



10 R's: Tips en Trics voor een groener OkA

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Why care as a physician/nurse?

Climate change is a public health threat!

Healthcare is a polluting business!







HEALTHCARE:

5% Total GHG emission

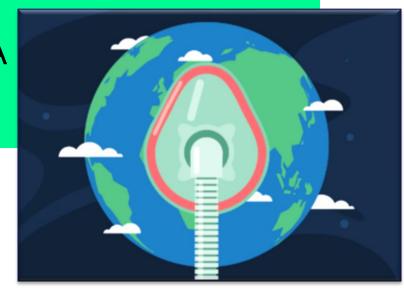
5% GHG hospital emission = ANESTHETIC GASES

50% Hospital waste = OR

25% OR waste = ANESTHESIA

0.1% of global CO2 production

The environmental footprint of health care: a global assessment Lenzen et al. Lancet Planet Health 2020; 4: e271-79





A Climate Neutral Hospital

SCOPE 1



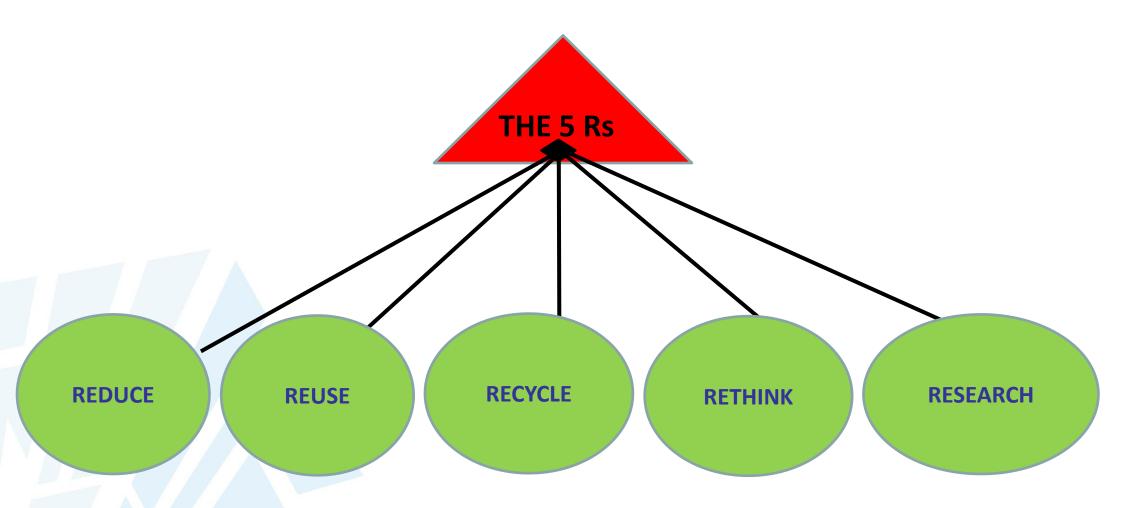
SCOPE 2



SCOPE 3



Greening the OR



Environmental sustainability in anaesthesia and critical care McGain et al. BJA 2020, 125 (5): 680-692



1. Responsibility

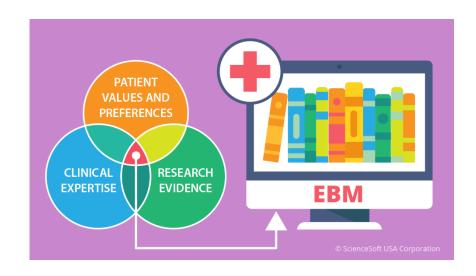
Safe and sustainable anesthesia/ OR

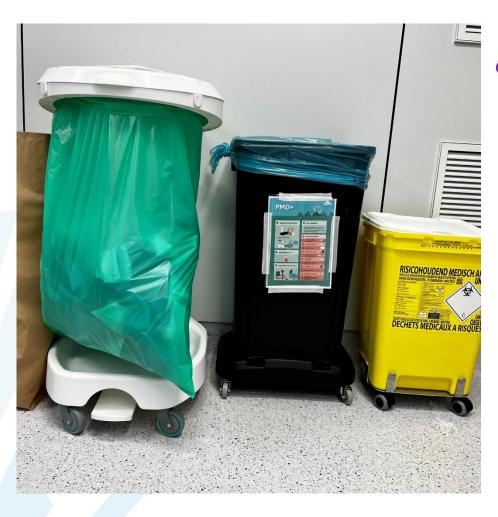
Ask yourselves: "What can we do to make the OR more sustainable?"

