

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI

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<p>Jurnal internasional bereputasi (terindeks pada database internasional bereputasi dan berfaktor dampak) Penulis pertama : (60%x40=24)</p>	<p>The Phenomenon of Medical Waste Recycling in Indonesia: Contact Time and Chlorine Dose as a Disinfectant with The Bio-Indicator Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus stearothermophilus</p>	<p>Journal of Ecological Engineering, Volume 22, Issue 4, 2021, Pages 47-58, Penulis pertama, ISSN: 22998993, DOI: 10.12911/22998993/133965, Publisher: Polish Society of Ecological Engineering (PTIE). SCOPUS Q2. (Elanda Fikri, Iis Kurniati, Wartiniyati Wartiniyati , Teguh Budi Prijanto , Pujiono Pujiono , Osman Syarief , Amar Sharaf Eldin Khair)</p> <p>Link DOI : https://doi.org/10.12911/22998993/133965</p> <p>Link WEB : http://www.jeeng.net/The-Phenomenon-of-Medical-Waste-Recycling-in-Indonesia-Contact-Time-and-Chlorine,133965,0,2.html</p> <p>URL DOKUMEN : http://www.jeeng.net/pdf-133965-63457?filename=The%20Phenomenon%20of%20Medical.pdf</p> <p>URL H-INDEKS/SJR: https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=21100246533&tip=sid&clean=0</p> <p>URL SIMILARITY : https://repo.poltekkesbandung.ac.id/5770/1/Phenomena%20Turnitin.pdf</p>
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HISTORY

Date	Message ID	Subject	Content
2021-03-12	JEENG-02263-2021-01	The Phenomenon of Medical Waste Recycling in Indonesia: Contact Time and Chlorine Dose as a Disinfectant with The Bio-Indicator Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus stearothermophilus	Publishing fee has been received
2021-03-09	JEENG-02263-2021-01	The Phenomenon of Medical Waste Recycling in Indonesia: Contact Time and Chlorine Dose as a Disinfectant with The Bio-Indicator Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus stearothermophilus	Proforma invoice is available for download (JEENG-02263-2021-01)
2021-03-09	JEENG-02263-2021-01	The Phenomenon of Medical Waste Recycling in Indonesia: Contact Time and Chlorine Dose as a Disinfectant with The Bio-Indicator Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus stearothermophilus	Publishing fee has been set (JEENG-02263-2021-01)
2021-03-04	JEENG-02263-2021-01	The Phenomenon of Medical Waste Recycling in Indonesia: Contact Time and Chlorine Dose as a Disinfectant with The Bio-Indicator Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus stearothermophilus	Decision on manuscript (JEENG-02263-2021-01)
2021-02-08	JEENG-02263-2021-01	The Phenomenon of Medical Waste Recycling in Indonesia: Contact Time and Chlorine Dose as a Disinfectant with The Bio-Indicator Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus stearothermophilus	New manuscript received by Editorial Office (JEENG-02263-2021-01)

SUBMIT MANUSKRIP (9 Februari 2021)

New manuscript received by Editorial Office (JEENG-02263-2021-01) Yahoo/KORESP... ☆

Journal of Ecological Engineering <kontak@editorialssystem.com>
Kepada: Elanda Fikri Sel, 9 Feb 2021 jam 00.20 ☆

Dear Dr. Elanda Fikri,

Thank you for your manuscript: The Phenomenon of Medical Waste Recycling in Indonesia: Contact Time and Chlorine Dose as a Disinfectant with The Bio-Indicator Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus stearothermophilus.
The following number has been assigned to it: JEENG-02263-2021-01.

The manuscript will be checked by Editors and then sent to the Reviewers.
You will be informed by email about any further decisions on this article.

Thank you for submitting your work to our journal.

