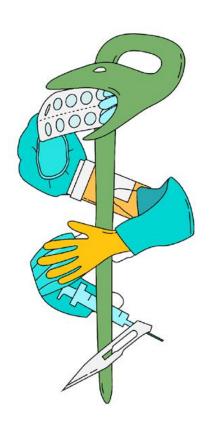


Sustainable innovation "The green operation"









Who am I?





Funding:(inter)national Grants

In OR **Surgical** innovation **OMIG**





Regional collaboration clinic&research (Treant/Martini/Isala/MDO



TS Reeve Fellow 2012/13

International **network** & memberships Reviewer grants/journals/Meetings

Global Health care

IAES Cancer Surgery educator Summer school oncology

Board member NVVH/ (DHSG/DTCG/NVCO)





Supervisor PhD's

Education

Chair Summer school oncology Surgeon day ВКО



Patient Outreach & Societal impact

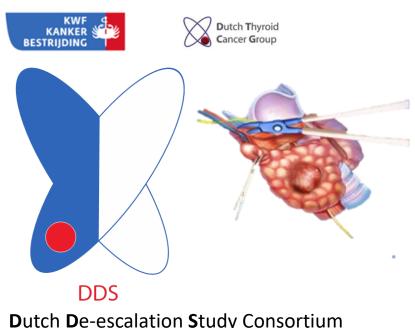
Webblog/opinion writer patient forums

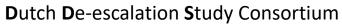
International collaborations Stockholm, Toronto, Sydney

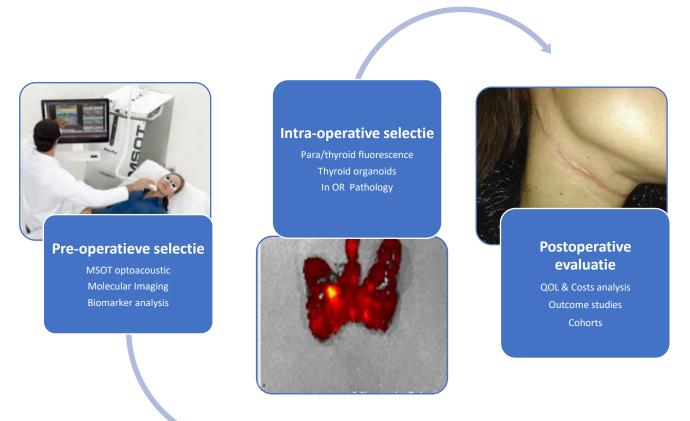


Vision Research

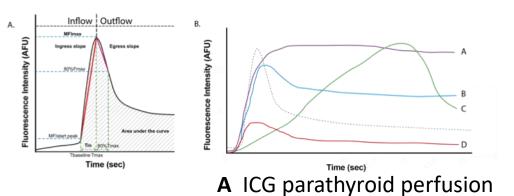
"Improve outcomes of surgical cancer patients that matter to patients and society"

