SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

OSSUDU AGARAM VILLAGE; KUDAPAKKAM POST,PONDICHERRY - 605003

Date 2.7.2021

From
Dr. PAMMY SINHA ,
HOD
Pathology
SriLakshmiNarayanaInstituteofMedicalSciences,Puducherry
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,
Chennai.

To
The Dean,
SriLakshmiNarayanaInstituteofMedicalSciences,Puducherry
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,
Chennai.

Sub: Permission to conduct value-added course: Laboratory waste collection and disposal : universal precaution

Dear Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, the department proposes to conduct a value-added course titled: **Laboratory waste collection and disposal : universal precaution** and on august – october 2021 . We solicit your kind permission for the same.

Kind Regard

Dr. PAMMY SINHA

FOR THE USE OF DEANS OFFICE

Names of Committee members for evaluating the course:

The Dean: Dr. Jayakumar

The HOD: Dr. PAMMY SINHA

The Expert: DR.BARMAN

The committee has discussed about the course and is approved.Dean

DEAN	Subject Expert	HOD
(Sign &Seal)	(Sign &Seal)	(Sign &Seal)

DEAN
SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
OSUDU, AGARAM VILLAGE,
KOCCAPAKKAM POST,
PUDUCHERRY - 605 502

Dr. PARTHO PROTIM BARMAN
Professor Department of Pathology
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Osudu, Kudapakkam, Puducherry-605 502.

PROFESSOR & HEAD, DEPT. OF PATHOLOGY
SRI LAKSHMI NARAYAN INSTITUTE OF
MEDICAL SCIENCES,
PUDUCHERRY - 605 502.

SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

OSSUDU AGARAM VILLAGE; KUDAPAKKAM POST,PONDICHERRY - 605003

Circular 11-7-2021

Sub: Organising Value-added Course: Laboratory waste collection and disposal : universal precaution

With reference to the above mentioned subject, it is to bring to your notice that **SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research**, is organising**"Laboratory waste collection and disposal : universal precaution" from Aug 2016**. The course content is enclosed below."

The application must reach the institution along with all the necessary documents as mentioned. The hard copy of the application should be sent to the institution by registered/ speed post only so as to reach on or before 25-7-2021. Applications received after the mentioned date shall not be entertained under any circumstances.

Dean

Encl: Copy of Course content.

DEAN
SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
OSUDU, AGARAM VILLAGE,
KOCDAPAKKAM POST,
PUDUCHERRY - 605 502

VALUE ADDED COURSE

1. Name of the programme & Code

Laboratory waste collection and disposal : universal precaution and

PA 03

2. Duration & Period

30 hrs & Aug-Oct 2021

3. Information Brochure and Course Content of Value Added Courses

Enclosed as Annexure- I

4. List of students enrolled

Enclosed as Annexure- II

5. Assessment procedures:

Short notes - *Enclosed as Annexure- III*

6. Certificate model

Enclosed as Annexure- IV

7. No. of times offered during the same year:

Aug-Oct 2021

8. Year of discontinuation: 2022

9. Summary report of each program year-wise

Value Added Course- AUG - OCT 2021					
Sl. No	**Course Code**	**Course Name**	**Resource Persons**	**Target Students**	**Strength & Year**

1	PA03	**Laboratory waste collection and disposal : universal precaution**	Dr. Partho Barman	1Ind MBBS	Aug-Oct 2021

10. Course Feed Back

Enclosed as Annexure- V

RESOURCE PERSON

Dr. PARTHO BARMAN
Professor Department of Pathology
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Osudu, Kudapakkam, Puducherry-605 502.

COORDINATOR

PROFESSOR & HEAD, DEPT. OF PATHOLOGY
SRI LAKSHMI NARAYAN INSTITUTE OF
MEDICAL SCIENCES,
PUDUCHERRY - 605 502.

Course Proposal

Course Title: **LABORATORY WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL : UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS**

CourseObjective:

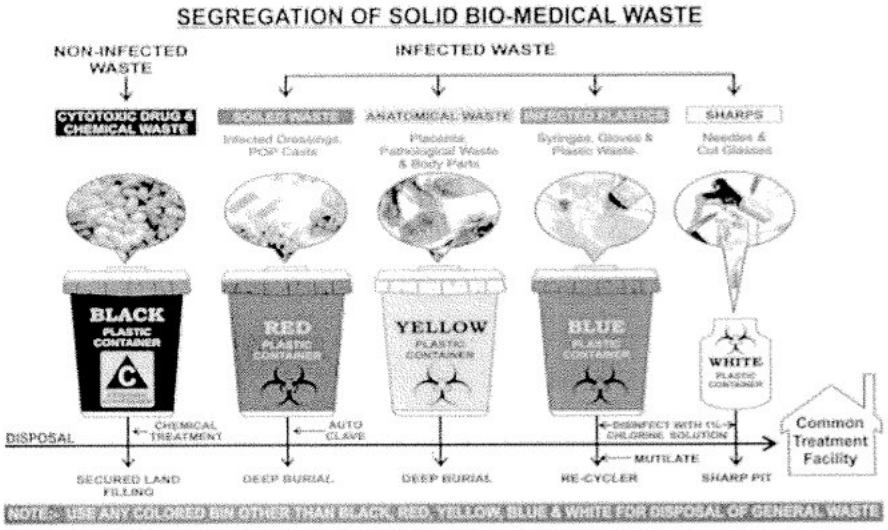
1. To enhance the knowledge of biomedical waste segregation and disposal.

CourseOutcome: Improvement in the waste segregation and disposal
Course Audience: Second year MBBS students
Course Coordinator: Dr. P Barman
Course Faculties with Qualification and Designation:
1.Dr.Pammy S, Professor & HOD
2.Dr.P Barman, Professor
Course Curriculum/Topics with schedule (Min of 30 hours)

Sl no	Date	Topic	TIME	FACULTY	Hours
1	6-8-21	Introduction To Waste Collection	3.30-6 P.M	Dr Pammy	2.5
2	13-8-21	Effects Of Biomedical Waste	2-4.30 P.M	Dr Barman	2.5
3	20-8-21	Sources Of Health-Care Waste	3-6 P.M	Dr Pammy	3
4	27-8-21	Waste Disposal In Laboratory	3-6 P.M	Dr Barman	3
5	3-9-21	Types Of Bio-Medical Waste	3-6 P.M	Dr Pammy	3
6	10-9-21	Steps Involved In Biomedical Waste?	3-6 P.M	Dr Barman	3
7	17-9-21	Segregation Of Biomedical Waste	3-6P.M	Dr Barman	3
8	24-9-21	Transportation & Common Storage Of Waste	3-6 P.M	Dr Pammy	3
9	8-10-21	Waste Disposal From Ot And Autopsy Room	4-6.30 P.M	Dr Barman	2.5

10	8-10-21	Liquid Waste From Hospitals And Effluent Treatment	4-6.30 P.M	Dr Pammy	2.5
11	15-10-21	Safe Handling Of Sharps, Needles And Disposal Of Needle Sticks And Sharps	4-6P.M	Dr Barman	2.
		TOTAL			30 Hrs

LABORATORY WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL: UNIVERSAL PRECAUTION



COURSE DETAILS

Particulars	Description
Course Title	Laboratory waste collection and disposal
Course Code	PA03
Objective	1. Effects Of Biomedical Waste 2. Sources Of Health-Care Waste 3. Waste Disposal In Laboratory 4. Types Of Bio-Medical Waste 5. Steps Involved In Biomedical Waste?
Further learning opportunities	
Key Competencies	On successful completion of the course the students will have skill in handling biomedical waste
Target Student	Second yr MBBS Students
Duration	30hrs Aug-Oct 2021
Theory Session	30hrs
Practical Session	0hr
Assessment Procedure	Short answers

PARTICIPANT HAND BOOK

Laboratory Waste Disposal

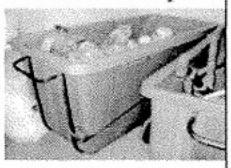
SHARPS

Items that present a significant threat to health and safety. This waste stream receives special handling and is decontaminated (for biological contamination) prior to landfill disposal.

Sharps: Items designed to cut or puncture skin and sharp items with human blood and body fluids or bacteria.

- Needles
- Syringes with attached needles
- Scalpels
- Razor blades
- Pasteur pipettes, pipettor tips, broken vials and laboratory slides that are contaminated with biologically hazardous material

Container: Closable, puncture resistant, leakproof plastic carboy with green *sharps* label. Do not fill these containers completely. Leave 5 cm clear space at the top.



Disposal Procedure:

- When full, take to the red sharps collection hopper on the loading dock.
- Custodians will not remove sharps containers from labs or hallways.

OTHER NON HAZARDOUS TRASH

Items that are neither sharp nor contaminated. This waste stream is handled directly by custodians and goes to landfill without further treatment.