Kindest regards,
Gabriel Borowski
Editor-in-Chief
Journal of Ecological Engineering

Editorial System is available here: <https://www.editorialssystem.com/jeeng/>

KOMENTAR REVIEWER (4 Maret 2021)

Decision on manuscript JEENG-02263-2021-01 Yahoo/KORESP... ☆

Journal of Ecological Engineering <kontak@editorialssystem.com>
Kepada: Elanda Fikri Kam, 4 Mar 2021 jam 19.52 ☆

March 04, 2021
JEENG-02263-2021-01
The Phenomenon of Medical Waste Recycling in Indonesia: Contact Time and Chlorine Dose as a Disinfectant with The Bio-Indicator Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus stearothermophilus

Dear Dr. Elanda Fikri,

I am pleased to inform you that your manuscript, entitled: The Phenomenon of Medical Waste Recycling in Indonesia: Contact Time and Chlorine Dose as a Disinfectant with The Bio-Indicator Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus stearothermophilus, has been accepted for publication in our journal.

Thank you for submitting your work to us.

Kindest regards,
Gabriel Borowski
Editor-in-Chief
Journal of Ecological Engineering

The Phenomenon of Medical Waste Recycling in Indonesia: Contact Time and Chlorine Dose as a Disinfectant with The Bio-Indicator *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus stearothermophilus*

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ABSTRACT

Efforts that have been done to manage the Hazardous and Toxic waste into non-Hazardous and Toxic waste are done by emptying, shredding, washing, and rinsing at least 3 times and disinfecting using chlorine. This is in accordance with the Indonesian Regulation of Ministry of Health No. 27 of 2017, which has stated that surface cleaning is permitted to use 0.05% chlorine during the process. Furthermore, in the Indonesian Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No.56 of 2015, the chemical disinfection process is permitted to use an additional 3%-6% sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl). However, there are still differences in dosage and it has not been mentioned regarding the immersion period during the disinfection process on both of the regulations. The purpose of this study was to determine the difference in contact time and the dose of chlorine as a disinfectant on the number of *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus stearothermophilus* in the medical waste recycling process. The research design used in this study was a Randomized Factorial Design with experimental research type. A total of 104 recyclable medical waste samples were taken, using 3 treatments and 6 repetitions. The average temperature of the chlorine solution at the contact time of 15 minutes, 30 minutes, and 45 minutes was 24.342°C; 24,531°C; and 24,544°C respectively, while the average pH of the chlorine solution at the contact time of 15 minutes, 30 minutes, and 45 minutes was 8.344; 8,375; and 8,461 respectively. The results showed that there was no difference in the duration of contact and the dose of chlorine as a disinfectant in the medical waste recycling process with a p-value of 0.377. The percentage reduction in the number of *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus stearothermophilus* before and after treatment was 99.99% based on 4 positive controls. The findings in this study were the duration of contact time and the effective dose used in the recycling process of medical waste, which was at a dosage of 0.03% with 45 minutes of contact time. The government needs to conduct a re-assessment regarding the recommended ideal dosage in the surface disinfection process so that it would not cause a potential risk to humans or the environment.

Keywords: Recycling, Medical Waste, Dosage, Duration of Contact, Chlorine, Disinfection.

INTRODUCTION

Hospital medical waste can be considered as a link in the chain of spreading infectious diseases. A dump of waste usually becomes a place for pathogenic organisms to accumulate and become a nest for insects and rodents. Moreover, the waste also contains various toxic chemicals and sharp objects that can cause health problems and injuries. Dust particles in the waste can cause air pollution which will cause disease and contaminate medical equipment and food (Adisasmito, 2009; Akter and Trankler, 2003; Bokhoree, C. et al, 2014; Emilia et al, 2015).

Hazardous and Toxic Waste produced by health facilities is also referred to as medical waste (Windfeld and Brooks, 2015) and (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2018). The types of hazardous waste in health facilities include infectious properties, sharp materials, expired chemicals products, pathological substances, radioactive materials, pharmaceuticals products, cytotoxic properties, and medical equipment that have high heavy metal content (Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2015; Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2019; Mantzaras and Voudrias, 2017; Chartier et al., 2014; Manga et al., 2011).

In Indonesia, besides health facilities that have medical waste treatment facilities, most medical waste is handled by third parties. Based on data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in April 2020, the total capacity for medical waste treatment in Indonesia is 314.29 tons/day. In detail, there are as many as 21 provinces that provide health facilities that are capable of processing medical waste with a capacity of 70.21 tons per day and there are as many as 7 provinces that provide 7 Hazardous and Toxic waste treatment services with a capacity of 244.08 tons/day (Sinta Saptarina Soemarno, 2020).

