



# Health Care Waste Management Improvement Interventions Specifications and Results: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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## Abstract

**Background:** Given the importance of proper management of Health Care Waste Management (HCWM), comprehensive information on interventions in this field is necessary. Therefore, we aimed to systematically review and meta-analysis of characteristics and results of interventions in the field of HCWM.

**Methods:** The required data were gathered through searching the keywords such as waste management, biomedical waste, hospitals waste, health care waste, infectious waste, medical waste, Waste Disposal Facilities, Garbage, Waste Disposal Facilities, Hazardous Waste Sites in PubMed, Scopus, EMBASE, Google scholar, Cochrane library, Science Direct, web of knowledge, SID and MagIran and hand searching in journals, reference by reference, and search in Gray literatures between 2000 and 2019. CMA software: 2 (Comprehensive Meta-Analysis) was used to perform the meta-analysis.

**Results:** Twenty-seven interventions were evaluated. Most of the studies were conducted after 2010, in the form of pre and post study, without control group, and in hospital. Interventions were divided into two categories: educational interventions (19 studies) and multifaceted managerial interventions (8 studies). The most studied outcome (in 11 studies) was KAP (knowledge, attitude and practice). The mean standard difference of interventions on KAP was estimated 3.04 (2.54–3.54) which was significant statistically ( $P < 0.05$ ). Also, interventions were considerably effective in improving the indicators of waste production amount, waste management costs and overall waste management performance.

**Conclusion:** Despite positive effect of interventions, due to the methodological deficiencies of published studies and high heterogeneity in results of studies, caution should be exercised in interpreting and using the results of the studies.

**Keywords:** Health care waste management; Systematic review; Meta-analysis; Critical analysis; Interventions

## Introduction

The increasing health care needs of people in different countries have led to increase in the num-

ber of hospitals, clinics, laboratories, health centers, clinics, dental clinics and other health cen-



ters, which in turn has increased the amount and variety of medical waste (۳-۱). In addition to performing their duties, which include treating patients, providing health services, promoting sanitary and public health, health centers produce health waste that is itself a serious health and environmental problem (4,5). These types of wastes, due to its toxic and pathogenic risk factors, including pathological, pharmaceutical, chemical and radioactive substances, as one of the major pollutants of the environment and hazardous waste, is highly regarded (6,7). Since these wastes are highly contaminated with pathogens, exposure to humans can lead to dangerous infectious diseases (۸). There is strong evidences that risk factors such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B and hepatitis C can also be transmitted through health system waste, with hospital waste play a key role in the pathogenesis and transmission of infection and environmental pollution (9,10).

Therefore, proper of Health Care Waste Management (HCWM), can prevent the spread of serious diseases that threaten the health of society and the environment and also prevent wasting of energy and costs (11,12). In recent years, many interventions and studies have been conducted in different countries to improve the performance of HCWM (۱۶-۱۳). Based on the searches, it appears that no study has been published that has systematically summarized the features and results of these interventions and critically evaluated them. Having reliable information about the results of interventions and programs implemented in the field of HCWM is essential for effective and scientific future planning and policy making. This requires reviewing the results and information of previous studies in this field and analyzing their quality. On the other hand, given these interventions have been designed and implemented in different ways and have had different results, systematically review of the characteristics and outcomes of these interventions can be useful in designing and implementing more effective interventions.

Therefore, we aimed to systematically review and meta-analysis of characteristics and results of interventions in the field of HCWM and critical analysis of their implementation.

## **Materials and Methods**

This study was a systematic review and meta-analysis study, designed and conducted in 2019 in Tabriz University of Medical Science (TUOMS), using the systematic review approach taken from the book "Systematic Review to Support Evidence-Based Medicine" (۱۷). Also it was in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyzes (PRISMA) (18).

### *Search strategy*

The required data were gathered through searching the keywords such as waste management, biomedical waste, hospitals waste, health care waste, infectious waste, medical waste, Waste Disposal Facilities, Garbage, Waste Disposal Facilities, Hazardous Waste Sites and their Persian equivalents in PubMed, Scopus, EMBASE, Google scholar, Cochrane library, Science Direct, web of knowledge, SID and MagIran. The timeframe selected for searching the articles was 2000 to 2019. To identify and cover most of the published articles, after searching the databases, a number of high ranking journals were searched manually. After excluding articles that had little relevance to the objectives of the study and including the main articles, the references of the included articles was also searched to increase the confidence of identifying and reviewing existing articles. The databases of the European Association for Gray Literature Exploitation (EAGLE) and the Health Care Management Information Consortium (HMIC) were also searched for Gray literature.

