

Facility Management in Healthcare Waste Management

An Overview:

With the uprising of global economy and a change in the growth of industries has shown a dual way for developing and integrating the system which is referred as Facility Management. It represents about 5% of global GDP. The FM sector has started taking its social responsibility, has become a strong driver of economy and its role as instructor of people, place and processes. As a result FM has become the leading business service able to integrate the tangible assets of real estate and facilities with the intangible assets of facility services in a diverse range of fields including suburban, urban and rural services. Within a short span of time, It facilitates the entire Business scenario in a cup of tea or one can say it becomes easier to maintain the pace of work with optimum solution.

In concern with Indian business scenario, 95% of the Indian facility management industry is unregulated requiring major reforms. It is registered under the Societies Act covering the Indian subcontinent; "INDIAN FACILITY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION" has been formed in 2011 identifying the need to have a proper platform and to be a collective voice of professionals and service providers in this sector. Facility management deserves to be acknowledged as an industry due to the millions of professionals working in the supply and demand spectrum of the FM business in myriad sectors like Private, Government, Healthcare, Banking, Hospitality, Construction, Infrastructure, Aviation etc

An approach towards a better healthcare system

FM supports the weaker sections of the industry by ensuring that they get what is due to them by way of minimum wage, health benefits, insurance benefits, and leave with wages, bonus, safe working conditions etc. with the integration of over- all functioning.

Upfront:

Health care wastes include both "communal waste," such as paper and bottles that can be dealt with through the local solid waste management system; and potentially dangerous "biomedical wastes" (BMWs), such as sharps (needles, scalpels) and wastes with infectious, hazardous, radioactive, that endanger human health and the environment.

India's steep learning curve in the management of HCWs in the last decade and draws a number of lessons from India's experience. Since 1995, India has made great progress in managing HCWs, notwithstanding delays caused by weaknesses in the country's legal and institutional framework for HCW management. States have devised their own HCW management strategies and guidelines and provided assistance to government hospitals in implementing the norms for waste management.

Systematic guidelines:

- Initiating HCW management legislation and practice without adequate background work results in delay and costly readjustments.
- HCW guidelines must be timely and informed by field experience.
- Information technology has a crucial role to play in HCW management.
- A change in culture for the hospitals may be practiced.

Hence an increasing flow of FM will relate to a generic situation to handle the dumping site and recycling processes of the wastes. We have many tools to operate like GIS- a decision making tool which integrates the complete solution package for facility management. A technological advent that has changed the mobility of management and sets the goal for a better health care.