Hospitals and other health installations have an “obligation to maintain” the environment and public health condition and have particular responsibilities related to the waste that is produced by the installations (Ojuolape and Afon, 2016; Omar et al, 2012). Among the obligations borne by these installations are the obligation to ensure that the handling, treatment, and disposal of the waste are done without causing any adverse health and environmental impacts (Akum, 2014; Al-Khatib, 2013; Ali et al, 2017). By implementing policies regarding health care waste management systems, medical facilities and research institutions are becoming closer to fulfilling the goal of creating a healthy and safe environment for their employees and the surrounding community (Ali et al, 2017).

Nowadays, there are still many hospitals that do not pay serious attention to their waste management system. The waste management system is still marginalized by the hospital management (Almuneef and Memish, 2003; Cheng et al, 2010). Based on the news from the Central Java Tribun newspaper, a case of selling jerry cans which have previously been used in the hemodialysis process was found out to be sold by the State Civil Apparatus at the Salatiga City Hospital. Indeed it is an effort to reduce medical waste, but it is not eligible for the existing regulatory procedures. The jerry cans are not being treated beforehand as to how Hazardous and Toxic Waste should be treated.

There should be proper and safe medical waste management, and the handling of solid medical waste must be immediately addressed to ensure the health and safety of workers and other people around the hospital (Bokhoree et al, 2014). Hence, a policy is required in accordance with The Occupational Health and Safety Management by carrying out management and monitoring activities of hospital medical waste as an important indicator that requires attention (Ali et al, 2017; Riyanto, 2013).

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry No. P.56, 2015 Regarding Procedures and Technical Requirements for The Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste from Health Service Facilities, based on article 38, hospitals can carry out hazardous waste processing themselves, such as used Hazardous and Toxic waste packaging, used syringes, used infusion bottles other than blood infusions and/or body fluids; and/or used hemodialysis fluid packaging. Hazardous waste treatments are done by emptying, cleaning, disinfecting, and crushing or shredding. Hence, the result after the treatment is finally categorized into non-Hazardous and Toxic waste (Gunawan, 2019).

The processing process of Hazardous and Toxic waste into non-Hazardous and Toxic waste was carried out as a means of reducing the Hazardous and Toxic waste generated by the hospital (Gupta and Boojh, 2006; Hamid et al, 2013). However, there are still only a few of hospital that processes Hazardous and Toxic waste into non-Hazardous and Toxic waste, because based on the previous studies regarding medical waste management, including the research conducted by (Wulandari and Kusnoputranto, 2015), Dr. Soedirman Hospital still manages medical waste through the use of the container and doing things such as collection, sorting, transportation, storage, and processing.

One of the hospitals that have processed Hazardous and Toxic waste into non-Hazardous and Toxic waste is the Santo Borromeus Hospital. The management/minimization of hazardous and toxic waste activities are carried out by the Sanitation Installation of the St. Borromeus Hospital, as stated in the Regulation of the Indonesian Regulation of Ministry of Environment and Forestry No. P.56, 2015 in article 38, waste such as: used Hazardous and Toxic waste packaging, used infusion bottles other than blood and/or body fluids and used hemodialysis fluids. Among the three wastes, 50% of them was an infusion spike waste.

Efforts that have been done to manage the Hazardous and Toxic waste into non-Hazardous and Toxic waste are done by emptying, shredding, washing, and rinsing at least 3 times and disinfecting using chlorine. This is in accordance with the Indonesian Regulation of Ministry of Health No. 27 of 2017, which has stated that surface cleaning is permitted to use 0.05% chlorine during the process. Further, in the Indonesian Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No.56 of 2015, the chemical disinfection process is permitted to use an additional 3% - 6% sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl). However, there are still differences in dosage and it has not been mentioned regarding the immersion period during the disinfection process on both of the regulations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Type of Research

The type of research used in this research is experimental design (Randomized Factorial Design), which is used to find out the effect of certain treatments towards others under controlled conditions. The research method uses the posttest design with control, which means that the researcher will carry out directly on a group of subjects with two conditions being implemented, as well as a comparison group. (Arikunto, 2010; Notoatmodjo, 2014)

