



**Medical waste** includes waste that is generated during the diagnosis, treatment and care of patients and whose collection and disposal is not subject to any special requirements in terms of infection prevention.



- Drapes
- Swabs and plasters
- Wound dressing and plaster casts
- Disposable underwear and contaminated protective clothing
- (Stool) nappies and incontinence products
- Drainage systems, empty infusion bags and tubes with residual adhesions
- Blood, stool and urine samples
- Disinfected carriers from microbiological laboratory tests such as Petri dishes, test systems, etc.
- Break-proof and puncture-proof, tightly closed containers that contain used pointed or sharp medical instruments



- Medication in aerosol cans
- Narcotics
- Disinfectants and cleaning agents
- Cytostatics
- All chemicals
- Batteries and lithium-ion batteries
- Energy-saving, LED, fluorescent and halogen lamps
- Medical devices such as old mercury-containing thermometers, blood pressure monitors

**Note:** For proper disposal, medical waste must be collected in tear-proof, moisture-resistant and leak-proof bags and then placed in the disposal containers without decanting or sorting. Bags should be sealed with knots, adhesive tape or cable ties, for example. In the case of larger quantities of body fluids (e.g. urine, drainage fluids), suitable absorbent materials must be used to ensure that no liquid waste contents escape during transport of the bags.

**For more information, visit [alba.info/abfalltrennung](https://www.alba.info/abfalltrennung)**

The separation aids serve as general guidance for the disposal of waste and do not constitute legally binding instructions.