Biomedical Waste Management of Mercury using Advanced Polymeric Materials: Application of MIP - Sieve Sensor

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Abstract

The most common routes of exposure to mercury in the healthcare facility include inhalation of inorganic mercury vapour after a spill or accidental skin contact with mercury. Accidental spills of liquid mercury can increase the levels of mercury in the air or wastewater of a HCFs. Establishing protocols for proper cleanup of spills involving mercury is an on flow challenge in Healthcare Sector where Bio safety and Bioethics are first law to be followed for human safety.

The surface ion-imprinted poly(ethylene terephthalate)- semicarbazide (PET-SC) modified chelating fibre sieves (Hg-PET-SC) were prepared using Hg(II) as a template and formaldehyde as a cross-linker and showed higher adsorption capacity and selectivity for the Hg(II) ions compared with the non-imprinted fibres (NIP-PET-SC) without a template. The maximum limit of detection values for Hg-PET-SC and NIP-PET-SC were 60.05 µg/l and 24.51 µg/l, respectively using MIP-PET-SC-CNE and NIP-PET-SC-CNE sensors. The selectivity coefficient of Hg(II) ions and other metal ions on Hg-PET-SC indicated an overall preference for Hg(II) ions. Rebinding and cross-selectivity studies were also carried out using various divalent ions as interferents.

1. INTRODUCTION

The most common routes of exposure in the HCFs include inhalation of inorganic mercury vapor after a spill or accidental skin contact with mercury. Accidental spills of liquid mercury can increase the levels of mercury in the air or wastewater of a healthcare facility. For all these reasons, mercury spills in the HCFs has to be managed properly and effort should be made by adopting principles of reduce, re-use, re-cycle or recovery options or even eliminate the use of mercury in HCFs in a phased manner.

Mercury-containing products can be found almost anywhere in the HCFs. Following are the main sources of mercury in health care facilities: a. Accident & Emergency Department b. Dental Department c. Endoscopy Department

Some of the mercury based instruments used for diagnosis purposes by the health care facilities are as follows:

a) Thermometers (used for measurement of body temperatures);
b) Sphygmomanometers (used for measurement of blood pressure);

c) Dental amalgam;

d) Oesophageal dilators (also called bougie tubes);

e) Cantor tubes and Miller Abbott tubes (used to clear intestinal obstructions);

f) Laboratory chemicals (fixatives, stains, reagents, preservatives);

g) Medical batteries etc.

Traditional treatment processes are limited in their ability to remove emerging contaminants from water, and there is a need for new technologies that are effective and feasible. A review on recent research results on molecularly imprinted (MIP) and non-imprinted (NIP) polymers was given by Murray and Ormeci which evaluated their potential as a treatment method for the removal of mercury contaminants from wastewater. It also discussed the relative benefits and limitations of using MIP or NIP for water and wastewater treatment. Further, a review on use of advanced polymeric materials for metal ions including mercury was proposed by Shakerain et al [1, 2].

MIPs are synthetic polymers possessing specific cavities designed for target molecules. They are prepared by copolymerization of a cross-linking agent with the complex formed from a template and monomers that have functional groups specifically interacting with the template through covalent or noncovalent bonds. Subsequent removal of the imprint template leaves specific cavities whose shape, size, and functional groups are complementary to the template molecule. Because of their predetermined selectivity, MIPs can be used as ideal materials in Health care sector. Especially, MIP-based composites offer a wide range of potentialities in biomedical waste treatment. But segregation of reusable and non-reusable mercury containing products, its recycling, proper handling and disposal of mercury, mercury-containing equipment, collected mercury spill and laboratory chemicals and establishing protocols for proper cleanup of spills involving mercury is an onflow challenge in Healthcare Sector where Biosafety and Bioethics are first law to be followed for human safety [3].

Taking an idea of using polymer sieves for chelation of Hg [4], this paper also focuses on the same technique trying to make it useful for treatment biomedical mercury waste management.

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.1. MIP Development

Not going in detail : discussion about materials and methods, MIP and NIP preparations, synthesis and characterization have been already reported in Shrinkhala et al., [5]. Mechanism of formation of Hg^{2+} imprinted polymer has been given in Figure1.