Items that present NO HAZARD if disposed of as normal trash: Unbroken glass and plastic that has been washed or decontaminated so as to present no chemical or biological hazard

- Petri dishes and plastic labware
- Weighing boats
- Sturdy test and centrifuge tubes
- *Washed, uncapped* empty bottles
- Paper towels and gloves that have no significant contamination.

Container: Lab trash can with plastic liner.

Disposal Procedure:

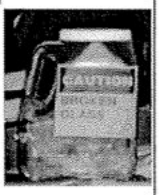
- Place waste in lab trash can for custodians to remove to dumpster.
- Place large (≥ 2 liter) bottles next to trash can.

HAZARDOUS GLASS

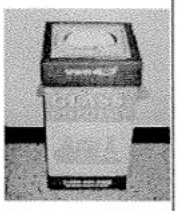
Items that could cut or puncture skin or trash-can liners. This waste stream must be boxed to protect custodial staff. It goes directly to the landfill without any treatment.

Hazardous Glass and Plastic: Items that can puncture, cut or scratch if disposed of in normal trash containers.

- Pasteur pipettes
- Other pipettes and tips (glass or plastic)
- Slides and cover slips
- Broken or fragile glass including chemically contaminated glass *unless* the chemical poses a significant hazard.
- Bags of misc. plasticware that has been autoclaved to remove bio contamination.
- Syringe bodies (without needles)

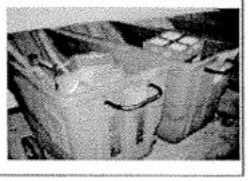


Container: Sturdy and leakproof with *Hazardous Glass* label.
Either: Plastic lined cardboard box. Tape seams with heavy duty tape to contain waste.
Limit weight to 20 lbs.
Or: Plastic carboy/jug with sealed lid.



Disposal Procedure:

- Empty any chemicals to a suitable chemical waste container and dispose via surplus chemicals pickup.
- Autoclave before boxing if contaminated with infectious agents, recombinant organisms or human blood.
- Seal container closed.
- Place in hallway next to your lab door for custodians to remove OR take it to the labeled hopper on the loading dock yourself.



WASTE OR SURPLUS CHEMICALS

All chemicals or anything contaminated with chemicals posing a ***significant*** hazard.

Container: Sturdy and leakproof.

Disposal Procedure:

- Complete a surplus chemicals form.
- Call UW Safety department (2-8769) to arrange for collection the following Wednesday.

WHO CLASSIFIED BIOMEDICAL WASTE?

The Medical Waste Tracking Act of 1988 defines medical waste as "any solid waste that is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals." Medical waste can be classified into four different categories

EFFECTS OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE

The harmful chemicals from biomedical waste may pollute air, water, and land that in turn may cause health problems to the residents. Medical waste is considered as a source of contamination of land and water sources if not rendered harmless before it is buried in land or disposed in water

THE MAJOR SOURCES OF HEALTH-CARE WASTE ARE:

1. Hospitals and other health facilities.
2. Laboratories and research centres.
3. Mortuary and autopsy centres.
4. Animal research and testing laboratories.
5. Blood banks and collection services.
6. Nursing homes for the elderly.

WHAT IS WASTE DISPOSAL IN LABORATORY?

Waste disposal is managed by the appropriate party and typically includes the following categories: municipal waste, hazardous waste, radioactive waste, biological waste and sharps.

TYPES OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE

1. Human anatomical waste like tissues, organs and body parts.
2. Animal wastes generated during research from veterinary hospitals.
3. Microbiology and biotechnology wastes.

4. Waste sharps like hypodermic needles, syringes, scalpels and broken glass.
5. Discarded medicines and cytotoxic drugs.

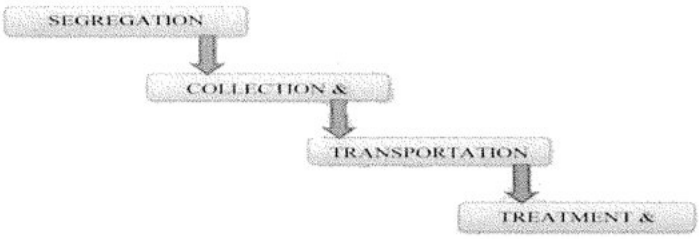
TYPES OF BIOMEDICAL WASTES

WASTE CATEGORY	TYPE OF WASTE
Category No. 1	Human Anatomical Waste
Category No. 2	Animal Waste
Category No. 3	Microbiology & Biotechnology Waste
Category No. 4	Waste Sharps
Category No. 5	Discarded Medicine and Cytotoxic drugs
Category No. 6	Soiled Waste
Category No. 7	Solid Waste
Category No. 8	Liquid Waste
Category No. 9	Incineration Ash
Category No. 10	Chemical Waste

STEPS INVOLVED IN BIOMEDICAL WASTE?

