بررسی زباله‌های مطبیه‌ای دندانپزشکی عمومی شهر همدان

چکیده
زمینه و هدف: امروزه یکی از مهارت‌های معیشت زست محیطی مورد راه‌برد تحلیل در مراکز دندانپزشکی است که به عنوان یکی از عوامل خطرناک مضلات حیاتی زیست محیطی مورد توجه در کنار دیگر عوامل مهم مطرح می‌شود.

روش بررسی: در این پژوهش توصیفی از 14 مطب دندانپزشکی عمومی شهر همدان در سطح شهرستان همدان بررسی گردید.

کلیه مطالعات به صورت مستقل انجام گردید و نتایج آن‌ها به شکل توصیفی و تقارنی به حساب آمده است.

مراجع مولود، بهرامی، نعمت‌الله، عباسی، حسن. تحقیق در مورد زباله‌های مطبیه‌ای در مراکز علوم پزشکی تهران.

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Title: Evaluation of dental solid waste in Hamedan
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Background and Aim: Today, one of the most important environmental issues is dental solid wastes which are of great importance because of the presence of hazardous, toxic and pathogen agents. In this survey, solid waste produced in Hamedan general dental offices is evaluated.
Materials and Methods: In this descriptive study, from 104 general dental offices in Hamedan, 10 offices were selected in simple random way. From each office, 3 samples at the end of successive working days (Sunday, Monday and Tuesday) were analyzed. Samples were manually sorted into different 74 components and measured by means of laboratory scale. Then, measured components were classified in the basis of characteristic and hazardous potential as well as material type.
Results: Total annual waste produced in general dental offices in Hamedan is 14602.67 Kg (9315.45%±95.0% Confidence Interval=2009,88). Production percentages of infectious, domestic type, chemical and pharmaceutical waste were 51.93, 38.16, 9.47, 0.44 respectively. Main components of produced dental waste were 14 components that consist of more than 80 percent of total dental solid waste. So, waste reduction, separation and recycling plans in the offices must be concentrated on these main components.
Conclusion: In order to dental waste proper management, it is suggested that in addition to educate dentists for waste reduction, separation and recycling in the offices, each section of dental waste (toxic, chemical and pharmaceutical, infectious and domestic type wastes) separately and according to related criteria should be managed.
Key Words: Chemical and pharmaceutical waste; Dental solid waste; Domestic Type waste; Infectious waste; Toxic waste

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زمینه و هدف: امروزه یکی از مهارت‌های معیشتی مورد توجه در مراکز دندانپزشکی عمومی شهر همدان است که به عنوان یکی از عوامل خطرناک مطرح می‌شود.

روش بررسی: در این پژوهش توصیفی از 14 مطب دندانپزشکی عمومی شهر همدان در سطح شهرستان همدان بررسی گردید.

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