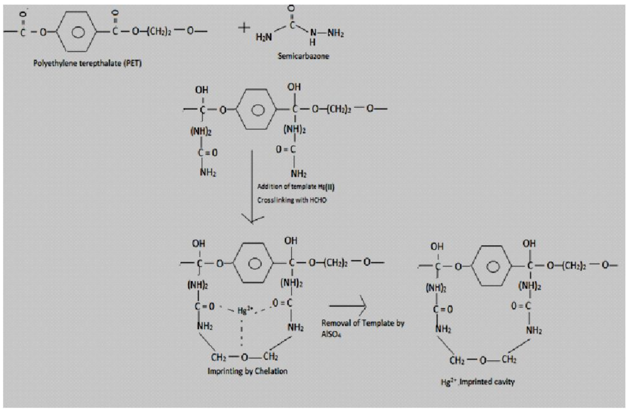

Fig.1: Mechanism of formation of Hg2+ Imprinted Polymer

2.2. MIP as Sieves

Polymers that have been imprinted can then be formed into a variety of materials, including nanoparticles, thin membranes, and gels, which can be used to make a filter. This is because of their porosity and large surface-area (Figures 2 and 3). The filter can be applied in many ways. If a membrane is produced to absorb pollutants in a liquid medium, it can be coated on a large surface area screen which can be replaced. For Gases, more surface area is required. Large catalytic converter

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style filters can be made to maximize contact between the gas molecules and the filter itself [6].

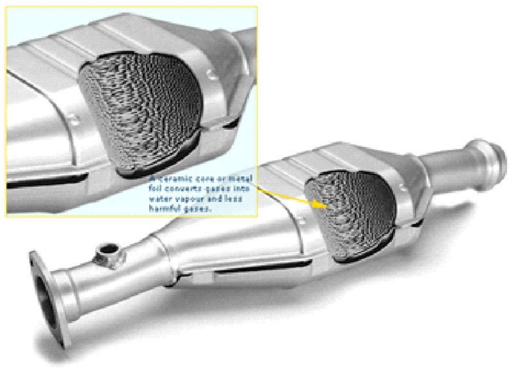

Fig.2: Development of Molecularly Imprinted Sieves

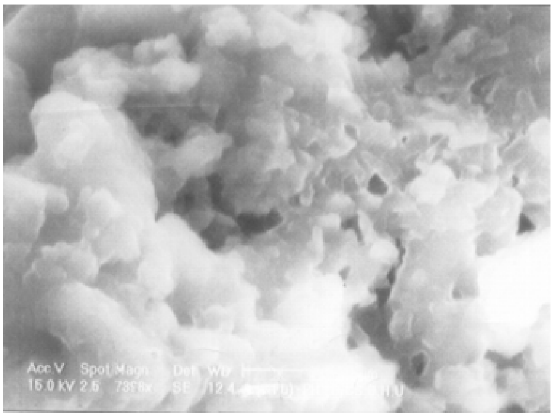

Fig.3: SEM image of MIP

Here, the interior of a sieve has a huge amount of surface area for a relatively little size.

2.3. Sensor Development

Taking cognizance of difficulty in developing ultra-thin layer coating of MIP (Hg)-film to enhance mass-transfer kinetics on the modified solid-electrodes,, in developing a micro-phase film inwardly exposed and accessible at electrode surface to recapture analyte unhindered, and in enhancing the LOD to ng mL^{-1} range. Carbon nanotube electrodes (CNE) have self-adsorptive characteristics rendering high stability and reproducibility with stable MIP (Hg)-DMF casting solution. Since CNE used was preanodised at +0.4 V (vs. Ag/AgCl), the additional forces allowing firm adherence of film onto a minute mercury drop were coulombic interactions at electrode / film interface through electron-rich functionalities (>C=O, $-NH_2$ and ring nitrogen) in the similar fashion as shown in Fig. 4 and 5. The stability of MIP (Hg) cavities and their molecular recognition characteristics remained unaltered during film coating, template retrieval, and binding-rebinding processes. The preanodisation helped electrocatalytic action of the electrode by generating carbonyl, carboxylate and hydroxyl radical species through consumption of dissolved oxygen of the cell content; and therefore, the catalysed voltammetric response with this electrode could be feasible even