### *Inclusion and exclusion criteria*

Inclusion and exclusion criteria based on PICO model are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Inclusion and exclusion criteria based on PICO model

<i>PICO components</i>	<i>Inclusion criteria</i>	<i>Exclusion criteria</i>
Population /Target group	Hospitals, clinics, laboratories, health centers, clinics, dental clinics, and other health centers as well as health services providers who work in	Municipal waste (non-health waste)
Intervention	Any intervention specifically designed to improve the status of waste management in health care provider centers.	Interventions that were not specifically designed to improve health care waste management (reduce needle stick, reduce infection, etc.)
Comparison	Comparison with other health centers, staff and health centers in the form of before and after study, and those who did not receive the intervention.	Comparison with non-health organizations
Output	All outputs related to waste management in healthcare provider centers (knowledge, attitude and performance of staff, standards improvement, waste reduction, cost reduction, etc.).	Outputs not related to waste management in healthcare provider centers
Study design	Intervention studies of any kind (trial, pre and post quasi-experimental, clinical audit, quality improvement project, etc.)	Observational or non-interventional studies, Econometric studies, Feasibility studies and Pilot Studies
Article language	Published studies in English or Persian	Published studies in other language

### *Assessing Reporting Quality of Studies*

The reporting quality of articles assessed by two members of the research team independently and using the checklists of pre and post studies (without control group), developed by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI). This checklist contains 12 questions which have five options including “Yes”, “NO”, “Not reported”, “Cannot determine” and “Not applicable” (19). The articles were divided into three categories: good (score above 60), average (score between 40 and 59), and poor (score below 40). As one of the objectives of the present study was to critically evaluate the quality of interventions, no articles were excluded because of poor quality. Also, 6 articles that were conducted as the quality improvement projects, and did not fit well with the checklist questions, were not evaluated. In order to score questions on each checklist, the final agreement of the two evaluators was used as the decision criteria. If disagreement, the case was referred to third person with more knowledge and information in this field.

### *Data extraction*

To extract the data, the extraction table was first designed manually through Word Microsoft

2010. Initially, the data of 3 papers were extracted experimentally through this form and problems in the original form were reformed. Data were extracted from the included articles by two individuals independently. Extracted data in article specification form included: author and year of publication, country of study, study design, study setting, and aim of study, participants and number, type of intervention, description of intervention implementation, main measured outcome and overall results. Endnote X5 reference manager software was used to organize the references.

### *Data Analysis Methods*

Meta-analysis statistical methods were used to calculate the effect of interventions on knowledge, attitude and performance of employees. CMA software: 2 (Comprehensive Meta-Analysis) was used to perform the meta-analysis. Forest plot diagrams were used to report the results, where the size of each square represents the sample size and the lines on each side of the square represent 95% confidence interval for each study. Q and I<sup>2</sup> were used to assess the heterogeneity of the studies' result. In this study, I<sup>2</sup> higher than 50%, identified as the criteria of arti-

cles' heterogeneity. Random effects model was used, given the high heterogeneity of the study. Funnel Plot was also used to measure publication bias. To assess the statistical significance of the effects of interventions on knowledge, attitude and performance of employees, paired t test was used in SPSS (Chicago, IL, USA) software version 16. Other extracted data were analyzed using descriptive statistics (percentage, frequency, mean, etc.) and reported.

**Ethical approval**

This study was part of an approved study in the Research Ethics Committee of Tabriz University of Medical Science (ethical code: IR.TBZMED.REC.1398.1169).

**Results**

Out of the 926 articles found from databases and other sources, 369 duplicate references were removed. In the title and abstract screening, 547 articles were removed. In the full text screening phase, 38 studies were excluded and finally 27 articles were included in the study (Fig. 1).