Proper management of biomedical waste is highly essential since it induces various risk to the human health and to the surrounding ecosystem that leads to the ecological hazard, professional hazard and public hazard.

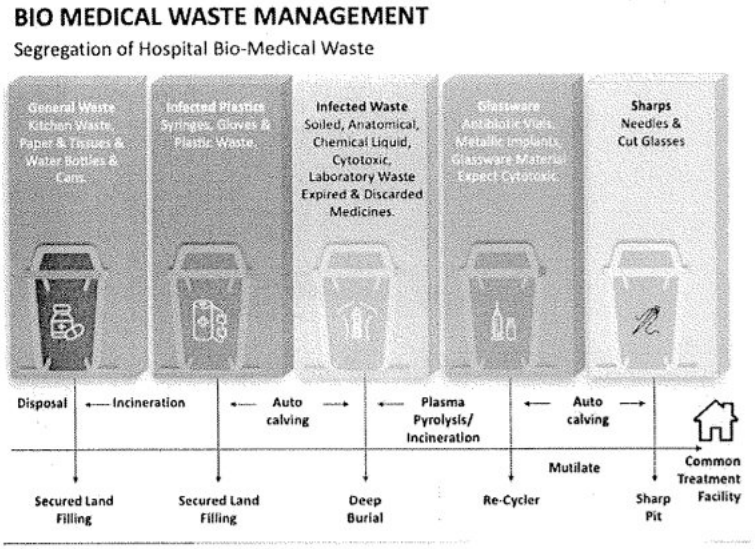
(1) No untreated bio-medical waste shall be mixed with other wastes. (2) The bio-medical waste shall be segregated into containers or bags at the point of generation in accordance with Schedule I prior to its storage, transportation, treatment and disposal.

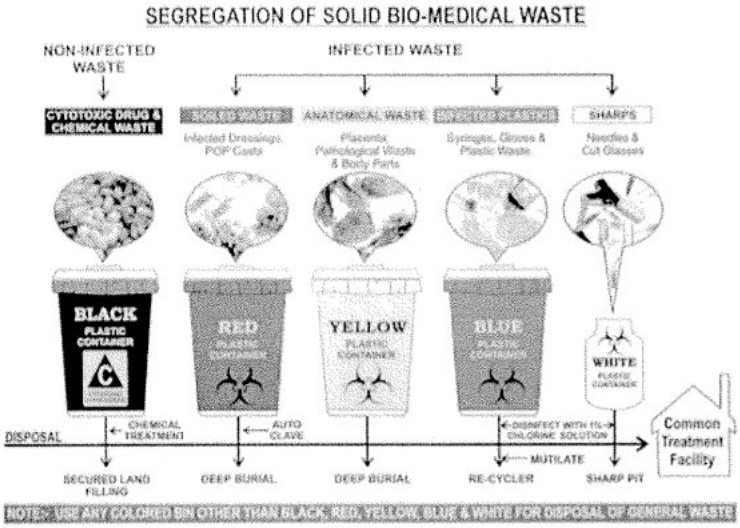


Steps in disposal of biomedical waste: segregation, packaging, transportation and storage.

SEGREGATION OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE:

To avoid mixing of the biomedical waste with other, a containershould be set to the side with colour coding bags at the point ofgeneration.The sorting or separation of waste into different categories isreferred as segregation. Segregation will decrease or minimize the risks in addition to rate of managing and disposal. Segregation is the mostimportant and critical step in bio-medical waste management.Only, effective segregation can confirm theeffective bio-medicalwaste management





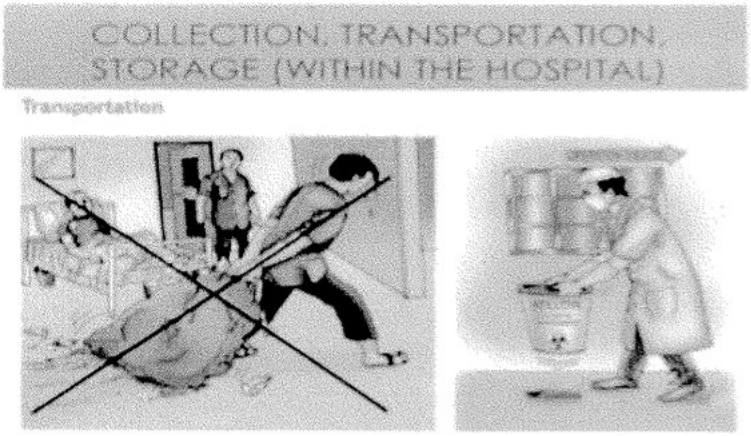
Methods of disposal of bio-medical waste and their segregation