Sampling Technique and Sample Size

The sample in this study is the amount of recycled medical waste materials used for testing *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus stearothermophilus*. The sample size taken in this study was based on the number of treatments and treatment repetitions used in the study. The treatments used in this study were 3 treatments using a comparison of contact time for 15 minutes, 30 minutes. and 45 minutes, as well as using doses of chlorine. The sample size calculation uses the Gomez formula (Sabri and Hastono, 2014), namely:

$$(t-1) (r-1) \geq 20$$

$$(9-1) (r-1) \geq 20$$

$$8r - 8 \geq 20$$

$$8r \geq 28$$

$$r \geq 3,5$$

The number of repetitions in the study is 4 times, so the total sample in the study was 108 samples with 8 research control samples. The sampling technique in this study was carried out by grab sampling, the samples will be taken at certain times in one location and it is able to represent the entire medical waste material for the recycling process.

Research Steps

1. Prepare a medical waste recycling reactor according to the dose and duration of contact time.
2. Making the dosage (disinfectant solution) according to the required dose in the study.
3. Inserting the medical waste recycle materials into the reactor
4. Checking the required time (duration of contact) between the disinfectant solution and medical waste recyclable materials.
5. Taking samples of each material for the *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus stearothermophilus* test in the medical waste recycling process.
6. Conducting Laboratory Examination using Blood Agar and Soy Broth Trypticase.



Figure 1. Aseptic Technique During The Swabbing Process of Used Spike Infusion



Figure 2. Measurement of Temperature and pH during the Medical Waste Recycling Process



Figure 3. Used Spike Infusion Swabbing Process



Figure 4. Bacterial Culture /Microbial Isolation from Samples of Recyclable Medical Waste

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was carried out on variables that were thought to be related or had an influence and by seeing the influence magnitude of the independent variable towards the dependent variable. The bivariate analysis used in this study was two-way ANOVA.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Temperature Measurement Result After The Given Treatment

Table 1. Temperature Measurement Result After The Given Treatment

Chlorine Dosage	Repetition	Temperature (°C)		
		15 Minutes	30 Minutes	45 Minutes
0,03%	1	25,6	25,8	25,9
	2	23,3	23,5	24
	3	26,6	26,5	26,6
	4	23,6	23,8	23,8
0,05%	1	25,7	25,9	26,1
	2	23,2	23,5	23,6
	3	25,7	25,7	25,6
	4	23,6	23,7	23,8
0,07%	1	25,8	25,9	26,1
	2	23,3	23,4	23,5
	3	25,7	25,8	25,8
	4	23,2	23,4	23,8
0,3%	1	25,8	25,7	25,8
	2	23,1	23,6	23,4
	3	24,4	24,8	24,9
	4	23,2	23,6	23,9
0,5%	1	25,6	25,9	25,7
	2	22,8	23,5	23,5
	3	24,3	24,7	25
	4	23,2	23,4	23,6
0,7%	1	25,6	25,7	25,6
	2	22,9	23,2	23,5
	3	24,7	25,2	25,1
	4	23,4	23,8	23,5
3%	1	25,7	25,6	25,6
	2	23	23,2	23,5
	3	24,7	25,1	25,2
	4	23,2	23,6	23,5
5%	1	25,5	25,3	24,9
	2	23,7	23,7	23,2
	3	24,5	24,8	24,9
	4	23,3	23,5	23,6
7%	1	25,5	25,3	25,0
	2	24,1	24,1	23,2
	3	24,6	25	25
	4	24,2	23,9	23,9
Average (N=108)		24,342	24,531	24,544
Standard Deviation		1,1284	1,0362	1,0338
Maximum		26,6	26,5	26,6
Minimum		22,8	23,2	23,2

Based on the results of temperature measurements at each contact time and the dose of chlorine in the medical waste recycling process, the average temperature of the chlorine solution at the contact time of 15 minutes, 30 minutes, and 45 minutes was 24.342°C; 24.531°C; and 24.544°C.