Take responsibility: "ACT to change"

2. Resist or Refuse

- Special offers, deals
- Do I need this?
- Will it improve care?
- Will it improve safety?
- Do patients need this?
- Is there a more sustainable alternative?





Reduce waste:

- OR 50 % of hospital waste
- 25% of OR waste is recyclable:
 - < 50% segregated appropriately
- Recycling waste streams:
 - High-temperature incineration 1074 kgCO₂e
 - Recycling 21 kgCO₂e

Sort out waste:

- Medical waste:
 - Only appropriate contents in sharp bins
 - Use non-infectious waste unless clear risk of infection
- Glas
- Paper
- Plastic
- PVC





- Think before you print
- Think before you open
 - Medication
 - Materials:
 - NSG:
 - Inappropriate use in 50%
 - Non-intact skin, mucus membranes, body fluids
 - Fluids



- Greenhouse gas emissions
 - Desfurane
 - 120
 - Sevoflurane
 - Use IV anesthetics
 - Use LRA

The choice of anesthetic does matter

	GWP	Tropospheric lifetime
CO2	1	5-200
N ₂ O	289	114
SEVOFLURANE	440	5.2
ISOFLURANE	1800	2.6
DESFLURANE	6810	10

Ishizawa, Yumiko MD, MPH, PhD General Anesthetic Gases and the Global Environment, Anesthesia & Analgesia: January 2011 - Volume 112 - Issue 1 - p 213-217 doi: 10.1213/ANE.0b013e3181fe02c2

Driving equivalents of 7 hours anesthesia with...



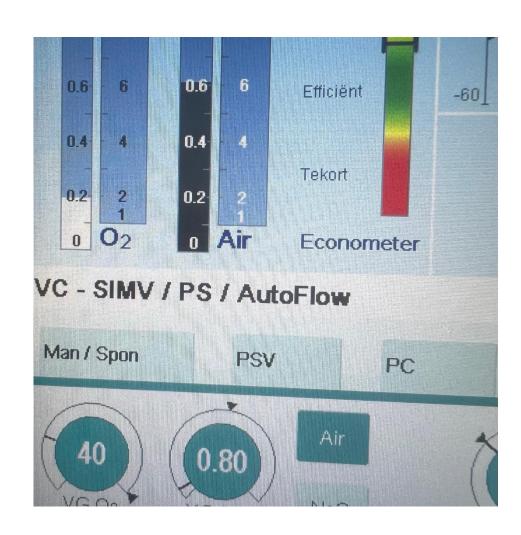




Agent	O.5 Lmin ⁻¹ FGF	1 Lmin ⁻¹ FGF	2 Lmin ⁻¹ FGF
SEVOFLURANE 2%	780 km	1560 km	3120 km
ISOFLURANE 1.2%	681 km	1362 km	2724 km
DESFLURANE 6%	3820 km	7640 km	15280 km

When using sevoflurane:

- Do not use sevoflurane during mask ventilation after a propofol induction
- Stop flow while intubating or placing LMA



When using sevoflurane:

- After intubation, start with 1L FGF and vaporizer at 8%: WASH IN
- Lower FGF < 1L after washing in
- Adjust vaporizer, FiO₂ guided by the gas analyzer
- Adjust MAC to age
- Use low flow target controlled anesthesia machines

When using TIVA:

- Reduce propofol waste
- FGF 5-6 L:
 - ↓ use of CO₂
 absorber



- Energy consumption
 - Cold water
 - Rub, don't scrub
 - Automatic/pedal-controlled water taps





