#### LETTER

# Response to: Biomedical Solid Waste Management System in Jimma Medical Center, Jimma Town, South Western Ethiopia [Letter]

Elanda Fikri

<sup>1</sup>Department of Environmental Health, Poltekkes Kemenkes Bandung, Bandung, Jawa Barat, Indonesia; <sup>2</sup>Center of Excellence on Utilization of Local Material for Health Improvement, Bandung Health Polytechnic, Bandung, Indonesia

Correspondence: Elanda Fikri, Department of Environmental Health, Poltekkes Kemenkes Bandung, Jl.Pajajaran 56, Bandung, Jawa Barat, Indonesia, Email elandafikri@yahoo.com

## **Dear editor**

We were very impressed with the article entitled "Biomedical Solid Waste Management System in Jimma Medical Center, Jimma Town, South Western Ethiopia". The results of this research have advantages, namely: 1) Conducted at the right time, during the Covid-19 pandemic, a critical period in waste management, 2) Analyze factors affecting medical waste management, so as to provide in-depth policy recommendations, 3) Provide decision-making recommendations to increase the need for training and personal protective equipment.<sup>1</sup>

However, we have also discovered several limitations that need to be corrected in the future, namely: 1) Data collection using self-filled questionnaires by respondents, causing bias in data collection and interpretation of results (tend to give answers that are considered more desirable), 2) Only looked at two factors related to health waste management (training and personal protective equipment), whereas there are other influencing factors, such as: organizational policies and work culture, 3) No direct observation was done and only relied on self-reporting from respondents, there is a possibility of bias, improper perception, and affecting the validity and reliability of the data.

To obtain better results, we recommend that further research be carried out by 1) Use more objective data collection methods, such as direct observation or physical measurements, to avoid bias in self-reporting. This will increase the validity and accuracy of the data collected, 2) Adding other factors that influence waste management, such as organizational policies, work culture and social factors,<sup>2</sup> 3) Conducting research with a qualitative approach to gain a deeper understanding of the perceptions, attitudes, and practices of health waste management,<sup>3</sup> 4) Future research can be conducted with a focus on program evaluation/intervention, so that effective strategies in waste management in health facilities can be identified.

# Disclosure

There is no conflict of interest related to this communication.

## References

- Lemma H, Dadi D, Deti M, Fekadu S. Biomedical Solid Waste Management System in Jimma Medical Center, Jimma Town, South Western Ethiopia. *Risk Manag Healthc Policy*. 2021;14:4037–4049. doi:10.2147/RMHP.S315446
- Abdelsalam MK, Egdair IMM, Begum H, et al. The Key Organizational Factors in Healthcare Waste Management Practices of Libyan Public Hospitals. Sustainability. 2021;13(22):1–19. doi:10.3390/su132212785
- Huda MZ, Hailemariam TG, Hossain SZ, et al. Medical Waste Management-Related Factors Affecting Health and Experiences of Health Risks Among Medical Waste Handlers in Low and Middle-Income Countries: a Systematic Review Protocol of Qualitative Studies. *BMJ Open*. 2021;12:1–6.

Dove Medical Press encourages responsible, free and frank academic debate. The contentTxt of the Risk Management and Healthcare Policy 'letters to the editor' section does not necessarily represent the views of Dove Medical Press, its officers, agents, employees, related entities or the Risk Management and Healthcare Policy editors. While all reasonable steps have been taken to confirm the contentTxt of each letter, Dove Medical Press accepts no liability in respect of the contentTxt of any letter, nor is it responsible for the contentTxt and accuracy of any letter to the editor.

**Risk Management and Healthcare Policy** 

## **Dove**press

## Publish your work in this journal

Risk Management and Healthcare Policy is an international, peer-reviewed, open access journal focusing on all aspects of public health, policy, and preventative measures to promote good health and improve morbidity and mortality in the population. The journal welcomes submitted papers covering original research, basic science, clinical & epidemiological studies, reviews and evaluations, guidelines, expert opinion and commentary, case reports and extended reports. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: https://www.dovepress.com/risk-management-and-healthcare-policy-journal

https://doi.org/10.2147/RMHP.S447940