**Time trend of publication**

The time trend of publication of articles indicates that most studies (except one) were published after 2010 and meanwhile the most of them (6 studies) were published in 2017

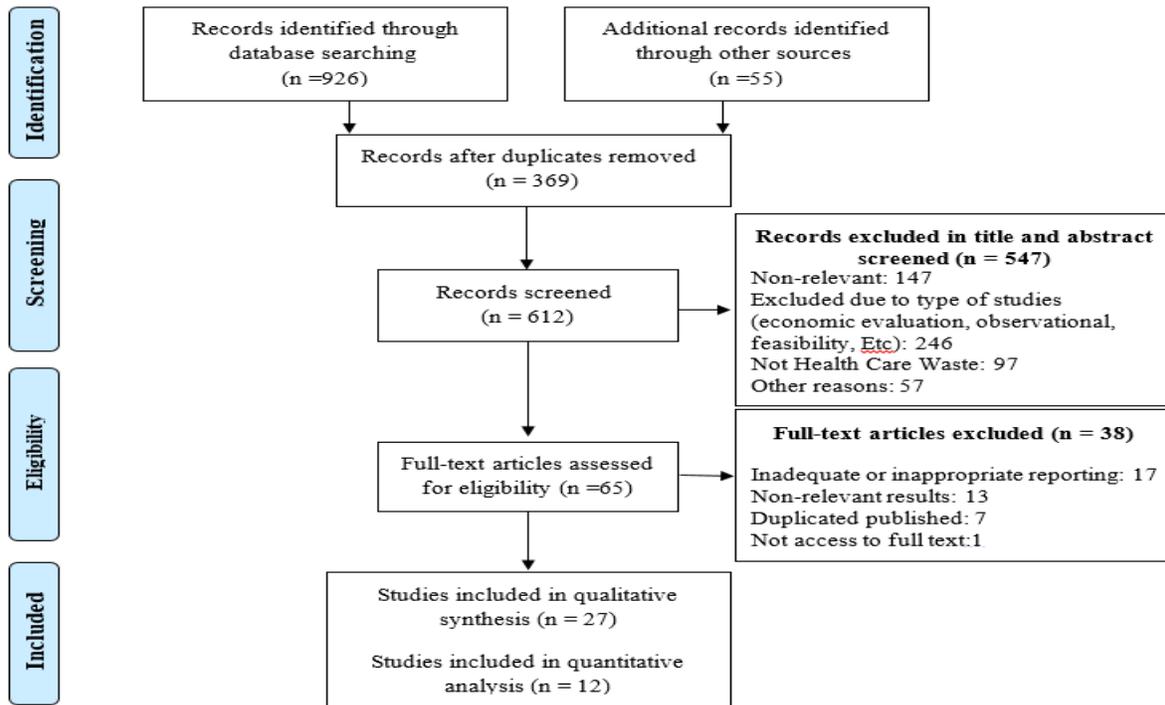


Fig. 1: Searches and inclusion process

**Country of Studies**

Published studies were conducted in 11 countries. Most studies were in India (10 studies), Pakistan (3 studies), Egypt (3 studies), Iran (2 studies) and the USA (2 studies). According to the latest world bank classification in 2019-2020, one study was conducted in a low-income country, 19 in lower-middle income countries, 3 in upper-

middle-income countries and 4 in high-income countries.

**Studies' design**

From 27 reviewed articles, 14 studies were performed in the form of before and after study without control group. Seven studies were quasi-experimental. Six studies were also included as

quality improvement projects (1 clinical audit study, 3 six sigma studies, one TQM study and 1 quality improvement study). None of the studies were clinical trial.

### *Studies' setting*

Most studies (24 studies) were performed in the hospital. Two studies were conducted in primary

health care centers and one study in a dental school clinic.

### *Studies' participants*

In 8 studies (1156 participants) the type of participants was not specified (generally written Health Care Workers), in two studies the hospital was studied unit. Other information about the different groups of participants is shown in Table 2.

**Table 2:** Information of different groups of participants in interventional studies to improve the health waste management

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Participants</i>	<i>Number of participants</i>	<i>Number of studies</i>
Health services provider	Health Care Workers*	1156	8
	Physician	130	2
	Responsible for Environmental Health / Waste	824	5
	Students	399	4
	Nurses	215	2
	Patients	120	1
	Other service providers (pharmacist, laboratory staff, etc.)	144	2
	Hospital's wards	48	3
	Primary health centers	61	2
	Other health centers	220	1

\*Studies in which participants are not identified separately.

### *Kind of interventions*

Based on the interventions performed in the included studies, the interventions were divided into two categories of educational interventions including 19 studies and multifaceted managerial interventions including 8 studies. The educational interventions were implemented mostly in the form of lectures, booklets, discussions, posters and practical examples. In addition to providing training, multifaceted management interventions focused more on changing waste management policies and processes, developing standards and guidelines, and providing the equipment and facilities required to better waste management.