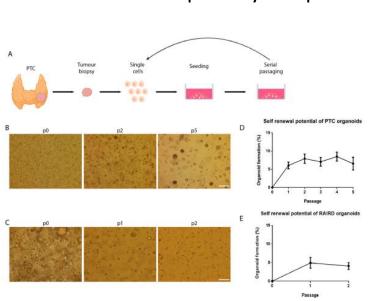


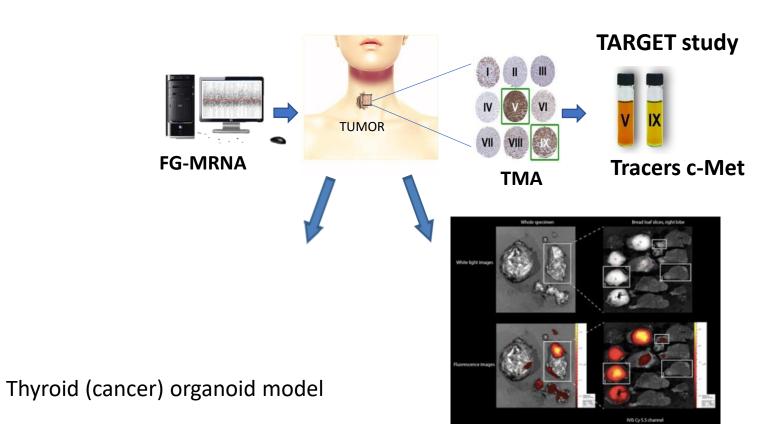




Translation: Thyroid cancer good prognosis, poor quality



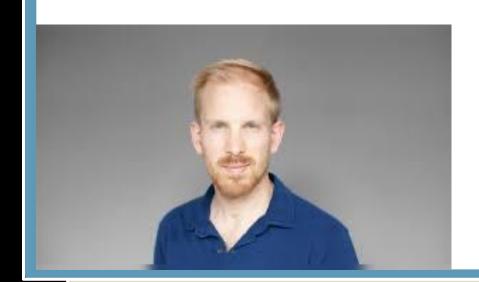


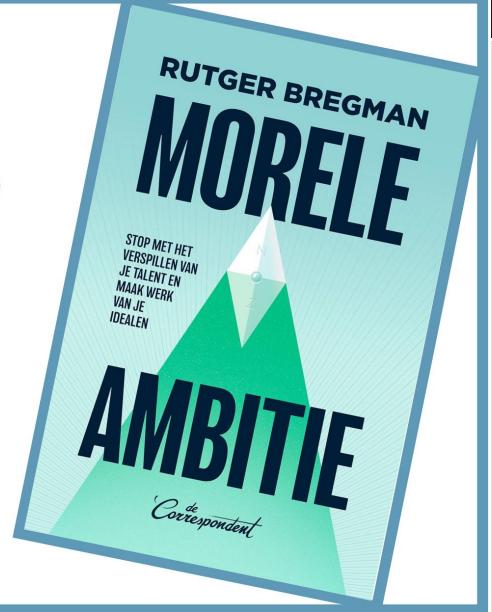


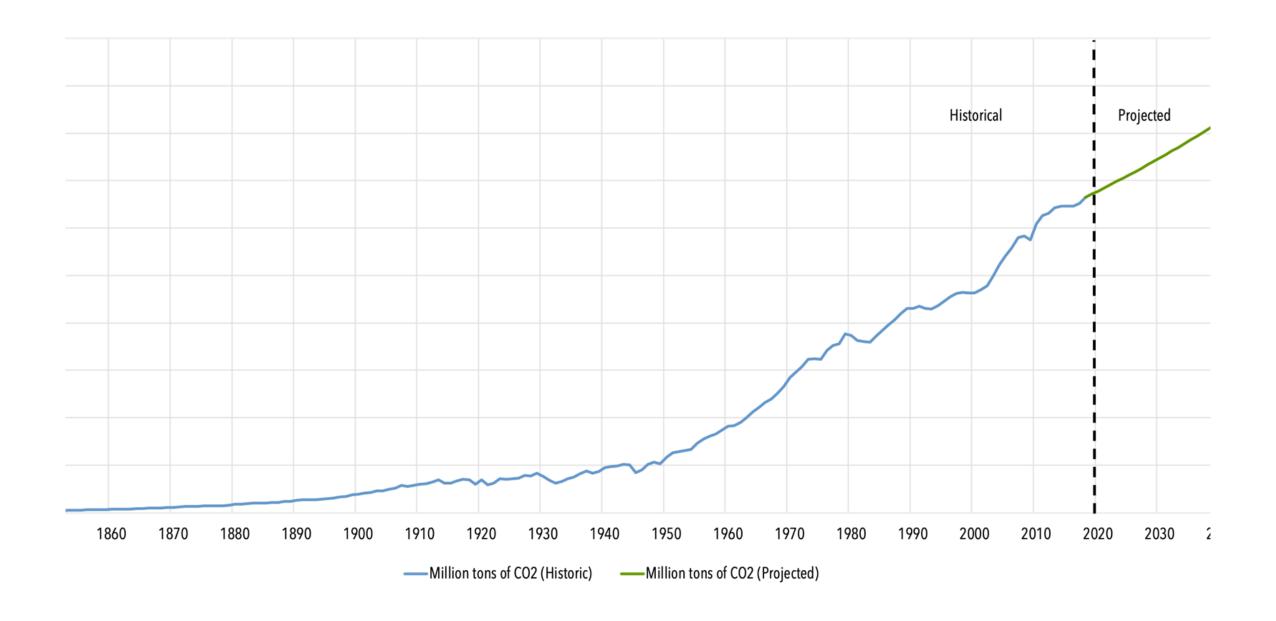
C Intraoperative imaging EMI 137



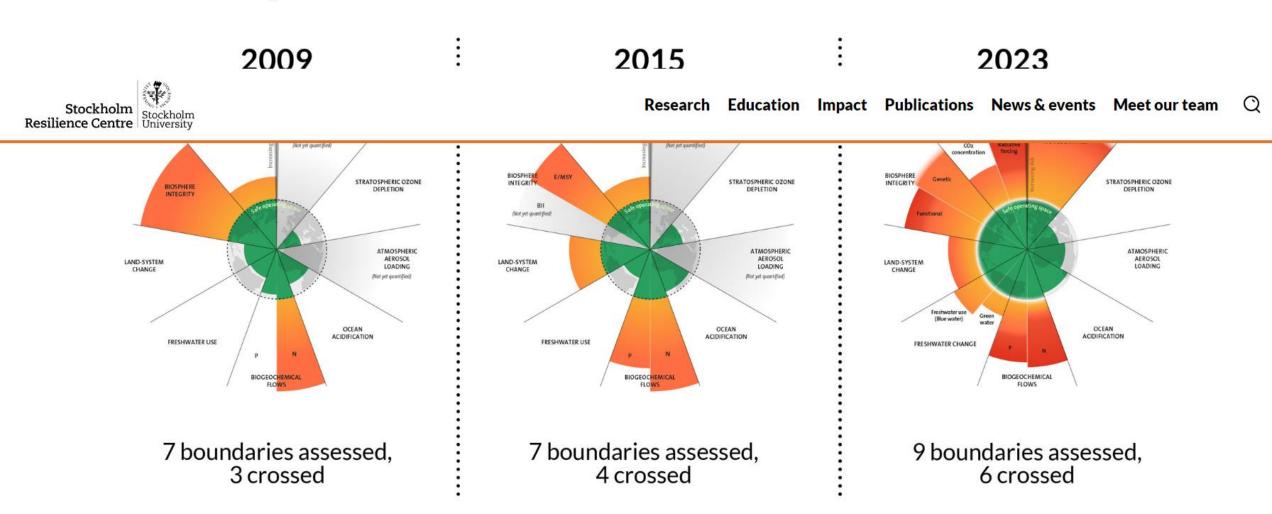
Laten we iets achter dat er echt toe doet?'
- Rutger Bregman -







Planetary boundaries



The evolution of the planetary boundaries framework. Licenced under CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 (Credit: Azote for Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University. Based on Richardson et al. 2023, Steffen et al. 2015, and Rockström et al. 2009) Click on the image to download.

