SANITARY AND HYGIENIC STANDARDS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF MEDICAL WASTE IN TREATMENT AND PREVENTION INSTITUTIONS.

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Abstract: What to pay attention to in the construction, reconstruction and reconstruction of medical waste disposal units of specialized surgical profiles in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan . Medical supplies used in the equipment process. The sanitary-technical, sanitary-hygienic, sanitary-hygienic, and epidemic-fighting aspects of the organized institution are of particular importance in the conditions of the sanitary-epidemiological tranquility and public health service of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Sanitary rules and norms for the design, construction and operation of treatment and prevention facilities. and on the approval of hygiene standards" decision.

Purpose: to identify shortcomings in the construction and organization of medical waste disposal units prior to the construction or reconstruction of healthcare institutions, reduce the financial losses associated with correcting errors, and prevent violations of sanitary and hygienic regulations. Deviation from these established norms may lead to the widespread transmission of infectious diseases, including airborne and hemocontact infections, among the population. Therefore, it is crucial to inform both construction personnel and medical staff about the potential consequences of such negligence, including the legal liability they may incur, in order to prevent these adverse outcomes.

Key words: placement of DPMs, reconstruction, hygienic requirements for land area , medical waste disposal units , hygienic requirements for rooms, hygienic requirements for finishing rooms, daily commute, hygienic requirements for surface of rooms.

Material and methods: Intermediate sanitary control, final sanitary control and current sanitary control, participation in land selection. Acquaintance with situational plan, master plan and explanatory letter. Review the project. After the completion of the construction works, giving a summary for the start and continuation of the work

Result: Department of centralized disposal of medical waste is a structural structure of DPM. The department of centralized disposal of medical waste is located in specially equipped rooms of the DPM, and collection, temporary storage

and neutralization of waste belonging to class B are carried out [1,2,3]. It is not possible to place medical waste centralized disposal within treatment departments (except for decontamination rooms of laboratories dealing with infections belonging to risk group I-IV)[4].

The unit for the centralized disposal of medical waste will be located in a separate building in the economic area of the DPM area. The distance to residences and public buildings in DPMs, where medical waste is disposed of by incineration, is determined based on the current regulatory documents in the field of technical regulation. A centralized disposal unit for medical waste must have water, sewage system, electricity, ventilation and heating system. The composition of the rooms of the centralized disposal of medical waste, their size, arrangement of the technological process should follow the sequence rules, and they should be divided into "clean" and "unclean" areas[5,6,7]. Carts, containers and other equipment used for the collection, destruction, temporary storage and transportation of waste in the territory of the centralized disposal of medical waste are neutralized here. Department rooms are conditionally divided into the following areas: the "unclean" area includes rooms equipped with equipment for receiving, temporary storage and processing (decontamination) of medical waste of class B, washing, decontamination and distribution rooms[8,9,10].

In cases where the amount of waste is not large, medical waste can be temporarily stored in a separate room. The "clean" area includes a staff room with a sanitary washroom and storage rooms for washed equipment for waste transportation[2]. The centralized disposal unit should be equipped with a refrigerator for the storage of pathological waste[11]. The walls, floors and ceilings of the department rooms should be smooth and resistant to wet cleaning and disinfection. Floors should be resistant to moisture, mechanical impact and non-slip [1]. The upper and inner surfaces of the equipment must be flat and resistant to wet cleaning and disinfection. All rooms should have natural and artificial lighting at the level of requirements of regulatory documents in the field of technical regulation [12]. It should be ensured that the air exchange of the rooms located in this section does not exceed the norms of the microclimate indicator and the amount of air pollutants in the air of the working area, which are specified in the current regulations in the field of technical regulation [10].