### *Measured outcomes*

The most studied outcomes (in 11 studies) were the knowledge, attitude, and performance (KAP) (Fig. 2).

### *Results of Interventions*

**KAP:** Based on the results of the interventions, the estimated standard difference in mean of the interventions effect, generally on KAP, was 3.04 [2.54–3.54]. Meanwhile the heterogeneity of the intervention results was high [Q = 885 df = 21  $P < 0.001$  I<sup>2</sup> = 97.6]. This was estimated 3.12 [2.54–3.70] at knowledge, 2.74 [1.05–4.43] at attitude and 2.87 [1.68–4.06] at performance (Fig. 3). The results of evaluating the likelihood of publication bias also indicated a relatively low likelihood of publication bias (Fig. 4). The results of statistical analysis also showed interventions significantly improve the knowledge, attitude and performance of staff ( $P < 0.05$ ).

The measured outcomes in other studies also was knowledge, attitude, and performance of service providers, but were not able to enter the meta-analysis, however, their results also indicate a significant improvement in the knowledge, attitude and performance of health care providers.

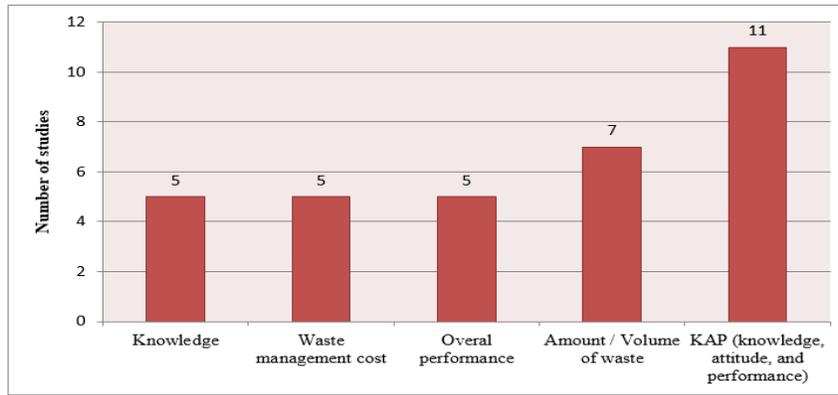


Fig. 2: Measured Outcomes of Included Interventional Studies to Improve Health care Waste Management

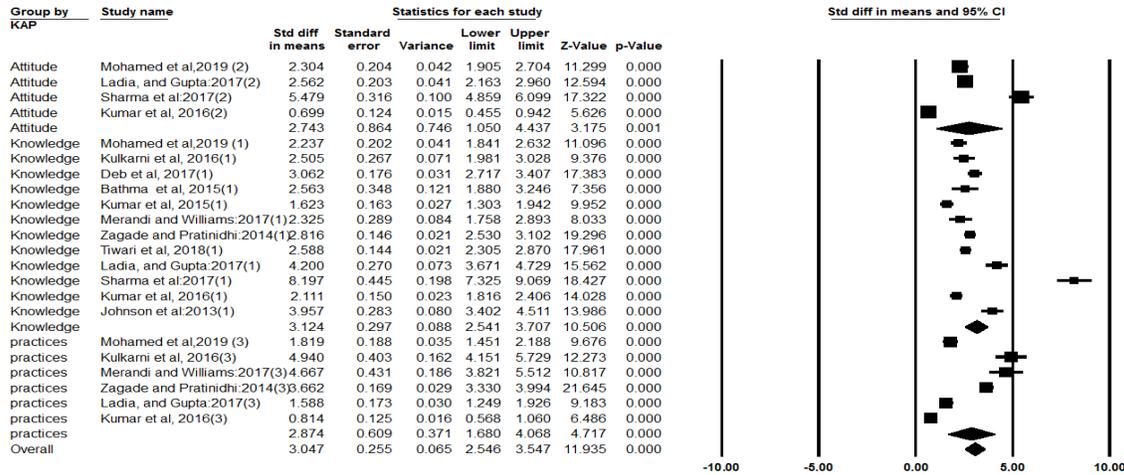


Fig. 3: Results of meta-analysis of the interventions' impact on knowledge, attitude and practice of health care providers based on random effects model