Climate change vs human health

2021:



We must fight one of the world's biggest health threats: climate change

2023:

"Alarming statistics revealed that one in four deaths can be attributed to preventable environmental causes."







NOS Nieuws . Vandaag, 16:00

VN: opwarming aarde onder 1,5 graad houden kan nog, maar uitdaging is enorm

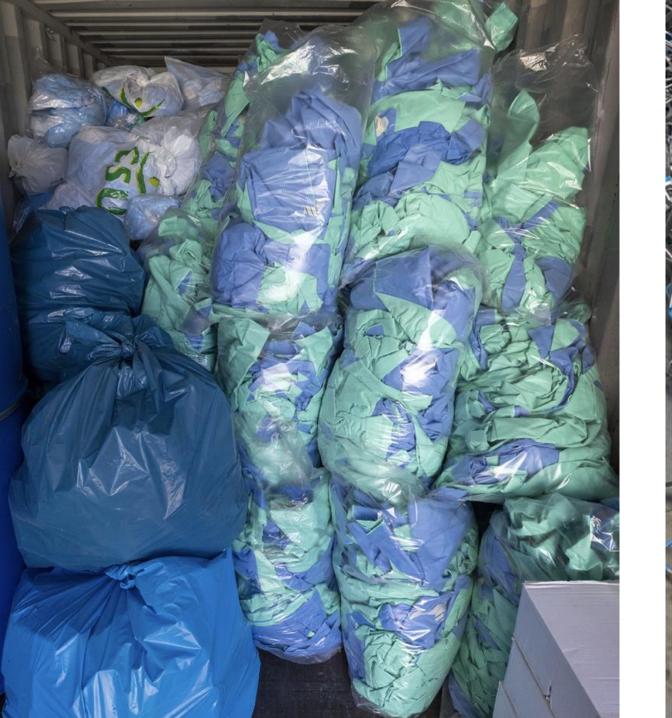


De opwarming van de aarde kan nog altijd onder de 1,5 graad Celsius blijven.

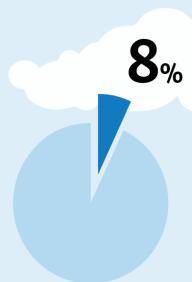
Maar dan moeten landen veel extra maatregelen nemen, boven op hun huidige plannen. Dat concludeert een groep wetenschappers in het Emissions Gap
Report Report Werenigde Naties.