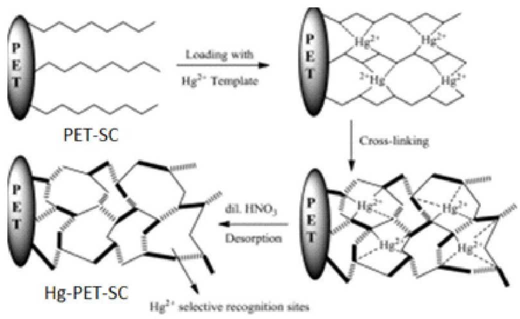

Fig.4: Graphical Representation of MIP-Sieve Sensor: Absorption and Desorption

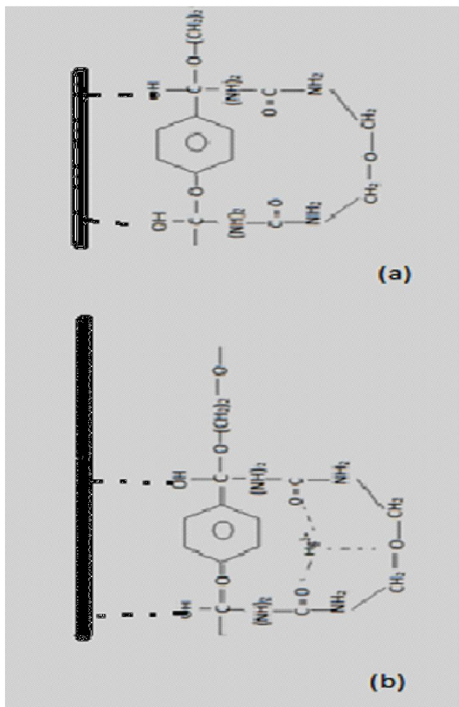

Fig.5. (a) MIP (Hg) coated CNE (b) MIP-Hg Rebinded - CNE

in the absence of supporting electrolyte and

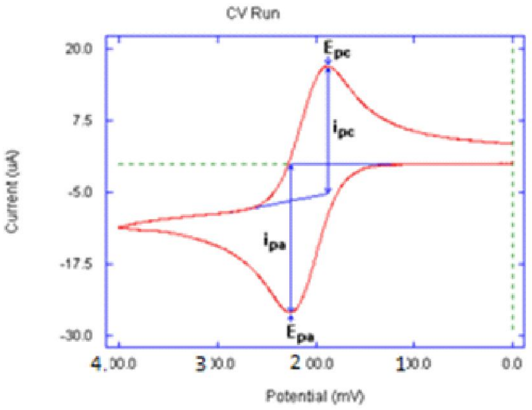

Fig.6(a): cathodic stripping cyclic voltammograms of Hg with MIP (Hg)-modified CNE. Hg accumulation potential: +0.8V (vs. Ag/AgCl); MIP (Hg) concentration: 450 g mL-1; deposition time of polymer: 30s; accumulation time of analyte: 60s;

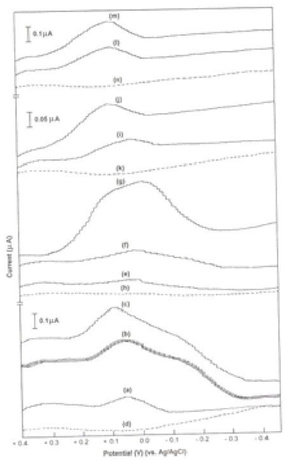

Fig.6 (b). DPCSV measurement of Hg with MIP(Hg)-modified CNE in aqueous samples [various Hg concentration (g mL-1): DPCSV with NIP(Hg)-modified CNE

deaeration of the cell content [7].

3. VOLTAMMETRIC DETECTION

Optimisation of analytical parameters for cyclic as well as differential pulse cathodic stripping voltammetry was adopted from Prasad et al., [7]. As could be seen from CV runs (Fig. 6(a)), in stripping mode at 300 mVs^{-1}, obtained at MIP (Hg)-modified CNE sensors, confirm the reproducibility of the modification process.

4. REBINDING AND CROSS-SELECTIVITY STUDIES

The rebinding and cross- selectivity studies were carried out with sieves using MIP as well as NIP coating using bivalent Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ions.

The diluted water sample when passed through MIP-sieve rebinded Hg^{2+} selectively which was confirmed by Mercury Test Kit for Drinking Water (Boris').

The cross-selectivity studies, showed very good selectivity of MIP for Hg^{2+}, but not that for Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ions, as shown in this figure. To confirm this, separate confirmatory tests for Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ions using NaOH and further proceeding with EDTA titrations were performed.

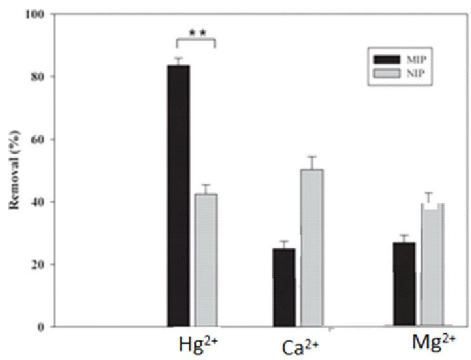

Fig.7: Rebinding and cross-selectivity studies using MIP/NIP with other metal ions.

However, there was a chance of false positives using NIP sieve as is shown in figure7.

The maximum adsorption capacity values were found out using Boris' mercury test kit for Hg-PET-SC – CNE and NI-PET-SC – CNE were 60.05 μg/l and 24.51 μg/l, respectively.

5. CONCLUSION

The selectivity coefficient of Hg (II) ions and other metal ions on Hg-PET-SC indicated an overall preference for Hg (II) ions. However, there is the problem of false positives. Proper management of Hospital Pollution is still a challenge.

This process is reliable and cost-effective. But the sludge disposal is however hazardous and still a problem to be solved as it is non-biodegradable..

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