

Review of: "Knowledge among Health care workers (HCWs) regarding biomedical waste management (BMW) during COVID-19 Pandemic"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The text discusses the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on waste management, specifically biomedical waste, and highlights the importance of effective management of such waste to control infection and improve safety for healthcare workers. The author describes a study conducted to assess the knowledge of healthcare workers regarding biomedical waste management during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The methodology of the study is explained, which involves a cross-sectional survey of healthcare workers in various categories, including resident doctors, nursing staff, technicians, and sanitation staff. A semi-structured questionnaire was developed to assess the knowledge of healthcare workers regarding biomedical waste management, which was divided into three parts. The first part assessed demographic information, while the second part assessed knowledge using 15 questions. The knowledge score was graded as poor, average, or excellent.

Overall, the text presents a clear and informative overview of the importance of effective biomedical waste management during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study methodology is well-explained, and the use of a semi-structured questionnaire is an appropriate method for assessing the knowledge of healthcare workers regarding biomedical waste management. However, it is unclear whether the study was conducted in a specific hospital or healthcare setting, and the sample size is not specified. Additionally, the text could benefit from providing more detail on the specific findings of the study.

The study found that healthcare workers (HCWs) had varying levels of knowledge regarding biomedical waste management (BMW) during the COVID-19 pandemic. Doctors had the highest mean knowledge score, followed by nursing staff and technicians, while sanitary workers had the lowest mean knowledge score. Additionally, female nurses had a higher mean knowledge score compared to male nurses, and postgraduate nurses had a higher mean knowledge score compared to undergraduate nurses.

These findings are consistent with previous studies that have also shown that doctors have a higher level of knowledge regarding BMW than other HCWs. The study highlights the need for training and education programs for all HCWs, particularly for those with lower levels of knowledge.

In conclusion, the text highlights an important issue related to the COVID-19 pandemic and provides a useful example of a study conducted to assess the knowledge of healthcare workers regarding biomedical waste management. However,

more information is needed to fully evaluate the study's methodology and results.