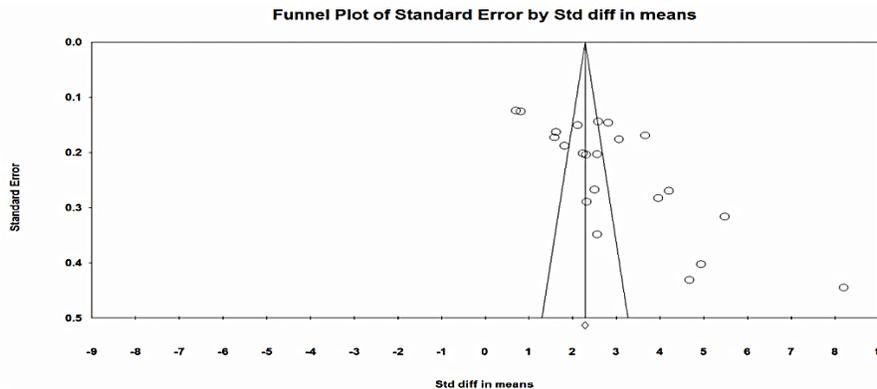


Fig. 4: Funnel plot to evaluate the probability of publication bias in the results of interventions to improve health care waste management

### *Impact of interventions on amount of waste, waste management costs and overall waste management performance*

The results of the studies indicate that, like providers' knowledge, attitude and performance, in-

terventions also improve the indicators of produced waste amount, waste management costs and overall waste management performance, significantly (Table 3).

**Table 3:** Impact of interventions on amount of waste, waste management costs and overall waste management performance

<i>Study</i>	<i>Change in amount of waste</i>	<i>Change in cost</i>	<i>Change in overall performance</i>
Askarian et al, 2010(20)	Total waste was reduced to 5.92 kg/occupied bed/day (from 6.67 kg)	-	-
Martin et al, 2017(21)	Weight and number of bags of solid waste decreased by 12% and 6%,	-	-
Mokuolu et al, 2016(22)	-	-	Develop of hwm plan, establishment of environmental unit, procurement of waste segregation practices
Mosquera et al, 2014(23)	Significant reduction in the average hcwm amount of 6.2% per month	Savings cost of €125,205 (\$162,154)	-
Perrego: 2017(24)	41% reduction in the total mass of regulated waste	36% improvement in compliance (from 33% to 69%)	Save an Estimated \$11,900 in one year
Johnson et al:2013(25)	77% reduction in non-regulated waste 19913(kg) reduction after 5 month	\$13,857.80 reduction after 5 month	-
Aboelnour and abuelela: 2019(26)	-	-	Reduction in waste management performance errors
Tabrizi et al:2019(27)	-	-	30% improvements in mwm standards adherence (45.8–75.1%)
Stonemetz et al:2011(28)	Decline of 12% (not statistically significant)	About \$576,024 for the institution	-
Almuneef and memish:2003(29)	Reduced by more than 58%	50% reduction in total financial costs (17,936 us dollars)	-

### *Results of Reporting Quality Assessment*

Among 21 articles that their reporting quality was assessed, 10 articles were high-quality, 7 were low-quality, and 4 were medium-quality. The major weakness of the articles was that they did not repeat the assessments several times before and after the intervention.

### **Discussion**

The results of the review of the publication time showed that most of the studies (except one) were published after 2010. This indicates a significant researchers' delay in recognizing the importance of improving the status health waste management. Because the issue of HCWM is not a new issue, and the health waste generation has been raised simultaneously with the activity of

health organizations. Hence it needs that with more attention to this issue, backwardness in this area be compensated. Because delays in this regard will have very undesirable consequences for health care organizations themselves, health care providers and the whole community (30,31).

Most of the studies were conducted in middle- and low-income countries. Considering the time trend of publication of articles, one of the possible reasons could be that many years ago (not included in the study timeframe) health care organizations in High-Income Countries (HICs) solved the problems of HCWM and Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs) recently have realized the importance of this issue. So that, attention to the rules and regulations of waste management in health care organizations is unprecedented and has been paid attention to in

recent years (13). However, there are many differences and shortcomings in this regard. Therefore, it seems that applying the experiences of successful countries in this field and adapting them to the local context of organizations in LMICs, is helpful. Use of the most up-to-date recommendations, guidelines and waste management promotion models can also be helpful (۳۶-۳۲).