In production rooms, the air temperature should be between 18 and 25 °C, and the relative humidity should be 75 percent [3]. The main working rooms of the department (waste collection, neutralization, temporary storage, washing and cleaning of equipment) should be equipped with washing taps, and the floors should have a slope (trap) and pallets[9]. Hand washing sinks should be installed in waste decontamination rooms. When placing equipment and equipment, it should be possible to walk freely around all equipment and equipment[8]. At least 0.6 m

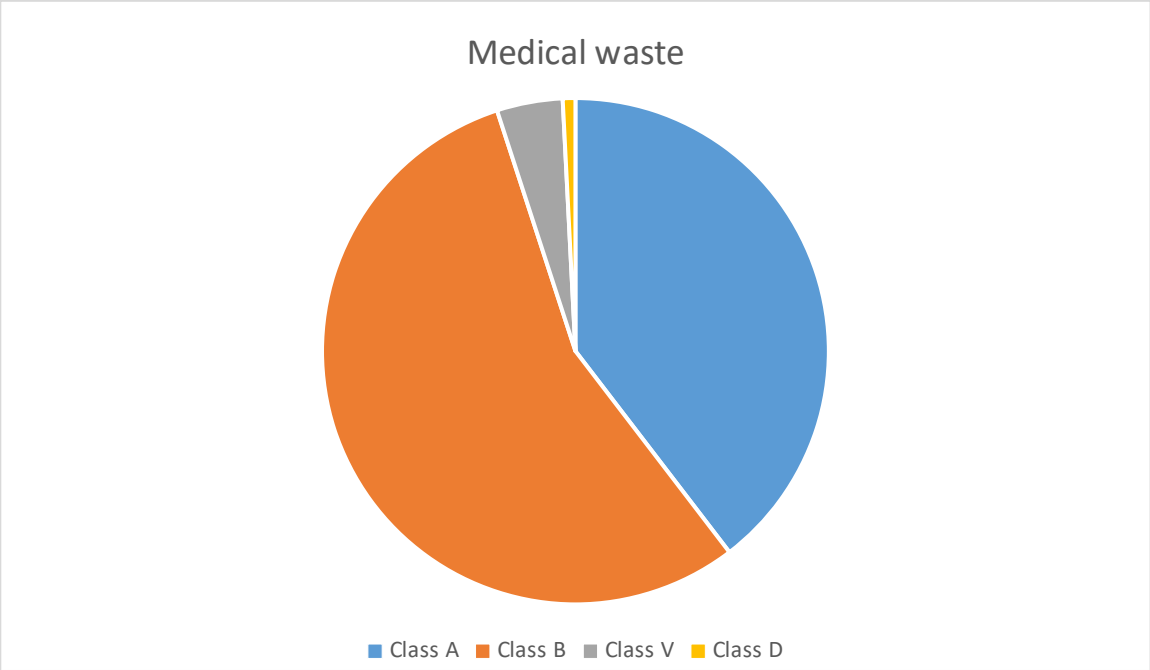
from the walls to the equipment, at least 1.0 m from the work area. should be the distance in length. The width of the passageways should be at least 0.6 m[7]. Waste decontamination rooms should be equipped with bactericidal lamps or other equipment for decontamination of air. All rooms, facilities and equipment of the department are required to be kept in a clean condition[4]. Current cleaning should be carried out at least twice a day using detergents and disinfectants [6]. Thorough cleaning works are carried out once a week based on the requirements of regulatory documents in the field of technical regulation. Separately marked washing and cleaning equipment should be available for "clean" and "dirty" areas[5]. These devices should be stored in cabinets or warehouses in separate production areas and used for their purposes. The composition and areas of the rooms of the centralized disposal of medical waste In Table 1 defined.

Table 1

The composition and areas of the rooms of the centralized disposal of medical waste

T/r	**Rooms name**	**The area is m2.**
1.	Medical waste acceptance to do and temporarily storage room	12
2.	To waste neutralization to give room (autoclave room)	16
3.	Containers washing , disinfection and distribution room	12
4.	Employees room	10
5.	Sanitary room with shower	6

6.	"G" and "D" classes belongs to waste temporarily storage room	12



The amount of medical waste generated over one month at the Qiziltepa District Medical Association (kg).

Class A: 55.4 kg

Class B: 39.6 kg

Class V: 4.2 kg

Class D: 0.8 kg

Conclusion: Based on the above, in the establishment of medical waste disposal departments , the Sanitary-Epidemiological Peace and Public Health Committee under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved on January 21, 2022, and registered by the Ministry of Justice on March 4, 2022 "Designing of preventive treatment facilities, it is necessary to follow the sanitary rules and norms No. 0020-22 on sanitary rules, standards and hygienic standards of construction and operation.

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