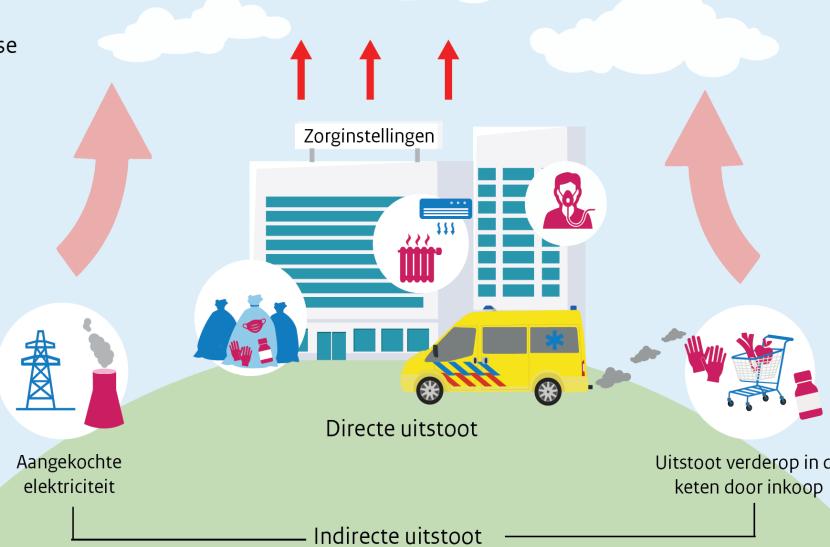




van de totale Nederlandse klimaatvoetafdruk

Gemiddelde impact van de zorgsector wereldwijd

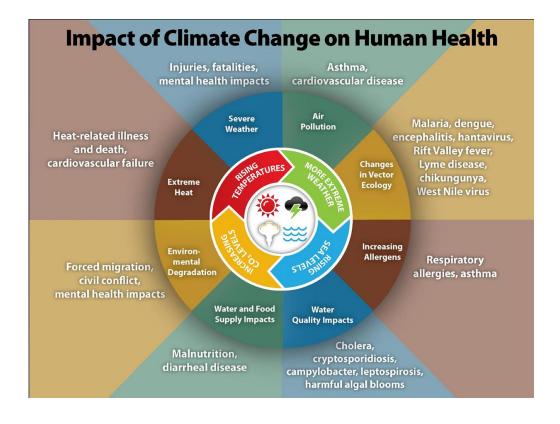




Broeikasgassen

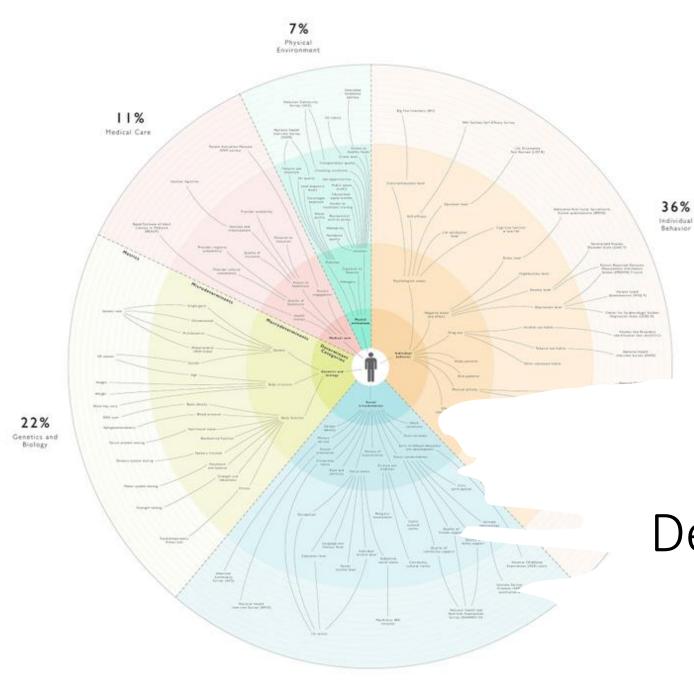
Climate crisis = a health crisis













Determinants of Health

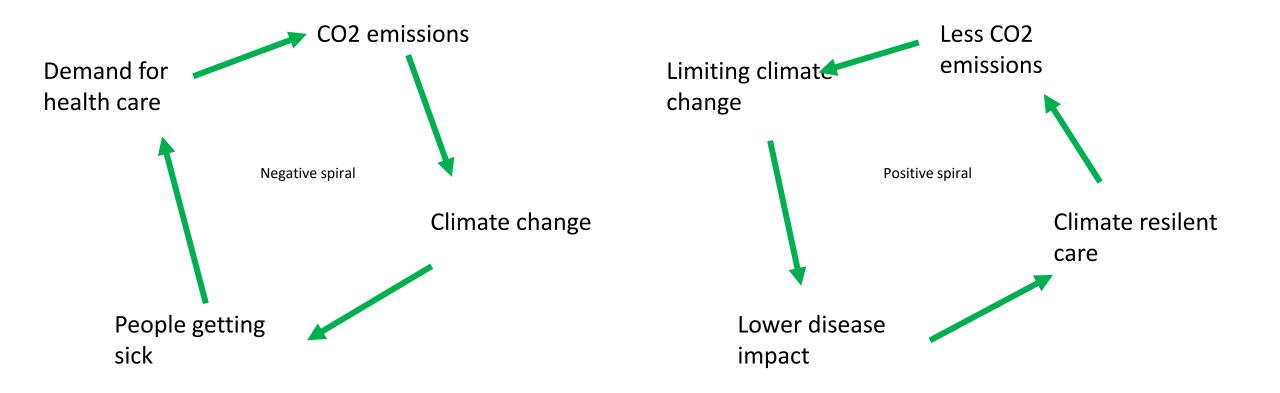
Behavior



• All healthcare parties signed the 'Green Deal.' The ambitious goal is to reduce CO2 and raw material consumption by 50% by 2030 and to 0% by 2050

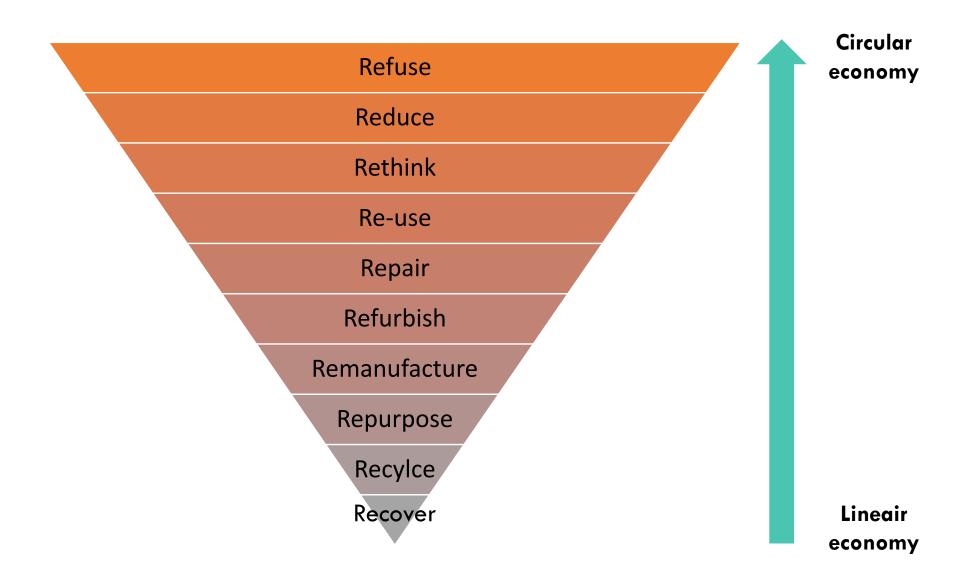
• UMCG has ambition to do this in 2035!