WASTE CATEGORY	TYPE OF WASTE	TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OPTION
Category No. 1	Human Anatomical Waste (Human tissues, organs, body parts)	Incineration@ / deep burial*
Category No. 2	Animal Waste (Animal tissues, organs, body parts, carcasses, bleeding parts, fluid, blood and experimental animals used in research, waste generated by veterinary hospitals and colleges, discharge from hospitals,)	Incineration@ / deep burial*
Category No. 3	Microbiology & Biotechnology Waste (Wastes from laboratory cultures, stocks or specimen of live microorganisms, human and animal cell cultures used in research and infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories, wastes from production of biological, toxins and devices used for transfer of cultures)	Local autoclaving/ microwaving / incineration@
Category No. 4	Waste Sharps **(Needles, syringes, scalpels, blades, glass, etc. that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used and unused sharps)**	**Disinfecting (chemical treatment@@ / autoclaving / microwaving and mutilation / shredding**
Category No. 5	Discarded Medicine and Cytotoxic drugs (Wastes comprising of outdated, contaminated and discarded medicines)	Incineration@ / destruction and drugs disposal in secured landfills
Category No. 6	Soiled Waste (Items contaminated with body fluids including cotton, dressings, soiled plaster casts, lines, bedding and other materials contaminated with blood.)	Incineration@ / autoclaving / microwaving
Category No. 7	Solid Waste (Waste generated from disposable items other than the waste sharps such as tubing, catheters, intravenous sets, etc.)	Disinfecting by chemical treatment@@ / autoclaving / microwaving and mutilation / shredding# #

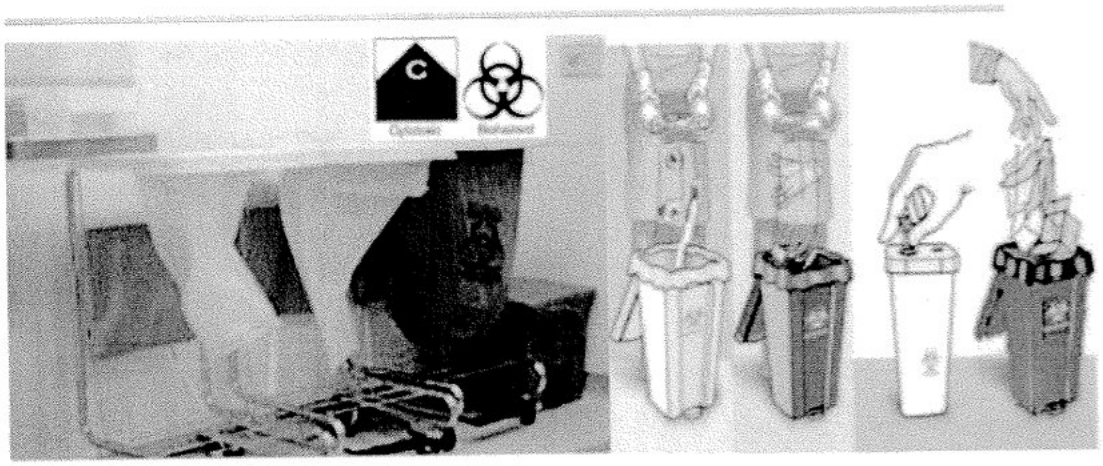
Category No. 8	Liquid Waste **(Waste generated from the laboratory and washing, cleaning, housekeeping and disinfecting activities)**	**Disinfecting by chemical treatment@@ and discharge into drains**
Category No. 9	Incineration Ash (Ash from incineration of any biomedical waste)	Disposal in municipal landfill
Category No.10	Chemical Waste (Chemicals used in production of biological, chemicals used in disinfecting, as insecticides, etc.)	Chemical treatment @@ and discharge into drains for liquids and secured landfill for solids.

COLLECTIONS OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE:

Collections of biomedical waste involves using different types of container. The container/bin should be placed in such a way that 100% collection is achieved. Sharps must always be disposed in puncture- proof container to avoid injuries and infections to workers handling them.



