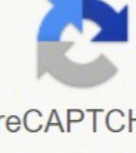


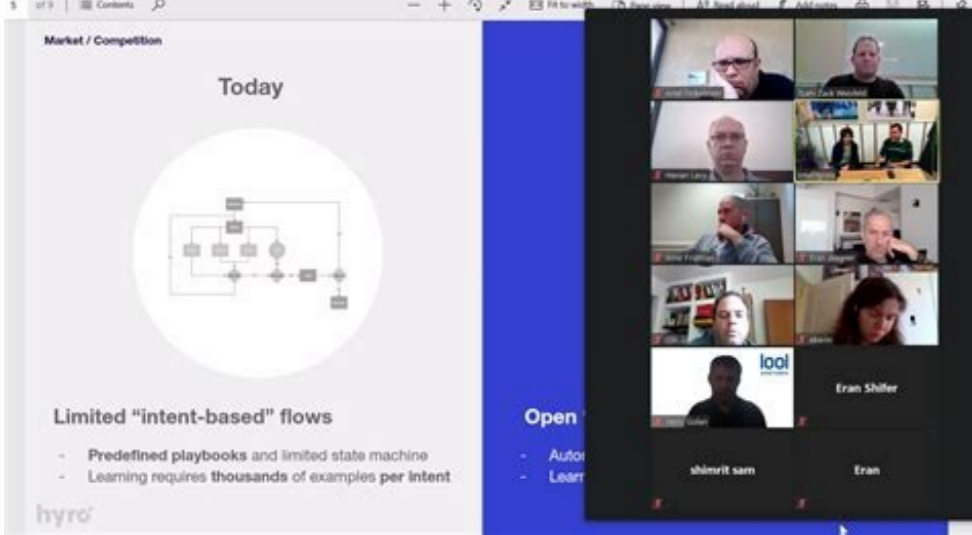
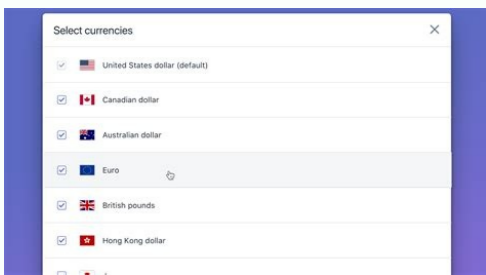
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MANAGEMENT OF INFECTIOUS WASTE

1. **Purpose:** To provide minimal standards for the management of infectious waste at Navy medical and dental treatment facilities
2. **Background:** Waste from patients diagnosis, treatment, or immunization may be subdivided into two categories: **Infectious and noninfectious waste.**



Medical waste disposal log. Medical waste disposal machine for sale.

In addition, other algorithms and technologies can be considered to further improve the performance and portability of the system. Data Availability All the data are collected in the medical waste monitoring system since our paper focuses on building this system rather than investing in the data. The application of IoT has made an apparent shift and contributed to operation optimization for all industries, including agriculture [4] and transportation [5]. In this way, the role of blockchain technology in supervision during and after the event has been fully brought into play. Blockchain-based medical waste management aims to connect these separated systems and create a traceable and transparent, automated rule engine to solve openness, interoperability, and decentralization of medical waste. 2.2. The Research Status at Home and Abroad In the research of "blockchain + medical waste disposal," Li et al. In contrast, this paper proposes a comprehensive medical waste regulatory model, which combines the domestic medical waste management process with IoT and blockchain technologies to build a multirole entity alliance. Blockchain is a distributed ledger technology that combines distributed data storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus, and encryption algorithms [5-9]. A tamper-proof tracking account book for the whole process of medical waste disposal is established to provide users with credible and traceable management information. This model provides a convenient way for waste disposal personnel to report the data of disposed nodes through smart devices, while providing an aggregated information platform for supervisors to realize the automatic supervision of information by displaying each node of medical waste disposal and monitoring the nodes to promote the timely delivery of medical waste. Gupta and Bedi [27] proposed an e-waste management system based on Ethereum, which considers the main stakeholders, including electronic component manufacturers, consumers, and retailers, to ensure that participants comply with the e-waste disposal guidelines. On the other hand, it can obtain the deposit transaction from the block of the blockchain and obtain the data set from it, so that the two can be compared and the verification result can be obtained from it. 5.2. Application Effect Demonstration The medical waste supervision system saves the tedious manual recording and data analysis for medical institutions and realizes the excellent management of medical waste by collecting required information and facilitating data exchange. We demonstrate the process of waste disposal and how we integrate mentioned techniques to guarantee credibility and efficiency. Kassou et al. They rely on the tracing source code as the carrier of information transmission, through the tracing source code collection and monitoring data, and tracking and confirming the treatment, transportation, disposal, and other links of medical waste to achieve multidimensional network supervision. The whole medical waste treatment process can be traced throughout. We propose a verifiable credential implementation method based on atomic signature. They built a blockchain-based medical waste whole-life-cycle management method in medical institutions through the comprehensive application of blockchain, big data, and IoT technologies to eliminate regulatory gaps and blind areas. The validity status of its credentials and corresponding attributes is to determine whether the credentials and corresponding attributes are valid and then determine whether the credential signature information is correct. (5) Maintaining status: when a regulatory agency issues a credential, it needs to add its credential status information to the blockchain and initialize it; when it needs to change the status of the credential, such as freezing, restoring, or revoking the credential, it needs to change the corresponding credential. (6) Updating attributes: regulators can update certain attribute values of the issued credentials as needed, without revoking the entire credentials, just reissuing the credentials after the update. An example of the attribute structure information of a digital credential is shown in Figure 5.4. Implementation Method of Medical Waste Supervision System Based on Blockchain This section presents a detailed analysis of the supervision system built based on the concept of real time and security. IoT has the advantages of real-time performance and all-in-one efficiency that enable users to manage and supervise physically isolated devices as a system. However, such information-based transformation schemes generally transfer the offline data to online through