The temperature of the chlorine solution during the experiment did not show a significant increase or decrease in its temperature. The temperature range at the time of the study was 22.8-26.6⁰C. Changes in temperature at any time in the reactor can be affected due to changes in air temperature around the research area. According to Soebagio (2011) in Handayani and Sugeng (2015), states that the higher water temperature can increase the effectiveness of chlorine for disinfection. This condition also affects the amount of chlorine for disinfection, when the water temperature decreases, the use of required chlorine increases, and when the temperature increases the use of chlorine is relatively less.

However, Sari's research, 2018 states that the higher the water temperature, the greater the chlorine decay. If the water temperature increases, it will affect the presence of calcium hypochlorite, the efficiency of calcium hypochlorite will decrease as the water temperature increases.

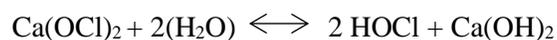
pH Measurement Results After The Given Treatment

Table 2. pH Measurement Results After The Given Treatment

Chlorine Dosage	Repetition	pH		
		15 Minutes	30 Minutes	45 Minutes
0,03%	1	8	8	8
	2	8,2	8,3	8,4
	3	7,7	7,7	7,7
	4	7,6	7,7	7,7
	Average (N=12)	7,950	7,875	7,875
0,05%	1	8	8	8
	2	8,3	8,3	8,4
	3	7,7	7,7	7,7
	4	7,6	7,7	7,7
	(N=12)	7,950	7,9	7,9
0,07%	1	8	8	8
	2	8,2	8,3	8,4
	3	7,7	7,7	7,8
	4	7,7	7,7	7,7
	Average (N=12)	7,975	7,9	7,9
0,3%	1	9	9	9
	2	8,5	8,6	8,6
	3	7,9	7,9	7,9
	4	7,6	7,6	7,6
	Average (N=12)	8,725	8,25	8,25
0,5%	1	9	9	9
	2	8,4	8,6	8,7
	3	8	8	8
	4	7,6	7,6	7,6
	Average (N=12)	8,325	8,25	8,25
0,7%	1	9	9	10
	2	8,7	8,7	8,8
	3	8	8	8,1

Chlorine Dosage	Repetition	pH		
		15 Minutes	30 Minutes	45 Minutes
	4	7,6	7,7	7,7
	Average (N=12)	8,65	8,325	8,325
3%	1	9	9	10
	2	9	9	9,1
	3	8,2	8,3	8,3
	4	7,7	7,7	7,7
	Average (N=12)	8,775	8,475	8,475
5%	1	10	10	10
	2	9,5	9,5	9,5
	3	8,5	8,5	8,6
	4	7,8	7,8	7,9
	Average (N=12)	9	8,95	8,95
7%	1	10	10	10
	2	10	10,1	10,2
	3	8,8	8,8	8,8
	4	7,9	8	8
	Average (N=12)	9,175	9,225	9,25
	Average (N=108)	8,344	8,375	8,461
	Standard Deviation	0,7229	0,7201	0,8058
	Maximum	10	10,1	10,2
	Minimum	7,6	7,6	7,6

Based on the results of pH measurements at each contact time and the dose of chlorine in the medical waste recycling process, the average pH of the chlorine solution at the contact time of 15 minutes, 30 minutes, and 45 minutes was 8.344; 8.375; and 8.461. It can be seen that the pH of the chlorine solution at each concentration has increased. The greater the concentration or dose of chlorine used, the pH will increase or the solution becomes more alkaline. This is because if the chlorine $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2$ is in water, hence the following reaction will occur:



The reaction of chlorine with water will cause an increase in the pH of the water because it produces $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ which is an alkaline or strong base and HOCl which is a weak acid. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ immediately decomposes to form Ca^{2+} and OH^- ions so that the ratio of OH ions- is greater than H ions+ which causes the solution to be alkaline. HOCl is the remaining free chlorine which is most effective as a disinfectant compared to OCl^- which is produced as free chlorine from the use of NaOCl and Cl disinfectants in the form of gas (Aziz et al., 2013).