STORAGE OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE



Once collections of biomedical waste is done, it needs to be stored in specific containers in different categories in proper place. The duration of storage should not exceed more than 8-10 hours in large hospitals and not more than 24 hours in nursing homes. The storage area should be marked with caution sign.

TRANSPORTATION OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE:

The collected wastes are transported in trolleys or in enclosed wheelbarrow for treatment. The operator should ensure to avoid manual loading.The bags / Container containing biomedical wastes must be tied/ lidded before hauling for treatment. Vehicles used for transporting should be special to avoid contact to, and direct contact with the operator, scavengers and the public.While transporting the containers, it must be properly enclosed. The effects of traffic accidents should be incorporated in the design, and the driver must be trained in the actions which must be followed in case of an accidental spillage. The interior of the containers should also be rinsed thoroughly. The final transport of BMW should only be in authorised vehicle with proper authorization.

VALUE ADDED COURSE

Laboratory waste collection and disposal: PA03
Universal Precautions

List of Students Enrolled Aug-Oct 2021

II YEAR MBBS STUDENTS			
Sl. No	REGISTRATION NO	Name of the student	Signature
1	U15MB270	BHALA KUMARAN .S	
2	U15MB271	CHELLAMARIAPPAN. S	
3	U15MB272	CIBIBALAA. D	
4	U15MB273	DEEPIKA DIVYA KUMARI. B	
5	U15MB274	DEEPIKA PRIYADHARSHINI. B	
6	U15MB275	DEVANAND .M	
7	U15MB276	DEVANATHAN. R	
8	U15MB277	DHANA PRIYA .P	
9	U15MB278	DHANALAKSHMI. M	
10	U15MB279	DHANUSH .R	
11	U15MB280	DHANUSH KODALI	
12	U15MB281	DHIVYA KUMARI .P	
13	U15MB282	DIVYA .S	
14	U15MB283	DIVYA DHARSHINI .N	
15	U15MB284	EVANGELINE PRETTY .G	
16	U15MB285	EZHILARASI. R	
17	U15MB286	FATHIMA BANU. A	
18	U15MB287	GAYATHRI .M	
19	U15MB291	GOKUL D S.	
20	U15MB292	GOLLA SRUTHI	

RESOURCE PERSON

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute Of Medical Sciences
PONDICHERRY - 502

COORDINATOR

PROFESSOR & HEAD, DEPT. OF PATHOLOGY
SRI LAKSHMI NARAYAN INSTITUTE OF
MEDICAL SCIENCES,
PUDUCHERRY - 605 502.

SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUE OF HIGHER EDUCATON AND RESEARCH

Annexure - IV

LABORATORY WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL: UNIVERSAL PRECAUTION, PA03

Short notes

1. *WHO* classification biomedical waste?
2. What are the types of bio-medical waste?
3. What are the types sources of biomedical waste?
4. What are the types steps involved in disposal of biomedical waste?
5. How you segregate of biomedical waste?
6. how you of biomedical waste?
7. How you transport biomedical waste

Golla Smithi
292

LABORATORY WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL : UNIVERSAL PRECAUTION

12 Total
14

① WHO classification biomedical waste?

① The medical waste Tracking act of 1998. The WHO has issued its own guidelines on the different types of medical waste, which include infectious waste - Anything that's infectious waste. Anything that's infectious or contaminated. sharps waste like needles, scalpel, broken glass and razors Pathological waste - Human or animal tissue, body parts, blood and fluids

② What are the types of bio-medical waste?

- Industrial waste - These are the wate created in factories and industries. Most industries dump their wastes in rivers and seas which cause a lot of pollution.
  Examples : plastic, glass, etc.

- <u>Commercial waste</u> - are produced in school colleges, shops and offices
  Example : plastic, paper, etc.

- <u>Domestic waste</u> - The different household waste which are collected during household actions like cooking, cleaning etc. are known as domestic waste
  Example - leaves, vegetable peels, excreta, etc

Agriculture waste - various wastes produced in the agricultural field are known as agricultural wastes

example - cattle waste, weed, husk etc.

Type of wastes

Commonly waste is classified into two types.

① Biodegradable waste

② non-biodegradable waste

Biodegradable waste

- These are the wastes that come from our kitchen and it includes food remains, garden wastes etc. Biodegradable waste. These can be composted to obtain manure. Biodegradable wastes decompose themselves after a period of time depending on the material

Non-biodegradable waste

- These are the waste which include old newspaper, broken glass pieces plastics, etc. Non-biodegradable waste is known as dry waste. Dry wastes can be recycled and can be reused. Non-biodegradable wastes don't decompose by themselves and hence are major pollutants

- Recycling of waste

- Decomposition of Biodegradable waste.