intelligent devices such as code scanners [4]. In terms of alliance building, it is proposed that hospitals, cleaning companies, the public, and national supervisory agencies participate in the decentralized autonomous organization simultaneously and use the interests of all parties to play a checking role [23]. This transformation scheme is convenient for the query and statistical analysis of relevant data, but there is no innovation in the management mode and management manners of medical waste. By building a decentralized system architecture and setting intelligent contracts, we integrate and record the medical waste disposal regulatory information in different phases on the blockchain to form the supervision of medical waste chain. After digitizing the credential, the unique ID of the credential, credential status, and other information are uploaded to the chain and available for information verification by other institutions. The loss and leakage of medical waste should be prevented during transportation. (2) Unified medical waste management, transport vehicles, and people are realized through joint IoT technology [14, 15]. We use blockchain technology to digitally monitor the entire process of medical waste generation, storage, and transfer in medical and health institutions. However, it has not been successfully applied in the area of medical waste regulation, where the recycling and disposal of medical waste have significant loopholes in the management of classification, transportation, disposal, supervision, and other links. Examples include (a) the integrated management of rural medical and health institutions; (b) the functions of new medical management mechanisms such as the medical community; (c) exploring the management model of centralized medical waste from primary medical and health institutions to the higher-level medical and health institutions for unified disposal; and (d) transporting to the nearest medical waste centralized disposal unit that holds a hazardous waste business license, namely, suitable disposal. This work explores and promotes the implementation of the "blockchain + medical waste supervision" model in Shaanxi Province, China. In reality, medical institutions, transport agencies, and disposal agencies have their waste information management platform. Section 6 summarizes the paper. 2.1. Background Technology-driven methods for medical waste management generally use bar codes, two-dimensional codes, RFID, and other [21, 22] IoT-related methods to track and realize the traceability of the whole process of medical waste management. It can provide authoritative evidence for the supervision and accountability of medical waste disposal and support the construction of a new generation of medical waste regulatory information systems in China. 1. Introduction Medical waste, known as "No. 1 hazardous waste," refers to the waste containing directly or indirectly infectious, viral, and other hazards produced by medical and health institutions in medical treatment, prevention, healthcare, and other related activities [1]. proposed the integrated development of blockchain and medical waste management. For example, the treatment of infectious waste is high temperature incineration. Then, the IoT and blockchain were used to achieve intelligent supervision of the whole process, to achieve hierarchical regulation and hierarchical statistical check. There are few studies on the application of blockchain in the field of medical waste. Furthermore, the model shows the capability and importance of IoT-based blockchain in integrating and managing dispersed information which can bring tangible and revolutionary changes to various areas. The possible future directions of this work can be the application of the proposed model in different scenarios. After scanning and confirming that the box weight is correct, the transfer data is uploaded to the chain. (5) The transportation personnel and the personnel at the destruction point weigh the vehicle, and after confirming the receipt, the handover data will be uploaded to the chain. 3.2. Digital Credential Model Definition 1. RFID-enabled or Internet-based devices are connected and organized as an information network, making it efficient and productive to integrate trackable data. Section 5 combines the current situation of the medical waste industry in Shaanxi Province, develops the relevant condition of the medical waste supervision system according to this model, and evaluates the outcome. Lin [26] proposed to connect the remote central regulatory server with the device for local treatment of medical waste, the intelligent medical waste collection vehicle, the legal person classification collection bag of the medical department, and the collection and transfer device for disposal of medical waste. The registration transfer form is kept on file at the Medical Waste Management Office for three years. The data generated by the handover activity involving multiparty participation needs to be signed by the private key corresponding to the digital certificate of the multiparty participants and then can be linked to ensure that the data is authentic and credible. The system has been applied in hospitals, transportation, environmental