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**BHME-103**

**CERTIFICATE IN HEALTH CARE WASTE  
MANAGEMENT (CHCWM)**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2024**

**BHME-103 : CURRENT STATUS OF HEALTH  
CARE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND  
LEGISLATION IN REGIONAL COUNTRIES**

*Time : 90 MINUTES*

*Maximum Marks : 50*

**Note :** All questions carry equal marks. All questions are compulsory.

1. Countries that have issued guidelines for the management of health care waste include the following except :
  - (A) Bhutan
  - (B) Nepal
  - (C) Timor Leste
  - (D) Indonesia

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2. The country which has formulated the hazardous health care waste management Rules 2003 very similar in structure and function to Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 1998 of India is :
  - (A) Myanmar
  - (B) Nepal
  - (C) Bangladesh
  - (D) Indonesia
3. The number of colour coded bins under the New Medical Waste Rules 2008 are :
  - (A) Three
  - (B) Four
  - (C) Five
  - (D) Six
4. The schedule which specifies the standards for incineration, autoclaving, liquid waste with permissible limits under the New Medical Waste Rules 2008 is :
  - (A) Schedule I
  - (B) Schedule II
  - (C) Schedule III
  - (D) Schedule IV

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5. Under the new Medical Rules 2008, sharp waste is to be treated by :
- (A) Incineration
  - (B) Autoclaving and burial
  - (C) Chemical disinfection
  - (D) Shredding
6. After how much duration can the prescribed authority/committee shall be appointed of the coming into force of the New Medical Rules 2003 :
- (A) One month
  - (B) Three months
  - (C) Six months
  - (D) One year
7. The prescribed authority under the Govt. of Bangladesh shall function under the supervision and control of the ministry of :
- (A) Environment and forests
  - (B) Health and family welfare
  - (C) Social justice
  - (D) Rural development
8. The Waste Prevention and Management Regulations, 2012 have been formulated by which of the following countries :

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- (A) Myanmar
  - (B) Nepal
  - (C) Bhutan
  - (D) Indonesia
9. Under Prevention and Management Regulations 2012 of Bhutan waste stemming from medical procedures and treatment in hospital, basic health units, clinics, animal husbandries etc is referred to as :
- (A) Biomedical waste
  - (B) Health care waste
  - (C) Medical waste
  - (D) Hazardous waste
10. Prevention and Management Regulations 2012 of Bhutan classified medical waste into how many categories :
- (A) Four
  - (B) Five
  - (C) Six
  - (D) Eight

11. The Waste Prevention and Management Regulations 2012 of Bhutan emphasis the implementing and monitoring authority to provide all of the following except :
- (A) A safe and healthy environment
  - (B) Waste minimization
  - (C) Strong measures to deal with the existing bad scenario
  - (D) Bar coding of waste
12. Which is the Apex body to monitor the compliance and performance of implementing agencies and monitoring authorities under the Prevention and Management Regulations 2012 :
- (A) National Environment Commission
  - (B) National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
  - (C) National Environment Cell
  - (D) National Health Mission
13. The responsibility of providing trainings to the health workers in Bhutan lies with :
- (A) Ministry of Health
  - (B) Drug regulatory authority
  - (C) Associated institutions
  - (D) Ministry of agriculture

14. The responsibility of developing institutional capacity for segregation, collection, treatment and disposal of medical waste in Bhutan lies with the :
- (A) Ministry of Health
  - (B) Drug regulatory authority
  - (C) Associated institutions
  - (D) Ministry of agriculture
15. Bhutan Narcotic control agency is responsible for :
- (A) Issuing guidelines for management of narcotic drugs
  - (B) Ensuring availability of PPE
  - (C) Training of all health personnel
  - (D) All of the above
16. India is party to the following convention :
- (A) Stockholm
  - (B) Basel
  - (C) Minamata
  - (D) All of the above
17. The BMW 2016 of India defines the responsibility of management of biomedical waste to the :

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- (A) Surgeon
  - (B) Waste handler
  - (C) Occupier
  - (D) Infection control nurse
18. Prescribed authority under the BMW rules 2016 in India is the :
- (A) Ministry of Environment and Forests
  - (B) State pollution control board
  - (C) State governments
  - (D) Central pollution control board
19. The authority to review the implementation of the BMW Rules 2016 in India is :
- (A) Ministry of Environment and Forests
  - (B) State pollution control board
  - (C) State governments
  - (D) Central pollution control board
20. Indonesia has ratified the following convention :
- (A) Stockholm
  - (B) Basel
  - (C) Minamata
  - (D) All of the above

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21. The ministry which looks after the guidelines of biomedical waste in Indonesia is :
- (A) Ministry of Environment and Forest
  - (B) Ministry of Health
  - (C) Ministry of Social Welfare
  - (D) Ministry of Rural Development
22. In Indonesia the hospitals are required to be assessed with a rating system which includes the following colours except :
- (A) Gold
  - (B) Silver
  - (C) Black
  - (D) Green
23. The rating system in Indonesia for environment management efforts are not implemented in accordance to the law is denoted by the colour :
- (A) Black
  - (B) Red
  - (C) Blue
  - (D) Green and Gold
24. The rating system in Indonesia for beyond criteria/ compliance is more than what is required is denoted by the colour :

