

Инструменты, которыми пользовались резалники, включали минимальный необходимый набор для проведения оперативного вмешательства. Хранились они в специально отведенных для этого ящичках. Обычно у хирурга в наборе были: нож хирургический, бритва, кроило (массивный нож), пилы, сверла, долото, пинцеты, иглы, ложечки. Как видно из представленного списка, большая часть инструмента относится к группе общехирургических инструментов. Из специальных можно отметить «железце кровопускающее», которое применялось для рассечения сосуда при кровопускании.

При первичной хирургической обработке раны ее омывали чистой водой, затем осматривали и решали, что делать дальше и каким образом вести рану. Для лечения ран применяли лекарственные травы в виде настоек, отваров. Кроме этого применяли повязки, обработанные специальной смесью из меда и плесневого хлеба для предупреждения нагноения. Также хирурги применяли и мази на основе свиного, гусиного или барсучьего жира. Повязки, накладываемые на раны, могли быть, как пропитаны каким-то лекарственным средством, так и без него. Также эти повязки применялись как биндажи при грыжах.

Выводы

Таким образом, можно говорить о том, что в княжествах Древней Руси проживали врачи, оказывавшие хирургическую помощь нуждающимся в ней. В их компетенции входила большая часть патологий, лечение которых требовало высокой квалификации и довольно обширных знаний. Находки скелетов с зажившими переломами и трепанационными отверстиями свидетельствует о том, что после лечения люди продолжали жить дальше. Из этого следует, что врачи-хирурги, или как их тогда называли, резалники, были компетентны во многих вопросах лечения. Это может говорить о высоком уровне развития хирургической помощи в княжествах Древней Руси.

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ETHICAL ASPECT OF WASTE DISPOSAL IN THE ACTIVITIES OF MEDICAL LABORATORIES

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Introduction

Medical laboratory is a laboratory where tests are usually done on clinical specimens in order to obtain information about the health of patients. For example Blood or bodily fluids, drugs, swab, syringes, needless. Waste management refers to the method of disposal of laboratory wastes and hazardous chemical materials. As well as multi hazardous waste includes some kind of collection of chemical, radioactive and biological hazard. At the mean time the purpose of laboratory management is to manage laboratory waste and disposal to maximize safety and minimize environmental effects. Waste management are mainly consider about managing chemicals and waste to carry out proper way into the environment. Finally disposal includes burning, burial at landfill sites or at sea and recycling. Medical waste in-

cludes liquid and solid waste, toxic and radioactive waste from diagnostic, treatment, prevention or health service [2]. Medical laboratories waste are categorized based on their intensity of type, these are infectious waste, pathological waste, sharps, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, genotoxic waste, radioactive waste and non-hazardous or general waste. Infectious waste contains test samples, for example blood, specimen collections, culture and infection agents, urine sample and other body fluids. When disposing these sample covered by specimen collection bags or plastic covered bags. Pathological waste contains human tissue, organs and body parts. These are removed from surgery or biopsy treatment. Furthermore after surgery or treatment sharps type of waste are removed from medical laboratories. Sharps waste are syringes, needles, disposable and blades. Other type of waste is chemicals removed from after testing or laboratory preparations. Genotoxic, radioactive waste are mostly reduced from dangerous treatment of disease and using effectible chemical and radiation. At the mean time both are hazardous waste. Non-hazardous or general waste does not contain biological, chemical, radioactive or physical hazard. At the mean time isolation waste, sharps and animal wastes are other kind of waste.

Objectives

To study about the Laboratory management and various methods of waste management and disposal in medical laboratories.

Materials and methodology

The analysis and generalization of modern medical scientific literature on this topic.

Research results and discussion

Medical laboratories waste means covers all wastes produced in health-care or diagnostic activities. Lack of segregation practices, results in mixing of laboratories wastes with general waste making the whole waste stream hazardous. Inappropriate segregation ultimately results in an incorrect method of waste disposal. Therefore it can cause environmental pollution, unpleasant smell, growth and multiplication of vectors like insects, rodents and worms and may lead to the transmission of diseases like typhoid, cholera, hepatitis and AIDS through injuries from syringes and needles contaminated with human. Various communicable diseases, which spread through water, sweat, blood, body fluids and contaminated organs, are important to be prevented. The recycling of disposable syringes, needles and other glass bottles without proper sterilization are responsible for Hepatitis, HIV, and other viral diseases. The problem of bio-medical waste disposal in the medical laboratories and other healthcare establishments has become an issue of increasing concern, prompting hospital administration to seek new ways of scientific, safe and cost effective management of the waste, and keeping their proper way [1]. The most important reason for waste collection is the protection of the environment and the health of the population. Rubbish and waste can cause air and water pollution. Rotting garbage is also known to produce harmful gases that mix with the air and can cause breathing problems in people [4]. Therefore we are using different type of disposal methods of waste management. Waste must be examined and separate according to above protocols as in EPA guidelines and other rules and regulations like environment protection agency, occupational safety and health administration, the resource conservation and recovery act, the department of transportation, nuclear regulatory commission, drug enforcement agency and local municipality. Before cleaning the lab, it is necessary to notify the environmental health and safety three months before the disposal. It is helpful to coordinate in material handling and disposal of hazardous waste. Chemicals must be labeled. A completed request form of hazardous waste pickup should be send to the environmental health and safety before disposal. All gas cylinders must be labeled with their contents, toxicity, disposable concentration, and precautions. All work surface, fume hoods, cabinets, and

drawers must be cleaned ensuring no hazardous materials. All refrigerators and freezers must be cleaned and the asset management should be notified before relocating the equipment. When waste is moved from the lab to disposing unit, it is important to properly label the chemicals with a securely sealed cap. Heavy metal toxics like mercury from broken thermometers and barometers should be taken extra care in disposing as strictly shown by the mercury safety policy [5]. Person who transports chemicals and toxic waste should have lab safety and hazardous waste training. The personal must wear relevant personal protecting equipment according to the type of waste. Waste is not being transported via main entrance, or academic areas. Empty containers may be or may not be hazardous according to fulfilling the requirement of 40CFR 261.7. «A container is empty if all the waste is removed from it to the fullest extent and less than one inch of residue or 3 % by weight of the total capacity remains on the bottom». Containers that were hazardous are considered empty only if it is three times rinsed with an acutely hazardous waste remover. Unknown chemicals must be informed to the environmental health and safety before handing [5]. The recycling helps you make extra money; usually medical laboratories waste are valuable. Some kind of waste are before using expensive. So before dispose we can recycle. Recycle is a main part of disposal of waste management. At the mean time it's prevent to environment. Reduce waste is like a recycle because we can reduce waste and reuse some kind of materials. Safety is most important of medical laboratories waste management, therefore we need to make sure we are properly storing and disposing your trash because it can be harmful to others or environment. Proper way of disposal cause mainly prevent from infectious disease [3]. The understanding of medical waste management and control techniques is important. In this assignment, introduction materials on the definition of medical waste, medical waste management regulatory acts, the necessity of the waste management, medical waste management procedures and control techniques are presented. Waste management and disposal is a vital aspect of laboratories, therefore by handling of medical waste under proper standard procedure, a proper medical laboratories can be maintained [5].

Conclusion

Thus, only an integrated approach, analysis of the epidemiological situation and clear interaction of all interested services can guarantee sanitary and epidemiological well-being in endemic areas.

It is necessary to remember, despite the fact that proper scientific waste management is more important in European regions, it can occur as imported cases, for example can spread new infectious disease also environmental pollution. Therefore, General practitioners and infectious disease specialists should keep this in mind.

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