From more health care..... To less

"10R model to circular healthcare"







Handschoengebruik verminderen én infectiepreventie verbeteren

Niet-steriele handschoenen worden regelmatig omnodig of te lang gedragen. Dit draagt bij and everspreiding van micro-organismen. In weil situates zijn algemene voorzorgsmaatregelen, zoals het toepassen van handhygiene, voldoende om overdracht van micro-organismen te voorkomen. Dus pak niet gelijk die handschoenen maar bedenk voordat je aan een taak begint of 1 van de onderstaande risioid's van toepassing is.



CO₂-uitstoot van handschoenen





Hoe werkt het stappenplan?

Het OK-protocol is verdeeld in 4 categorieën:

4 categorieën: Per categorie helpt het stappenplan je te bepalen:



Afdekdoeken



Instrumenten



Vloeistoffen



Overige disposables

- · Wat wordt er nu gebruikt?
- · Waar kan het efficiënter?
- Hoe ga je dit doorvoeren?

Klaar om aan de slag te gaan?
Download het stappenplan
via de QR-code of kijk op:
degroeneok.nl/algemeen/stappenplan



Simpel toch? Kleine moeite, grote impact!

- Green OR
- No risk no Glove
- Making Protocols sustainable

Heb je een vraag? Neem contact op met: Afval-akkoord@outlook.com

Innovation award Sustainability UMCG 2021

A more sustainable approach to the use of cellulose bed mats on the OR





Effect of awareness = 40% reduction!



Duale besturing Manager Duurz Chief Green Off

Strategisch

Sturend team of

Themaeigenaa Werkgroep voo



Als Healthy Ageing Campus en innovatiemotor voor de regio zijn wij voorloper in duurzame gezondheidszorg. Wij staan voor een positief gezondheidseffect van groene, duurzame zorg en dragen bij aan een leefbare planeet

Duurzaam handelen zit in onze natuur, in alles wat we doen. Elke UMCG-er heeft hierin een rol en voorbeeldfunctie. We worden gestimuleerd door intrinsiek gemotiveerde koplopers en de Green Teams.

We versnellen de transitie naar een duurzaam, volhoudbaar systeem. Dit doen we radicaal en stap voor stap samen met de regio en landelijk. We schalen bestaande initiatieven op en verankeren duurzaamheid in de zorg, onderzoek, onderwijs & opleiden. We durven ambitieus te zijn en zijn transparant in onze vooruitgang.



Circulair en klimaatneutraal in 2035*





Lange termijn is de kern van ons bestaan



Circulair; Refuse en reuse staan voorop. Onze kerntaken produceren geen afval, maar grondstoffen



Geen CO2voetafdruk en energie alleen uit duurzame bronnen

SDG staat voor Sustainable Development Goals

Thema's

Gebaseerd op de Green Deal Duurzame Zorg (GDDZ) 3.0



Gezondmakende omgeving



Kennis & bewustwording



Duurzame Duurzame energie/bouw mobiliteit



Circulaire bedrijfsvoering



Duurzaam wateren medicijngebruik



Ambities

Wii zetten maximaal in op preventie d.m.v. leefstijl, plantaardige en regionale voeding en een groene, vitale omgeving. De meest duurzame zorg is de zorg die we niet hoeven te leveren.

GEZONDMAKENDE

Duurzame en gezonde

Gezonde Zorg Proef Je

• 50% (2026) en 60% (2030)

plantaardige eiwitten voor

· Aanbod in Iljn met

· Voedingsaanbod in

overeenstemming met

OMGEVING

voeding

Belangrijkste doelstellingen tot 2030

Medewerkers zijn bekend met de relatie tussen

en studenten klimaat, milieu en gezondheid.

KENNIS &

Stimuleren

BEWUSTWORDING

We bouwen circulair en klimaatadaptief, isoleren maximaal en gebruiken 100% duurzame warmte en elektriciteit, alleen waar nodig.

Reizen met de fiets en het OV is de min mogelijk standaard voor onze medewerker. De patiënt komt alleen naar het UMCG als dit fysiek de standaard. noodzakelijk is.

We gebruiken zo (refuse) en klezen voor gerecyclede materialen (circulair). Hergebruik (reuse) is

We gebruiken zo weinig mogelijk water en vangen regenwater op in een eigen voorziening. We gaan voor schoon afvalwater. In het hele medicatieproces is duurzaamheid een

criterium.

ENERGIE/BOUW Groene energie

zonnepark Roodehaan II

• 540 zonnepanelen op het dak (2024),

Aansluiten op

DUURZAME

(2025)

- gedragsverandering 85% medewerkers en studenten is bekend met relatie klimaat, milieu & gezondheid
- 70% is bezig met verduurzamen van gedrag: 'hoe maak ik het verschil' (2026)

Warmtestad (2028) Stoom uitfaseren

(2030)

DUURZAME MOBILITEIT

Minder en duurzame reisbewegingen

- Updaten mobiliteitsplan woon-werk en zakelijk reizen (2024)
- 30% minder CO2 door

CIRCULAIRE BEDRIJFSVOERING Duurzaam en minder

· Nieuw inkoopbeleid met

- duurzaamheidshoofdstuk (2024)
- · 20% disposables door duurzaam alternatief vervangen (2026)
- · Producten inkopen van (ons eigen) gerecyclede