Residual Chlorine Measurement Result

Table 3. Chlorine Residual Measurement Results Data at doses of 0.05% and 0.5%

Chlorine Dosage	Repetition	Residual Chlorine (%) 45 Minutes
0,05%	1	-
	2	0,03
	3	0,03
	4	0,02
0,5%	1	-
	2	0,49
	3	0,49
	4	0,41

In addition to temperature and pH factors, the effectiveness of the disinfection process is also influenced by residual chlorine. Following are the results of measuring the residual chlorine content for 4 consecutive days. The examination of the chlorine content at a concentration of 0.05% and 0.5%. The chlorine content in the two concentration variations decreased with each repetition. The chlorine concentration of 0.05% decreased to 0.03% on the 2nd repetition, and the 3rd and 0.02% on the 4th repetition. While the chlorine concentration of 0.5% decreased to 0.49% in the 2nd and 3rd repetitions, then decreased again in the 4th repetition to 0.41%. The decrease in chlorine levels in this study can be influenced by several factors, including temperature and water pH. According to Sari's research (2018), the higher the temperature, the greater the chlorine decay. In the results of temperature measurement, it was found that the longer the contact time, the temperature of the chlorine solution in the reactor increased so that the chlorine decay process was getting faster causing the chlorine level to decrease. So that if the chlorine level decreases, the effectiveness of disinfection will also decrease.

In addition, the reduction in residual chlorine is also influenced by the duration of water storage time. During the chlorination process, the chlorine will be reduced to chloride (pure Cl) which has no killing power at all (Giyantini, 2004 in Anam). The longer the water storage time, the more chlorine residual is reduced into chloride. Measurement of residual chlorine carried out in the 2nd to 4th repetitions of 45 minutes contact time showed that the residual chlorine had decreased, meaning that the chlorine was reduced into chloride.

Total Plate Count (TPC) of *Bacillus sp* (*Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus stearothermophilus*) Test Result.

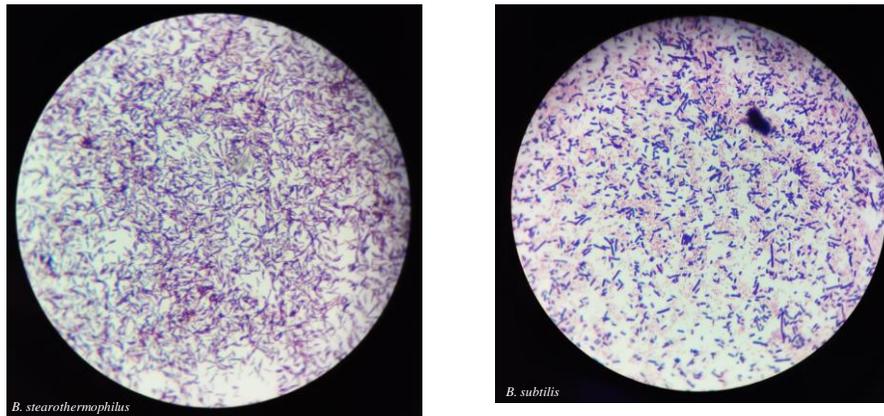


Figure 5. *Bacillus sp*

Figure 5 shows *Bacillus sp* found in the medical waste recycling process, viewed on a microscope with 1000x magnification. *Bacillus sp* with Shape: Round, Size: 1-8 mm diameter, Pigment: White-Gray-Greenish, Elevation: Flat / Slightly Convex, Property: Haemolysis, Surface: Rough-Dry, and Margin: Serrated. The colony of the suspect *Bacillus sp*. was grown on biochemical test media, namely semi-solid, glucose, mannitol, arabinose, gelatin, nitrite, urea, and Simmons' citrate, continued by incubating at 37 °C for 18-24 hours, and then observing the reaction results in the biochemical test, and lastly was to determine the bacterial species.