Name :- D. Gokul Sriram.
Roll No :- 291

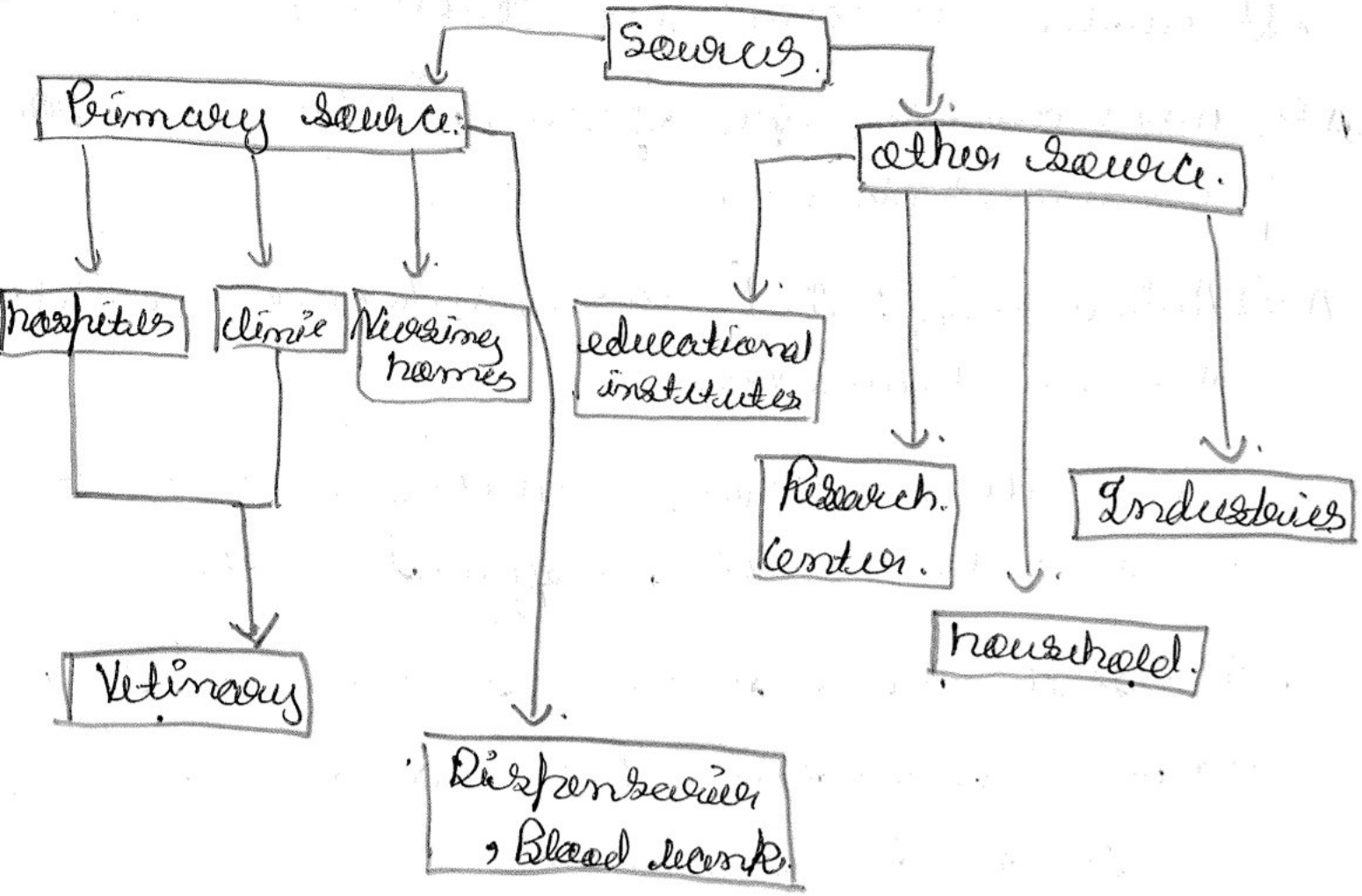
LAB WASTE COLLECTION

10 Total / 14

Short Notes :-

A-1) WHO classification of biomedical waste?

A-1) The Medical waste tracking act of 1988 defines Medical waste as "any solid waste that is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human begins or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals".



A-2) Types of bio medical waste

- human anatomical waste
  like tissue, organs and body parts
- Animal waste generated during research.
  from Veterinary hospitals.
- Microbiology or biotechnology wastes.
- waste sharps like hypodermic needles, syringes
  Scalpels and broken glass
- Discarded medicines and cytotoxic drugs.