Most of the included studies were in the hospital setting, and only 2 studies were conducted in primary health centers. One of the possible reasons for this may be the importance, the volume and the hazardous degree of produced waste in hospitals. Because of the nature of the care provided in hospitals, both the volume of waste is high and due to its toxic and pathogenic risk factors, including pathological, pharmaceutical and chemical and radioactive substances is known as one of the major pollutants of the environment (30,37,38). However, waste management in primary health care for many reasons, such as the large number of centers, more relevance with the community and people, the provision of a wide range of care, and most importantly the low attention by researchers and authorities to waste management in this sector, it is also very important (۴۱-۳۹). The results of review the literature and experiences of countries also show that in different countries as well this issue has been neglected and few studies have been done in this field (42-44). Therefore, more attention needs to be paid to these centers by both authorities and researchers.

Reviewing the type of interventions showed that most of the interventions were educational (19 studies), while a limited number of studies (8 studies) were multi-faceted managerial interventions. Although the results of educational interventions showed that these interventions were effective, it is important to note that in most educational interventions the outcomes are KAP which seem to be relatively easier to influence on these variables, and on the other hand, the impact of improving these variables on overall waste management improvement without regard

to other variables and requirements, is negligible. Thus, the results of the meta-analysis of the impact of interventions on providers' KAP showed that the greatest improvement occurred in awareness and the attitude and performance that could be more influential than awareness were less improved than awareness. While, the variables studied in multifaceted managerial interventions are mostly the produced waste volume, costs reduction and the overall waste management performance improvement, and these consequences directly and significantly improve waste management. Therefore, it is recommended in the future studies to pay more attention to multifaceted managerial interventions in addition to educational interventions.

The results of the present study showed that the interventions significantly reduced the costs of produced waste. Although waste costs account for a significant percentage of the costs of health care systems, these organizations usually do not pay much attention to these costs, and there are usually no accurate cost accounting and analysis systems in this field (۴۷-۴۵). The approximate annual cost of waste management in health systems is \$ US5,079,191, or \$ US2.36 kg-1, and direct costs of waste production and other related costs could be reduced through improving the segregation system and getting tax for extra waste production (۴۸). Therefore, it is recommended that managers and authorities to plan to reduce the costs of waste production (49,50), through using recommended methods such as costing and costs reduction.

Although based on the evaluation checklist, the reporting quality of articles was relatively good, but the quality of interventions had many limitations and drawbacks, some of the most important are briefly mentioned here. The first issue is the quality of the interventions (especially educational interventions). Because educational interventions were mostly lecture, and they were limited in terms of number and time of interventions, had many flaws. Another important issue was how to measure the impact of interventions, as in most studies participants' KAP had only been assessed

once before and after the intervention. While it is recommended that the impact of interventions be measured several times over time to assess the sustainability of the interventions, this has been the case in only a few limited studies. In terms of costing, the types of costs (direct and indirect) were also not specified. The next issue is the studies' design, most of them were before and after study without control group and few studies were quasi-experimental (controlled). Randomization was rarely had considered in the selection of participants. Also, in many studies interventions were not described clearly and completely. Therefore, it is recommended that scholars be more careful in designing and performing interventions, use available guidelines in this area to conduct more appropriate intervention with more robust methodology, and editors and reviewers of journals be also more careful in publishing articles.

Although based on our best knowledge, the present study is the first study to systematically and comprehensively review interventions in HCWM, however there are some limitations to the present study. One of the most important of these limitations is that searches were limited to Farsi and English, because it was not possible for researchers to search for and evaluate articles published in other languages. Also, due to methodological deficiencies in included studies, and the high heterogeneity in their results, it is not possible for researchers to conclude with high reliability.

## Conclusion

Interventions to improve HCWM indicators including KAP of service providers, produced waste amount, waste management costs and overall waste management performance were effective significantly, however, because of the methodological deficiencies in published studies and high heterogeneity over the results, caution should be exercised in interpreting and using the results of studies. Also, it is recommended that future studies use more of multifaceted managerial interventions, pay more attention to primary

health care centers, and design and implement interventions with stronger and more reliable methodologies with control groups.

## Ethical considerations

Ethical issues (Including plagiarism, informed consent, misconduct, data fabrication and/or falsification, double publication and/or submission, redundancy, etc.) have been completely observed by the authors.

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## Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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