Table 4. Total Plate Count (TPC) of *Bacillus sp* (*Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus stearothermophilus*) Test Result

No	Sample Code	TPC Test Result	Unit	Description
1	C, A	67 x 10 ⁵	CFU/ml	<i>Bacillus stearothermophilus</i>
2	B, 45'	3 x 10 ²	CFU/ml	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
3	C, B	>300 x 10 ⁵	CFU/ml	<i>Bacillus stearothermophilus</i>
4	C, 30'	1 x 10 ²	CFU/ml	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
5	C3, 30'	47 x 10 ⁴	CFU/ml	<i>Bacillus stearothermophilus</i>
6	C, 45'	1 x 10 ¹	CFU/ml	<i>Bacillus stearothermophilus</i>
7	C, C	>300 x 10 ⁵	CFU/ml	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
8	D3, 45'	1 x 10 ²	CFU/ml	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
9	F3, 15'	1 x 10 ⁴	CFU/ml	<i>Bacillus stearothermophilus</i>
10	F4, 30'	Negative	CFU/ml	-
11	F4, 45'	Negative	CFU/ml	-
12	G, 15'	Negative	CFU/ml	-
13	C, G	50 x 10 ⁵	CFU/ml	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>

14	H, 30'	1×10^3	CFU/ml	<i>Bacillus stearothermophilus</i>
15	H3, 30'	1×10^3	CFU/ml	<i>Bacillus stearothermophilus</i>
16	I, 30'	1×10^2	CFU/ml	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
17	C, I	$>300 \times 10^5$	CFU/ml	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>

In this study, the treatment given was in the form of nine variations of chlorine/ chlorine concentration and three variations of contact time. 138 samples were taken and examined from 4 repetitions. The existing quality standards related to the presence of Bacillus sp. Spore was stated in the Indonesian Regulation of Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P.56, 2015 concerning Procedures and Technical Requirements for Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste from Health Care Facilities, as a concentration of 1×10^4 .

In table 4, there are 14 positive samples of Bacillus sp, and there are 3 (three) negative samples of Bacillus sp. The presence of Bacillus sp. in medical waste treatment is a bioindicator of the success or failure of the disinfection process. The number of TPC on Control A (CA), CB, CC, CG, and CI exceeds the requirements on The Indonesian Regulation of Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P.56, 2015 concerning Procedures and Technical Requirements for Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste from Health Service Facilities, which exceeds the concentration of 1×10^4 . 14 samples were positive for Bacillus sp. with a minimum value at a concentration of 1×10^1 and a maximum of 47×10^4 , meaning that the 8 samples that were positive for Bacillus sp, was still below the required quality standard, while one positive sample of Bacillus sp. did not meet the requirements on the 3rd repetition, namely at a concentration of 0.07% and a contact time of 30 minutes.

Normality Test

The following is the output result of the normality test

No	Variation	Kolmogorov–Smirnov test	Shapiro–Wilk test
		p-Value	
1	15 Minutes	0,001	0,001
2	30 Minutes	0,001	0,001
3	45 Minutes	0,001	0,001

Based on the results of the normality test, it was found that Kolmogorov Smirnov's p-value was 0.001. The analysis conditions are if the $p\text{-value} > \alpha$ (0.05) then the data is normally distributed or H_0 is rejected. In the table, the p-value results for the number of Bacillus sp. is smaller than α (0.05) thus, it is categorized that the data is not normally distributed or H_0 is accepted. If the data is not homogeneous, then a non-parametric analysis is carried out.

Homogeneity Test

The following is the output result of the homogeneity test

Table 6. Homogeneity Test Results

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
4,808	26	81	0,001

Based on the results of the homogeneity test, it was found that the p-value was 0.001. The analysis conditions are if the $p\text{-value} > \alpha$ (0.05) then the data is homogeneous or H_0 is rejected. In table 6, the p-value for the number of *Bacillus* sp. obtained are smaller than α (0.05) thus, the data is categorized as not homogeneous or H_0 is accepted. If the data is not homogeneous, then a non-parametric analysis is carried out.

Bivariate Data Analysis

Bivariate analysis used the Kruskal Wallis test because the test results showed that the data were not normally distributed. The Kruskal Wallis test was used to determine the difference between the two dependent variables. The Kruskal Wallis test in this study was to determine the difference in the duration of contact time and the dose of chlorine as a disinfectant against the number of *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus stearothermophilus* in the medical waste recycling process. The following are the output results of the Kruskal Wallis test:

Table 7. Kruskal Wallis Test Results

	Total of <i>Bacillus</i> sp.
Chi-Square	8,597
Df	8
Sig	0,377

In the table of Kruskal Wallis test results, the p-value is 0.377 consecutively. The analysis conditions are if the $p\text{-value} < \alpha$ (0.05) then H_0 is rejected or the variable is said to have a significant difference. In table 4.8 the p-value is $0.377 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted, which means there is no difference in the duration of contact time and the dose of chlorine as a disinfectant on the number of *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus stearothermophilus* in the medical waste recycling process.