protection, and disposal institutions in Shandong, Fujian, and other places in China. From the bottom to the upper layer, there are the data storage, component, application interface, and medical waste supervision layers, which guarantee the data transfer, as shown in Figure 6. (1) Data storage layer: it is divided into file storage and database storage, wherein the former mainly stores block segmented files and the latter is mainly used to store blocks, transaction indexes, and contract status. (2) Component layer: it provides network transmission, verification mechanism, contract running engine, consensus mechanism, and other components and provides basic services for the application interface layer. (3) Application interface layer: it provides an external interface to interact with the blockchain system in the form of RESTful API; the application interface layer provides basic functions such as transaction submission, and transaction and block retrieval. (4) Application layer: in combination with the business process of medical waste supervision, the management of contracts, interfaces, and digital credentials is realized based on the application interface layer from the four aspects of collection, storage, transportation, and disposal. 4.2. Stakeholder Alliance and Consensus Node Construction In the deployment of blockchain, the autonomous and controllable blockchain basic component RepChain is selected as the underlying framework. It can improve management methods, effectively reduce regulatory costs, improve regulatory efficiency, and achieve good results. 1.2. The Organizational Structure of This Article Section 2 introduces related works and discusses the traceability or supervision of medical waste and other wastes utilizing IoT-based blockchain technology. Integrating blockchain into the management of the whole process of medical waste recovery and disposal can reduce the risk of data tampering and falsification [11, 12], guarantee the safety of medical waste data, and improve the supervision level of medical waste. Current research on medical waste management using IoT and blockchain focuses on the following aspects. If anyone pursues further investigation of the available data, please contact the corresponding author. The regulatory agency issues digital credentials with a unique ID (identification number, identity) and signs the digital credential information based on the asymmetric key's digital signature algorithm. Moreover, on-net monitoring of the flow of medical waste data allows assessing and detecting illegal trading violations. 1.1. The Main Contributions of This Article Compared with the traditional waste supervision methods, our proposed IoT and blockchain-based medical waste supervision model has the following advantages: (1) Data security: the critical data of the medical waste treatment process is linked to a certificate to ensure authenticity and nontampering. (2) Multiparty participation: the decentralized architecture allows the application scenario of multiple subjects by compartmentalizing the corresponding mission, while taking into account both efficiency and security. (3) Clear rights and responsibilities: relevant responsible persons and operators need to sign when submitting data to the blockchain, and the time, place, person, operation process, and result of data collection are linked at the same time. (4) Privacy protection: the IoT operator's private information is hidden through the digital credential, and a unique identifier is given on the blockchain to represent each operator; the factual personal information is stored in the digital certificate, and all parties can verify its authenticity in the process of circulation to prevent privacy disclosure. In terms of the application and practical value of this model, we developed a medical waste supervision system based on the regulatory model proposed in this paper, the RepChain blockchain essential components [18, 19] independently developed by the Institute of Software of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and related technologies of the IoT [20]. The structure is shown in Figure 8.4.3.1.1. Front Exchange Layer By deploying a set of front-end processors, it can receive data from outside, develop a unified interface and data standards, realize the function of data exchange, receive and send data files in real time or regularly, and separate the data exchange module from other functional modules of the platform, which reduces the risk of operation and improves the reliability of the system. 