Energy consumption

- Turn down heating in unoccupied OR
- Turn down ventilation in unoccupied OR
- Turn down lights in unoccupied OR
- Turn down computers in unoccupied OR
- Unplug gas extraction in unoccupied OR



- Single-use vs. reusable:
 - Risk of infection?
 - BSE epidemic 90': Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease

Single-use

- Production
- Distribution
- Out of stock
- Short term saving
- Biased information

• Reusable:

- Cleaning process
- Sterilization
- End of life
- Fragility of device
- Relocating jobs
- Veterinary use
- Lab use

- BP cuffs
- Ecg cables
- Laryngoscope blades
- LMA
- Ventilation mask

- Theatre hat:
 - Names and roles ofthe team
- Reusable gowns:
 - LCA: 1.1 kg CO₂ e/gown
- Reusable drapes



- Volatile Capturing technology
 - => veterinary use
 - Cost of canister
 - Adaptation of ventilator



5. Recycle

- "The use of waste itself as resources to make new materials and products"
- Paper
- Plastic => Granules => Toys
- Unused covers = > Granules => Toys









5. Recycle

- CO₂ absorber:
 - $> 70\% Ca(OH)_2$: chalk
 - Fertilizer
 - Underground stabilizer for road works







6. Repair vs. Replace



- Repair if possible
- Replace what is not energy efficient
- Look for low-carbon alternatives
- Rebuild
- Renovate
- Recycle old equipment

7. Rethink

- Procedures
- Protocols:
 - Reduce preoperative investigations
 - Reorganize patient care pathways:
 - Virtual consultation
 - Expand day case surgery

8. Review and Rationalize

- Surgical packs:
 - Essential vs. optional
- Instrument sets:
 - Smaller sets
 - Fewer sets
- Streamline surgeons' preference lists

9. Research

- Life cycle assessments of products
- E-health
- Telemonitoring
- Digital follow-up
- Al









10. Reach out

- Share experiences
- Share ideas
- Share education
- Share knowledge
- Share insights
- Collaborate with industry









Intercollegiate Green Theatre Checklist





1	Consider local/regional anaesthesia where appropriate (with targeted O $_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$ delivery only if necessary)	
2	Use TIVA whenever possible with high fresh gas flos (5.6 L) and, if appropaiate, a low O 2 concentration	
3	Limit Nitrous Oxide (N_2O) to specificases only and if using: $\bar{1}$ check N_2O pipes for leaks or consider decommissioning the manifold and switching to cylinders at point of use; introduce N_2O crackers for patient-controlled delivery.	•
4	If using inhalational anaesthesia: i use lowest global warming potential (sevofluane bet ter than isof lurne bet ter than desf luae); i consider remnoving desfluane from formulary, i use low-flo target control led anaest het ic machines; i consider Volatile Capture Technology.	ľ
5	Switch to reusable equipment (e.g. laryngoscopes, underbody heaters, slide sheets, trays)	
6	Minimise drug waste ("Don't open it unless you need it", pre-empt propofol use)	
re	paring for Surgery	
7	Switch to reusable textiles, including theatre hats, sterile gowns, patient drapes, and trolley covers	
8	Reduce water and energy consumption: i rub don't scrub: after firt water scrub of day, you can use alcohol rub for subsequent cases; i install automatic or pedal-controlled water taps.	ľ
9	Avoid clinically unnecessary interventions (e.g. antibiotics, catheterisation, histological examinations)	
ntra	aoperative Equipment	
10	REVIEW & RATIONALISE:	_
	i surgeon preference lists for each operation - separate essential vs. optional items to have ready on side; is single-use surgical packs - what can be reusable and added to instrument sets? what is surplus? (request suppliers remove these); instrument sets - open only what and when needed, integrate supplementary items into sets, and consolidate sets only if it allows smaller/fewer sets (please see guidance).	ľ
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CONCLUSION

- Create awareness
- Collaborate
- Every little bit helps



This is one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.

Neil Armstrong