The results of the bivariate statistical test showed that there was no difference in the duration of contact time and the dose of chlorine as a disinfectant on the number of *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus stearothermophilus* in the medical waste recycling process. However, descriptively, on the three-contact time at a chlorine concentration of 0.03%, there was no *Bacillus* sp found. While the smallest average number of *Bacillus* sp TPC is found in the contact time of 45 minutes namely 15,185. If the results are viewed as descriptive analysis, then from this study it can be concluded that the effective concentration of

oxidized (Joko, 2010), completely kills pathogenic bacteria, and prevents algae growth. The contact time is thought to be the most important factor in the disinfection process. The longer the contact time between the disinfectant and microbes in the water, the greater the killing power (Budiyono and Sumardiono, 2013).

Free chlorine damages the membrane of the bacterial cell, this causes the cell to lose its permeability (ability to penetrate) and damage other cell functions. Chlorine exposure causes leakage of protein, RNA, and DNA. Damage to permeability is the cause of the destruction of bacterial spores by chlorine (Bitton, in Said, 2007). The destruction of nucleic acids and enzymes (Damage to nucleic acids and enzymes). Chlorine also destroys bacterial nucleic acids, as well as enzymes. One result of the reduction in catalyst activity is inhibition by the accumulation of hydrogen peroxide. How chlorine works against viruses depends on the type of virus (Busyairi, 2016).

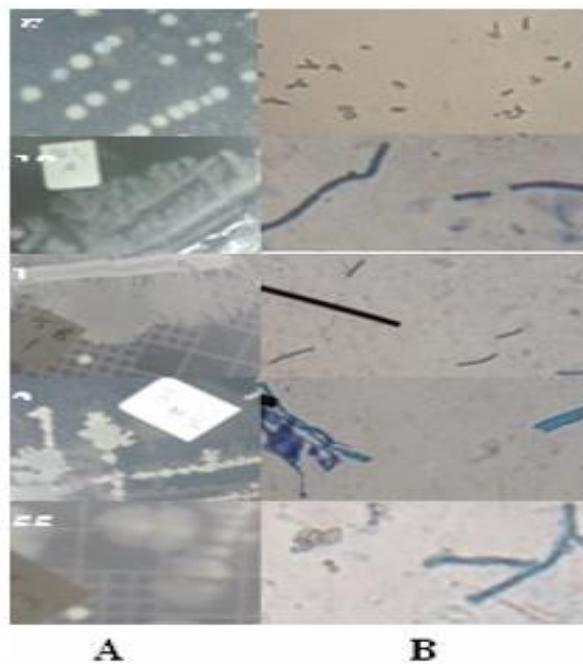


Figure 6. Mechanism of Bacterial Damage by Chlorine

The macroscopic (A) and microscopic (B) form of the bacterial cells forming the lender biofilm, the size of the colony, and the bacterial cells were not on a proper scale, because the image had automatically undergone a digital enlargement. The application of active chlorine was able to reduce the MPN of *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus stearothermophilus* according to the quality standards of hospital wastewater.

CONCLUSIONS

1. There were no differences in the duration of contact time and the dose of chlorine as a disinfectant on the number of *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus stearothermophilus* in the medical waste recycling process with a p-value of 0.377.
2. The percentage reduction in the number of *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus stearothermophilus* before and after treatment was 99.99% based on 4 positive controls.
3. The duration of contact time and the effective dose used in the recycling process of medical waste in RS Santo Yusuf Boromeus is 0.03% with a contact time of 45 minutes.
4. The government needs to conduct a review related to the recommended ideal dosage in the surface disinfection process, so that it would not cause a potential risk to humans or the environment.

Acknowledgements

This study was financially supported by The Research and Community Service Unit of Bandung Health Polytechnic, Ministry of Health, Indonesia scheme.

Conflict of interest

The Authors do not declare conflict of interest

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