4.3.2. Web Layer According to the use of resources, the information request operation is forwarded, and the user's access privacy is judged and switched according to the user's request. However, the above three types of technologies have significant practical limitations. The whole-process traceability information data mainly refers to the dynamically increased data generated from the generation, classification, temporary storage, in-hospital transfer, and final disposal of medical waste, including but not limited to the following: (i) Packaging traceability code; (ii) Medical waste classification label; (iii) Weighing information; (iv) Documentary photos; (v) Handover information; (vi) Trajectory information during transportation; (vii) Surveillance video information in the chaining process, the data related to a single participant needs to be signed by the participant with the private key corresponding to its digital certificate to ensure that the participant has an undeniable responsibility for the data. Similarly, only smartphones need to be used for health supervision agencies to trace back and monitor the whole process of medical waste disposal in real time, around the clock. The balance between insensitive user experience and effective privacy protection approaches Pareto optimality. The former provides IoT-based blockchain services, and the latter provides supervision services for medical waste. The industry has also tried to rely on a trusted hardware execution environment to build general solutions, but the effectiveness of its actual privacy protection is difficult to verify publicly. Blockchain technology is not only a decentralized collaboration solution, but as an effective privacy protection solution, it is promoted by introducing breakthrough optimization factors such as sociology, psychology, and economics principles; rational participant models; and multiparty incentive mechanisms. The Internet of Things (IoT) has brought unprecedented changes to the society and permeated our daily life. Laouar et al. Registration includes the source, type, weight, delivery time, final destination, and operator. Table 2 presents the statistics of medical waste categories, namely, infectious waste, loss waste, pharmacological waste, chemical waste, and pathological waste; Table 3 shows the statistics of handover links, namely, department handover, nursing handover, warehouse management handover, and transportation handover. Medical waste category Weight (kg) Infectious waste 1467.84 Lossy waste 105.58 Pharmacological waste 81.32 Chemical waste 43.05 Pathological waste 113.68 Handover quantity (article) Department handover 899 Nurse handover 68 Library management handover 54 Transport handover 49 The medical waste smart contract deposit algorithm is shown in Figure 9, and the traceability algorithm is shown in Figure 10. Figure 9 introduces the storage certificate algorithm. The content of the registration includes the place where clinical waste is generated, the date, the type of waste, and the matters to be explained. (2) Unified medical waste management, transport vehicles, and people are realized through joint IoT. The decentralization feature of blockchain increases the trust among stakeholders as it eliminates the need to assess the trustworthiness of the participants. In this paper, we design a medical waste supervision model based on IoT and blockchain techniques to address the above problems. The retrieval function user checks whether the comparison chain is consistent between the upper and lower chains. Each user has an independent private key to ensure that only users or institutions permitted by the blockchain can initiate requests. In 2020, Shandong, Shaanxi, and other provinces were added to continue to expand the scale of this application. The blockchain-based medical waste disposal system uses the storage certificate smart contract to upload medical waste-related information to the blockchain, which mainly includes basic medical waste information, basic information of medical institutions, basic information of departments, and medical treatment. On the one hand, it can provide an efficient and transparent way of supervision, ensure the authenticity and integrity of data, improve the medical waste supervision system, and enhance the credibility of regulations. They also define rules of interaction for waste disposal so that governments can impose penalties on stakeholders if violations occur. Encryption algorithm, blockchain structure, and alliance consensus (10) ensure the authenticity, integrity, and nontampering with data on the chain. The chaining data for account authority mainly includes the digital certificates of each participant for account authority management, wherein each participant can use the account management contract to establish an account for a natural person in charge of specific business activities as needed, and the digital certificates are linked in the same form. Business-oriented uplink data can be divided into two categories: basic information data and full-process traceability information data. China has banned the sale of medical waste for many years. The PROOF function is used to store medical waste-related information on the blockchain. A digital credential is a document that is digitized and is cryptographically verifiable, presented in a digital form for easy storage and transmission and based on cryptographic mechanisms to more securely and reliably verify its authenticity. The digital credential model mainly includes the following: (i) The certificate issuer, i.e., the medical waste regulatory agency, constructs the digital certificate according to the attribute structure of the digital certificate and is responsible for issuing and updating the certificate. (ii) The holder of the credential, i.e., the medical waste operator, applies for the digitization of the credential and verifies its correctness. (iii) Credential