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- (A) Black
  - (B) Red
  - (C) Blue
  - (D) Green and Gold
25. The first step for not managing the waste properly is :
- (A) Fine of US\$ 60,240
  - (B) Warning to improve the waste treatment facilities
  - (C) Sentence in Jail for 10 years
  - (D) Sentence in Jail for 15 years
26. The authorities given responsibilities under the health care waste management policy are :
- (A) Ministry of Health
  - (B) Ministry of Environment
  - (C) Environment Protection Agency
  - (D) All of the above
27. The enforcement of the national health care waste management policy and the national health master plan in Maldives is done through the following :
- (A) National strategy on health care waste management

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- (B) National biomedical waste management strategy
  - (C) Medical waste management strategy
  - (D) None of the above
28. The regulation of the waste management in Maldives is under the :
- (A) Local bodies
  - (B) Pollution control boards
  - (C) Waste management corporation limited
  - (D) NGOs
29. The body that provides permits for waste companies including waste transport companies and monitoring of the same in Maldives is done by :
- (A) Environmental protection agency
  - (B) Ministry of environment and energy
  - (C) Ministry of health
  - (D) None of the above
30. The responsibility of formulating health policies and plans and regulating monitoring and evaluating health situation in Maldives lies with the :
- (A) Environmental protection agency
  - (B) Ministry of environment and energy

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- (C) Ministry of health  
(D) None of the above
31. Myanmar has the following policy for environment protection and waste management :
- (A) Hospital infection control guideline  
(B) Public health laws  
(C) National health policy  
(D) All of the above
32. Nepal has signed which of the following convention :
- (A) Stockholm  
(B) Basel  
(C) Minamata  
(D) All of the above
33. The overall environmental issues monitoring in Nepal lies with the following :
- (A) Environmental protection agency  
(B) Ministry of environment  
(C) Ministry of health sciences  
(D) Ministry of transport
34. Legal and financial responsibility of health care institutions in Nepal is called :

- (A) Duty of care principle  
(B) Polluter pays principle  
(C) Precautionary principle  
(D) None of the above
35. The national policy of Nepal for health care waste management is called :
- (A) Health care waste management guidelines  
(B) Biomedical waste management guidelines  
(C) Medical waste management guidelines  
(D) Hazardous waste management guidelines
36. The overall responsibility of providing health care to the people of Nepal rest with the :
- (A) Ministry of Population and Environment  
(B) Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development  
(C) Regional Health Directorate  
(D) Ministry of Health
37. Activities with relation to HCWM in Nepal which require and EIA are all except :
- (A) Hazardous waste treatment plants  
(B) Landfilling of hazardous waste

- (C) Handling and disposal of radioactive waste  
(D) Segregation of municipal waste
38. The body responsible for creating awareness about HCWM in Nepal is :
- (A) Ministry of local government  
(B) Nepal health Research council  
(C) Municipality of Kathmandu  
(D) Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology
39. The policy on management of biomedical waste in Thailand is called the :
- (A) Regulation of MOPH B.E. Public Health Act  
(B) Medical waste management rules  
(C) HCWM rules  
(D) BMWM Rules
40. Under the Road map on waste and hazardous waste management, the communities in Thailand are required to undertake following activities except :
- (A) Reduce waste  
(B) Implement waste sorting at source  
(C) Dispose waste in appropriate manner  
(D) Make policies

41. Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Programme (HPNSDP) has been developed in :
- (A) Nepal  
(B) Bangladesh  
(C) Bhutan  
(D) Burma
42. Phuentsholding General Hospital has a model health care waste management plan in which country :
- (A) Nepal  
(B) Bangladesh  
(C) Bhutan  
(D) Burma
43. In India all the date of BMWM by the respective health care facilities is submitted to :
- (A) Ministry of Environment and Forest  
(B) Ministry of Health  
(C) Central Pollution Control Board  
(D) State Pollution Control Board
44. In Indonesia the onsite treatment of waste mainly uses :

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- (A) Incineration
  - (B) Autoclave
  - (C) Microwave
  - (D) Hydroclave
45. In which of the following countries is the waste mixed after segregation into one bin :
- (A) Nepal
  - (B) Bangladesh
  - (C) Maldives
  - (D) India
46. Following measure can improve the HCWM in the country of Myanmar :
- (A) Training of health care staff
  - (B) More specific laws and regulations
  - (C) Cleaner technologies
  - (D) All of the above
47. Nepal has received funds from the following to help in HCWM :
- (A) WHO
  - (B) UN
  - (C) UNHRC
  - (D) ILO

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48. Due to large number of needle stick injuries being reported in Sri Lanka the country is focusing on which of the following to reduce the incidence :
- (A) Waste management
  - (B) Injection safety
  - (C) Preparing laws
  - (D) Distributing gum boots
49. The common method of biomedical waste disposal used in Timor Leste is :
- (A) Burning or burial
  - (B) Autoclaving
  - (C) Chemical disinfection
  - (D) Microwaving
50. Following can be considered as bottlenecks to waste management except :
- (A) Lack of infrastructure
  - (B) Policies in place
  - (C) Lack of awareness
  - (D) Lack of monitoring

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