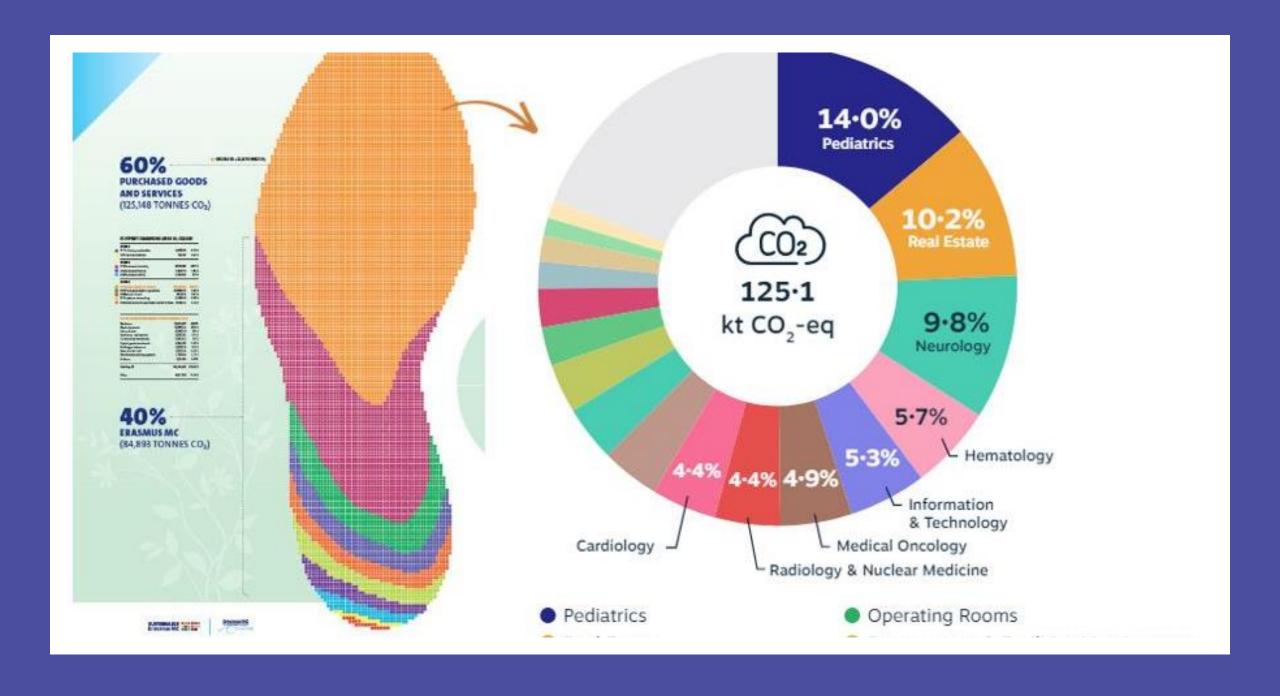
DUURZAAM WATER-EN MEDICIJNGEBRUIK

Minder medicijnresten en AMR in afvalwater

 Bij 85% van patiënten met poliklinische CT, röntgencontrastmiddelen opvangen (2026)

Vermindering watergebruik

• 10% watergebruik











- The National Green Operating Network Network accelerates the sustainability of care processes in operating rooms in the Netherlands.
- We want to achieve a transition from and within the operating rooms so that our CO2 footprint decreases.
- We also take a pioneering role in making healthcare more sustainable nationwide.

• Een GReeN barometer for the OR





Goal:

- Quantification.
- Learning form each other nationally
- Sharing best practices



Richtlijnendatabase

RICHTLIJNEN Q ZOEK NIEUWS INSTRUCTIES WERKWIJZE OVER CONTACT APP

← Terug naar zoekresultaten

Leidraad Duurzaamheid in richtlijnen

+ VOLGEN

Initiatief: NVVH

Aantal modules: 6

Bijlagen

🖟 Download richtlijn

Leidraad Duurzaamheid in richtlijnen

Zoeken binnen deze richtlijn



- Startpagina Leidraad Duurzaamheid in richtlijnen
- 2. Operatietechnieken
- 3. Reusables versus disposables
- 4. Afdekmaterialen
- 5. Anesthesie
- 6. Luchtbehandeling

Bijlagen

Startpagina - Leidraad Duurzaamheid in richtlijnen 🖃

Wat is nieuw?	Publicatiedatum
<u>Operatietechnieken</u>	07-02-2024
Reusables versus disposables	07-02-2024
Afdekmaterialen	07-02-2024
Luchtbehandeling	07-02-2024
Anesthesie	07-02-2024
	bekijk meer

Waar gaat deze Leidraad over?

De Leidraad 'Duurzaamheid in richtlijnen: Toevoegen van duurzaamheidsaspecten in richtlijnontwikkeling op de operatiekamer' geeft algemene handvatten voor het opnemen van duurzaamheid bij revisie van bestaande of ontwikkeling van nieuwe landelijke medisch specialistische richtlijnen op de operatiekamers. Deze Leidraad betreft een eerste stap en verkenning op dit gebied, vervolgonderzoek en toekomstige evaluatie acht de werkgroep belangrijk.