verifiers, i.e., participants of medical waste, verify the authenticity and validity of the received digital credentials. Medical waste management professionals transport the classified and packaged clinical waste from the medical waste generation site to the temporary storage room in the hospital according to the specified route on a daily basis. Although there are currently some medical waste supervision applications combined with IoT-based blockchain domestically and internationally to facilitate information sharing and transfer, no verifiable method is provided for the information privacy leakage of medical waste operators. Regulatory agencies and operators can participate in the RepChain as a node using these connected devices, and the critical data of key links are linked in the whole process to ensure the authenticity and integrity of data. (2) Smart contracts are used to store and retrieve medical waste and submit it to the blockchain in the form of signature transactions to ensure that all participants have clear rights and responsibilities. (3) The block information is viewed according to the visual real-time state diagram provided by RepChain. When transporting medical waste, it is necessary to prevent the damage of medical waste containers; the loss, leakage, and diffusion of medical waste; and the direct contact of medical waste with the body. [28] proposed the continuous monitoring and tracking of municipal solid waste transportation participants, responsible persons, collectors, processors, etc. The specific information of the operator is not disclosed on the chain (or expressed in the form of a pseudonym) to achieve the purpose of protecting the privacy of personnel information. 3.2.1. Detailed Operation Process: (1) Applying for digital credentials: medical waste operators need to apply for digital credentials and provide their personal information to the regulatory agency before processing medical waste. There are large loopholes in the management of classification, transportation, disposal, and supervision of medical waste recycling and disposal. The RepChain is an alliance chain implemented by responsive programming, which has a good foundation in theory and engineering. Regarding the data on the chain, a hash function is used to encrypt the string to generate a unique, conflict-free, and irreversible identifier. Figure 7 shows the construction scheme of stakeholder alliance and consensus node. (1) RepChain is used as the evidence chain of medical waste data, and medical institutions, transportation companies, environmental protection departments, disposal companies, and other subjects are used as alliance nodes, whose cores are various devices with the capabilities of computing, data storage, and telecommunication. The result is effective regulation of medical waste in a safe, transparent, trusted, decentralized, and auditable manner. 3. Medical Waste Supervision Model Based on Blockchain In this section, the proposed model for IoT-based and blockchain-based medical waste supervision is introduced. Our goal is to establish a service with quick, reliable, and sustainable responses. When Web browser connects to a server and requests a file, the server processes the request and sends the file to the Web browser, along with information that tells the browser how to view the file. In terms of sorting out appropriate research methods, it is extended to the area of "blockchain + e-waste or solid waste" management. (c) The credential holder checks the validity of the verifiable credential. The goal of our system is to ensure transparent and explicit assignment of responsibilities and credible information management for flexible regulation. This process of information collection and supervision improves the standardized management of medical waste disposal, accounts for the medical waste disposal information, and provides a reliable and traceable digital certificate for the supervision and punishment of medical waste disposal. These two parts of information collected by nodes clarify the responsibility and content of each step and make further consolidation and arrangement according to the format and structural attributes, and signs the credential information. (3) Presenting digital credentials: when the operator accesses the services provided by each participant, each participant informs the operator of the credential information that needs to be provided; the operator finds the credential information that meets the needs of each participant from the digital credentials held by the individual, and provides the credential information to each participant for verification. (4) Verification of digital credentials: after receiving the credential information of the operator, each participant first verifies the credential information and verifies whether the signature of the presented information is correct; then, verifies the correctness of the credential information; and finally obtains it from the blockchain. Solid waste vehicles' state, location, and routing information are managed using an off-chain storage system to balance safety and throughput. 2.3. Research Focus of This Article To sum up, the current IoT-based and blockchain-

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