Introduction: The Brazilian legal guidelines Collegiate Directory Resolution (CDR 306/04) and Resolution (Res. 358/05) defines the management of Medical Waste (MW) as a set of procedures for managing, planned from scientific and technical basis with the objective of minimizing waste production and ensure a safe handling.

Objective: This study aims to analyse the Plans of Management of Medical Waste of Hospitals of the city of Ribeirão Preto-São Paulo, Brazil.

Methodology: research descriptive and documental, using quantitative variables. The research was conducted in 11 hospitals of the city of Ribeirão Preto, Brazil. To conduct the analysis of the PMMW was used a check-list constructed in accordance with CDR 306/04. The instrument was divided in 10 categories, taking as basis the division of the presuppositions of the CDR 306/04. To make the data analysis, for each category was calculated the percentage of positive responses, since for each question the instrument was pointing as a response (yes, no, does not fit). For this it was necessary to determine a classification by scores: satisfactory (above 70% of positive responses), regular (50% to 70% of positive responses) and unsatisfactory (below 50% of positive responses). This research was conducted after of the approval of the Research Ethics Committee of the University of São Paulo.

Results: This results revealed an unsatisfactory situation with regard to the requirements demanded by CDR 306/04 of the National Health Surveillance Agency for the elaboration of a PMMW, can infer that in practice there is also an inadequate management of the MW. Highlights that according to CDR 306/04, every establishment generator of MW must elaborate the PMMW, in which must contain all the information about the type of the handling realized in practice, the type of treatment offered to different groups of MW and final disposal, in addition to indicators of the generation of this type of waste and accidents during the handling and also the educational activities. It is emphasized that all the Plans analyzed had some characteristics and/or stages copied in full of the Law and did not describe as were performed in the hospital. According to the Table 1, only the item about the segregation was described adequately by most hospitals studied (75.0%).

Table 1: Analysis of the stages of the handling of medical waste required in the Plans of Management of Medical Waste. Ribeirão Preto, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items Evaluated</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handling</td>
<td>50,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segregation</td>
<td>75,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Packaging 53,4
Identification 49,0
Internal Transport 35,2
Temporary Storage 30,6
Treatment 57,6
External Storage 54,6
Collection and External Transport 18,2
Final Disposal 51,5

The results about the identification (49.0%), internal transport (35.2%) and temporary storage (30.6%) demonstrated that there is no consistency between the requirements of Law and the handling described by hospitals in your PMMW.

**Conclusion:** This research considers the need for a more efficient and frequent inspection of the health authorities in order to analyze the handling of the MW, especially in hospitals.

**References**