Deelnemende verenigingen



































Resultaten

	RA-LSC	LSC	LAP	All types	p
Energy kWh (SD)	49.6 (± 11.9)	33.95 (± 7.7)	27.41 (± 7.3)	36.98	< 0.01
Environmental (kWh)	26.68	29.08	26.19	27.31	
da Vinci (kWh)	20.30	_	_	-	
Equipment (kWh)	2.62	4.77	1.12	2.83	
Instrument (kWh)	0.00	0.1	0.1	0.06	
Operative time (min) (SD)	375.2 (± 92.96)	409.06 (± 90.6)	243.9 (± 65.07)	242.72	< 0.01
Energy CO ₂ (kg)	26	18	14.4	19.46	< 0.01
Waste (kg)	14.3	11.2	8.3	11.26	
Infection control (kg)	4.03	1.60	1.60	2.41	
Single-use device (kg)	2.47	3.35	0.82	2.21	
Consumable (kg)	6.90	6.03	5.86	6.26	
Sterile wrap (kg)	0.88	0.99	0.44	0.77	
Wasto CO, (kg)	14.3	11.2	8.3	11.26	
Total CO ₂ (kg)	40.3	29.2	22.7	30.72	< 0.01



CAREFREE

(Creating A healthieR Environment for FutuRE patiEnts)

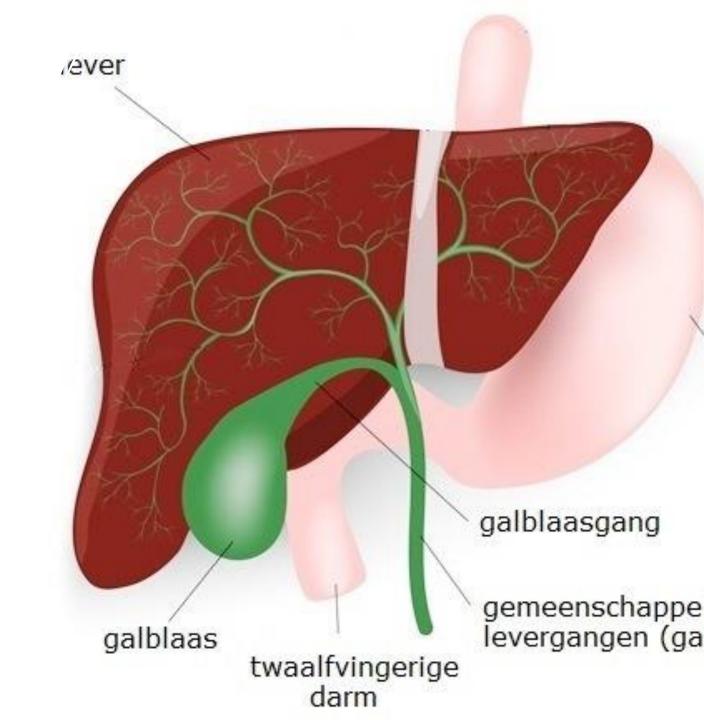
A trans- & multidisciplinary approach to strengthen stakeholders' motives to green the operating room





Wp 1 reduce and rethink surgery

- 13-22 % of population symptoms
- 22.500 cholecystectomies
- Selection subjective
- Personalized decision tool & shared decision making





Wp 2 anaesthetics

- Intravenous vs inhalation
- Sevoflurane/desflurane/isoflura ne commonly used
- isofluraan; Heat retaining and ozon depleting
- Now 50 % of all procedures
- Switching to intravenous decreases carbon footprint with 99%



WP3 Trocars

- Lap cholecystectomy four trocards are used
- Yearly 90.000 are used for lap. Cholecystectomies
- Re-usable: More sustainable?
- Safety, performance and costs?



Hvac systems

- 10% Healthcare emissions
- 90-99% energy consumption



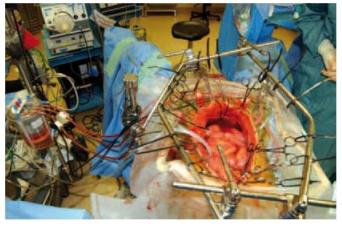




CRS & HIPEC procedure Costs vs benefits

40% recurrence of disease within a year Quality of life: complications, stoma, nutritional problems

Survival in NL 33 months





Environmental costs

Financial:

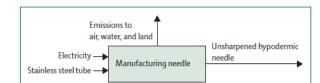
- Average costs €41 838
- Average costs per month survival:
 - None to little complications € 1080
 - Many complications € 5349
- Average costs per month disease free survival is double

Treatments evaluated by life cycle asessments

Personal View

Raw material extraction Flows to and from the environment processing manufacturing

Figure 1: Stages of life cycle assessment



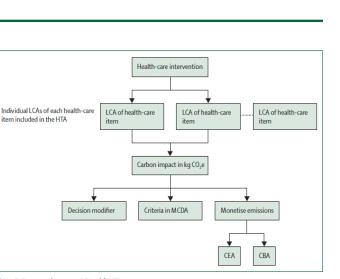


Figure 3: Stages to integrate LCA with HTA

CBA=cost-benefit analysis. CEA=cost-effectiveness analysis. HTA=health technology assessment. LCA=life cycle assessment. MCDA = Multi Decision Criteria Analysis.

