients and staff.					
3. Transport staff are trained in safe handling and spill response.					
4. Waste transport vehicles are cleaned and disinfected regularly.					
5. Transportation follows scheduled timing to avoid delays.					
6. Transport of infectious and hazardous waste is done separately from non-hazardous.					
7. Transport complies with national manifest and permit requirements.					
8. Emergency spill kits are available during transport.					
9. Records of waste transport are maintained accurately.					
10. Transport practices follow legal and environmental safety standards.					
Treatment					
1. Waste treatment methods used are effective in reducing hazards.					
2. The hospital uses environmentally safe treatment technologies.					
3. Treatment procedures comply with national guidelines and international standards.					
4. Treated waste is verified to be safe before disposal.					
5. Staff operating treatment equipment are trained and certified.					
6. Treatment facilities are regularly inspected and maintained.					
7. Incineration, if used, complies with air quality and emission standards.					
8. Alternative waste treatment options are considered to minimize environmental impact.					
9. Waste treatment records and logs are kept accurately.					
10. Treatment processes are monitored for effectiveness and safety.					
A. Disposal					
1. Waste disposal methods are safe and prevent environmental contamination.					
2. The hospital uses approved landfill sites for final waste disposal.					
3. Disposal complies with environmental laws and regulations.					
4. Infectious and hazardous wastes are disposed of separately from general waste.					
5. Disposal sites are monitored for compliance and environmental safety.					
6. Safe disposal procedures are documented and followed by staff.					

7. Unauthorized dumping or burning of waste is prevented.					
8. Staff are trained on proper disposal protocols.					
9. Procedures are in place to handle disposal emergencies or incidents.					
10. The hospital regularly reviews disposal practices for improvement.					
B. Minimization					
1. The hospital implements strategies to minimize the generation of waste.					
2. Reusable or recyclable materials are prioritized in hospital operations.					
3. Staff are trained and encouraged to reduce waste production.					
4. Waste minimization is integrated into procurement decisions.					
5. Segregation facilitates recycling and waste reduction efforts.					
6. Hospital policies support environmentally sustainable waste practices.					
7. Waste audits are conducted to identify reduction opportunities.					
8. Use of disposable items is minimized where safe alternatives exist.					
9. Education programs on waste minimization are provided to all staff.					
10. Waste minimization results are regularly monitored and reported.					
C. Documentation and Reporting					
1. Waste management activities are documented accurately and timely.					
2. Waste manifests are used for tracking hazardous waste movement.					
3. Documentation includes segregation, collection, storage, transport, treatment, and disposal.					
4. Reports on waste management are reviewed regularly by hospital management.					
5. Incident reports related to waste handling are documented and addressed.					
6. Training records for staff involved in waste management are maintained.					
7. Documentation complies with national and international regulatory requirements.					
8. Records are available for audit and inspection purposes.					
9. Waste quantities and types are regularly recorded and analyzed.					
10. Feedback from reporting is used to improve waste management processes.					
D. Occupational Safety and Personal Protective Equipment					
1. Healthcare workers use appropriate PPE when handling healthcare waste.					
2. PPE is always available and accessible to waste handlers and staff.					
3. Staff receive regular training on proper use and disposal of PPE.					
4. Safety protocols are strictly enforced in all waste handling activities.					
5. Exposure to hazardous waste is minimized through engineering and administrative controls.					
6. Incident reporting mechanisms exist for occupational exposures or injuries.					
7. Vaccinations and health checks for waste handlers are regular and documented.					
8. Waste handlers are trained on emergency procedures in case of spills or accidents.					
9. Waste storage and treatment areas are equipped with safety signage and equipment.					
10. Supervisors monitor and enforce occupational health and safety standards.					

PART IV. FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES/BARRIERS

Directions: The following questions relate to financial and operational challenges/barriers of private hospitals in the first district of Ilocos Sur. In order to get an accurate picture of the same, it is important that you complete the questionnaire as carefully and honestly as possible. Please use the guide below:

- 5 – Strongly Agree
- 4 – Agree
- 3 – Neutral
- 2 – Disagree
- 1 – Strongly Disagree

Financial Challenges/Barriers					
1. There is no sufficient budget allocation for healthcare waste management in the facility.					
2. Financial constraints limit procurement of necessary waste management equipment and supplies.					
3. The cost of proper healthcare waste disposal services is not manageable within operational budget.					
4. Funding for training staff on healthcare waste management is inadequate and inconsistent.					
5. Financial support is unavailable to maintain waste treatment infrastructure such as incinerators.					
6. Lack of financial resources hinder compliance with healthcare waste regulations.					
7. Investments in improved waste segregation materials and protective gear does not meet current needs.					
8. Financial incentives or support programs are not enough to aid in improving waste management practices.					
9. Overall financial planning inadequately addresses the needs of healthcare waste management activities.					
10. Financial barriers cause delays or gaps in healthcare waste management processes.					
Operational Challenges/Barriers					
1. Operational procedures for segregation, collection, and disposal of healthcare waste are not consistently followed.					
2. Healthcare waste management equipment and supplies are not always available and functional when needed.					
3. Staff do not receive continuous and effective training on healthcare waste management practices.					
4. There are significant delays in waste collection schedules within the healthcare facility.					
5. Communication and coordination between departments on waste management are not effective.					
6. Adequate storage facilities are not available to temporarily hold healthcare waste safely and securely.					

7. Operational barriers prevent compliance with healthcare waste management policies.					
8. Waste management documentation and record-keeping processes are not consistently maintained.					
9. Handling and transportation of healthcare waste within the facility does not meet safety and hygiene standards.					
10. Staffing levels are not sufficient to manage healthcare waste operations without excessive workload.					

-Nothings follows-