A-4) what are the types of steps involved in disposal of biomedical wastes??

A-4) Autoclaving : The process of autoclaving involves steam sterilization.

- incineration : Major benefits of incineration are that it is quick, easy and simple.
- chemicals when it comes to liquid wastes a common biomedical waste disposal method can be chemical disinfection.
- microwaving.

Student Feedback Form

Course Name: **LABORATORY WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL: UNIVERSAL PRECAUTION**

Subject Code: **PA03**

Name of Student: Golla Sruthi Roll No.: 292

We are constantly looking to improve our classes and deliver the best training to you. Your evaluations, comments and suggestions will help us to improve our performance

Sl. NO	Particulars	1	2	3	4	5
1	Objective of the course is clear					✓
2	Course contents met with your expectations					✓
3	Lecturer sequence was well planned					✓
4	Lectures were clear and easy to understand					✓
5	Teaching aids were effective					✓
6	Instructors encourage interaction and were helpful					✓
7	The level of the course				✓	
8	Overall rating of the course	1	2	3	4	5

Rating: 5 - Outstanding; 4 - Excellent; 3 - Good; 2- Satisfactory; 1 - Not-Satisfactory

G. Sruthi

Suggestions if any: None . Sign

Student Feedback Form

Course Name: **LABORATORY WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL: UNIVERSAL PRECAUTION**

Subject Code: **PA03**

Name of Student: Gokul SriRam. D Roll No.: 291

We are constantly looking to improve our classes and deliver the best training to you. Your evaluations, comments and suggestions will help us to improve our performance

Sl. NO	Particulars	1	2	3	4	5
1	Objective of the course is clear					✓
2	Course contents met with your expectations					✓
3	Lecturer sequence was well planned					✓
4	Lectures were clear and easy to understand				✓	
5	Teaching aids were effective				✓	
6	Instructors encourage interaction and were helpful					✓
7	The level of the course					✓
8	Overall rating of the course	1	2	3	4	5

** Rating: 5 – Outstanding; 4 - Excellent; 3 – Good; 2– Satisfactory; 1 - Not-Satisfactory*

Suggestions if any:

NONE

Signature

Date:

Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences

Affiliated to Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

This is to certify that DIVYA.S has actively participated in the Value Added Course on **LABORATORY WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL: UNIVERSAL PRECAUTION** held during AUG-OCT 2021 Organized by Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry- 605 502, India.

Dr. Partho Barman
RESOURCE PERSON

Dr. PARTHO PROTIM BARMAN
Reg. No: 42668
Professor, Department of Pathology
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Osudu, Kudapakkam, Puducherry-605 502.

Dr. PAMMY SINHA
COORDINATOR

PROFESSOR & HEAD, DEPT. OF PATHOLOGY
SRI LAKSHMI NARAYAN INSTITUTE OF
MEDICAL SCIENCES,
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Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences

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CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

This is to certify that DHANUSH.R has actively participated in the Value Added Course on **LABORATORY WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL: UNIVERSAL PRECAUTION** held during AUG-OCT 2021 Organized by Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry- 605 502, India.

Dr. Partho Barman
RESOURCE PERSON

Dr. PARTHO PROTIM BARMAN
Reg. No.42668
Professor, Department of Pathology
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Osudu, Kudapakkam, Puducherry-605 502.

Dr. PAMMY SINHA
COORDINATOR

PROFESSOR & HEAD, DEPT. OF PATHOLOGY
SRI LAKSHMI NARAYAN INSTITUTE OF
MEDICAL SCIENCES,
PUDUCHERRY - 605 502.

Date: 15-10-2021

From

Dr. Pammy S
Professor and Head,
Department of Pathology,
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,
Chennai.

Through Proper Channel

To

The Dean,
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,
Chennai.

Sub: Completion of value-added course: Laboratory waste collection and disposal

Dear Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, the department has conducted the value-added course titled: : Laboratory waste collection and disposal; Aug to Oct 2021 for 20 MBBS. We solicit your kind action to send certificates for the participants, that is attached with this letter. Also, I am attaching the photograph captured during the conduct of the course.

Kind Regards,

Dr.Pammy Sinha

PROFESSOR & HEAD, DEPT. OF PATHOLOGY
SRI LAKSHMI NARAYAN INSTITUTE OF
MEDICAL SCIENCES,
PUDUCHERRY - 605 502.

Encl: Certificates
Photographs