MISSION GREEN

Becoming Sustainability Agents in the OR

VANA Winter Workshop 2024 Presenter: Deadra Maxwell MSN CRNA





Sustainability

To maintain or preserve

What's the problem?

- Hospitals produce approx. 5 million tons of waste annually.
- On average that's 29-33 Lbs per hospital bed per day. 20-25% of this waste is plastic.
- This includes regulated (RMW) and Pharmaceutical waste.
- Approx. 85% of waste disposed in RMW containers is not RMW. Cost exceed 100k annually.
- Improper waste disposal contributes to already overwhelmed landfills.
- Improper pharmaceutical disposal results in contamination of waterways, leaching into soil and disturbing ecosystems.





Can we make a difference?

Anesthesia pharmaceutical waste comes in two major forms:

• IV meds- charcoal based waste systems are becoming common in all areas.

Charcoal is recommended to prevent leaching into the soil.

• Gas: Carbon Emissions are created from anesthesia gas waste. Nitrous and Desflurane have the most negative impact on the environment.



Nitrous Oxide

1904

• Last for about 120 years in the atmosphere.

- Theodore Roosevelt was president
- Life expectancy in US was 47 years
- American occupation of Cuba ends

Desflurane

- Has a global warming potential 2,500 times greater than carbon dioxide.
- Equivalent of driving 12 diesel powered Humvees during procedure.
- Contributes 26 times more to global warming then an anesthetic with sevoflurane.
- Multiple European countries are proposing a ban on Desflurane including Scotland and England by 2024.

Global warming potential 3714X>CO2



1 MAC inhaled agent at various Fresh Gas Flows (FGF)	Atmospheric lifetime (years)	Equivalent auto miles driven per hour use of anesthetic
Sevoflurane 2% 2L FGF	1.1	8
Isoflurane 1.2% 2L FGF	3.2	18
Desflurane 6% 2L FGF	14	400
60 % nitrous oxide alone at 1L fresh gas flow	114	61



Gas choice and flow rate has exponential results

Table 1

Low Flow has several important benefits, including

- Cost-effectiveness
- Environmental impact
- Patient safety





% of U.S. adults who say ... desflurane, sevoflurane, and isoflurane at different fresh Climate should be top um alveolar concentration hour

	Desflurane	Sevoflurane	Isoflurane
ent cost	5.16	1.07	0.16
cost	1.62	1.62	1.62
	6.78	2.69	1.78
ent cost	20.64	4.28	0.64
cost	0.41	0.41	0.41
	21.05	4.69	1.05

From informal convo, most people were *not* aware of how their anesthetic practices affect the environment Goal of survey

Assess <u>current anesthetic practices</u> of NAPA providers Determine <u>reasons</u> why providers may not be meeting measures Assess <u>knowledge</u> on how our anesthetic practices affect the environment

Assess provider attitude towards environmental awareness Created a **7-9 question** survey distributed to various NAPA sites Distributed early March *prior* to quality measures being added to iPro **109 responses** received



NAPA

Q2: If you use nitrous oxide, in which situations do you use it? (select all that apply)









ΝΑΡΑ

Q5: If you typically run greater than 2L total flows, what limits you from decreasing total flows (select all that apply)



Results – Knowledge



Results – Knowledge

Q7: Using desflurane 6% at 2L FGF for an hour emits as much greenhouse gas as driving:





NAPA

Survey Conclusions

- Knowledge deficit identified
- Avoiding nitrous oxide, especially during maintenance
- Avoiding desflurane completely
- Reducing flows *further* to <2L
- Significant percentage of providers are concerned

Stakeholders

- Hospitals
- Payors
- Anesthesia groups
- Providers
- Public
- Regulatory bodies (JC)
- MAC hour at 2L Desflurane- \$21.05 Sevoflurane- \$4.69