in

Incorporating carbon into health care: adding carbon emissions to health technology assessments



oa

Scott McAlister, Rachael L Morton, Alexandra Barratt

At the UN Climate Change Conference 26 in Glasgow, 50 countries committed to low-carbon health services, with 14 countries further committing to net-zero carbon health services by 2050. Reaching this target will require decision makers to include carbon emissions when evaluating new and existing health technologies (tests and treatments). There is currently, however, a scarcity of data on the carbon footprint of health-care interventions, nor any means for decision makers to include and consider carbon emission health-care assessments. We therefore investigated how to integrate carbon emissions calculated by environmental life cycle assessment (LCA) into health technology assessments (HTA). HTAs are extensively used in developing clinical and policy guidelines by individual public or private pavers, and by government organisations. In the first section we explain the methodological differences between environmentally extended input-output and process-based LCA. [[Geentitet]] and section outlines ways in which carbon emissions calculated by LCA could be integrated with HTAs, recognising that HTAs are done in several ways by different jurisdictions. International effort and processes will be needed to ensure that robust and comprehensive carbon footprints of commonly used health-care products are freely available. The technical and implementation challenges of incorporating carbon emissions into HTAs are considerable, but not unsurmountable. Our aim is to lav foundations for meeting these challenges.

Introduction

Climate change is causing an increase in flooding and wildfires in North and South America, Europe and the Asia Pacific, resulting in record temperatures, deaths, and extensive property damage. These and other extreme weather events have focused attention on the effects of Food and Drug Administration, determine the scope and climate change on health.

Globally, health care is responsible for 2.0 gigatons (2×109 tons) of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (CO,e) annually, or 4.4% of global emissions.2 Converted to disability adjusted life years (DALYs), these emissions may cause up to 3060000 DALYs reduction in human health annually, due to increases in undernutrition, irreversibly influence those of future generations for malaria, water and vector borne diseases, and heat centuries to millennia.7 To be environmentally and stress.3 Further, converted into dollar terms using the global average GDP per capita, these DALYs result in an and clinicians must now take account of carbon

component of clinical and policy guidance used by leading agencies such as the US Preventive Services Taskforce and the National Institute of Health and Care Excellence in the UK. The outcomes of these HTAs. Australia including reports to regulatory bodies such as the US nature of clinical practice, guiding the day-to-day clinical decisions of physicians in hospitals and in primary care settings. In addition to determining the costs to healthcare payers, they also lock in the carbon footprint of health care. Crucially, these carbon emissions influence not only current global health outcomes, but they also economically sustainable, health-care decision makers

Sydney School of Public Health The University of Sydney Sydney, NSW, Australia (S McAlister PhD A Barratt PhD Faculty of Medicine, Dentist & Health Sciences. The Melbourne VIC Australia (S McAlister); NHMRC Clinical Trials Centre, Faculty of Medicine and Health. The University of Sydney, Sydney NSW, Australia (R L Morton PhD)

Correspondence to: Dr Scott McAlister, Sydney School of Public Health, scott.mcalister@svdnev.edu.au





LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENTS ESSENTIAL DATA DRIVEN TRANSITION

Conclusion: The carbon footprint of a caesarean is higher than for a vaginal birth

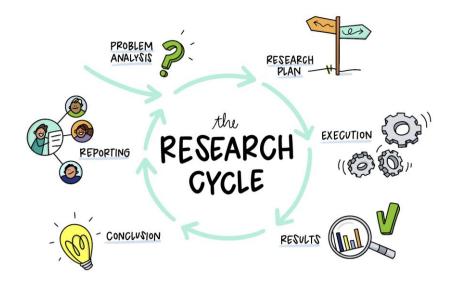
Use of nitrous oxide with oxygen multiplies the carbon footprint of vaginal birth 25-fold.

Wasted research efforts (research waste)

Research efforts/outcomes without societal benefits.

Potential causes

- Investigating questions that can be satisfactorily answered with existing evidence
- Unrepresentative samples
- Incomplete reporting (which hinders evidence synthesis)
- Publications that are not available to practitioners and decision-makers



Wasted research efforts (research waste)

"Large systematic review in 2000 identified the most effective intervention for pain reduction when administering intravenous propofol. Authors strongly suggesting that **no** additional trials on this specific issue were necessary."

How many RCTs were conducted over the following 10 years?



136 trials 19,778 patients

Objective: To examine whether, according to the conclusions of a 2000 systematic review with metaanalysis on interventions to prevent pain from propofol injection that provided a research agenda to guide further research on the topic, subsequently published trials were more often optimally blinded, reported on children, and used the most efficacious intervention as comparator; and to check whether the number of new trials published each year had decreased and whether the designs of trials that cited the review differed from those that did not.

Study design: Systematic review comparing old trials (published before, and included in, the review) with new trials (published afterwards).

Data sources: Medline, Cochrane, Embase, and bibliographies to January 2013.

Eligibility criteria for study selection: Randomised studies testing any intervention to prevent pain from propofol injection in humans.

Results: 136 new trials (19,778 patients) were retrieved. Compared with the 56 old trials (6264 patients), the proportion of optimally blinded trials had increased from 10.7% to 38.2% (difference 27.5%, 95% confidence interval 16.0% to 39.0%, P<0.001), and the proportion of trials that used the most efficacious intervention as comparator had increased from 12.5% to 27.9% (difference 15.4%, 4.0% to 26.9%, P=0.022). The proportion of paediatric trials had increased from 5.4% to 12.5%, although this was not significant (difference 7.1%, -1.0% to 15.2%, P=0.141). The number of new trials



LEAF

Laboratory Efficiency Assessment Framework

Established in 2018 in the United Kingdom(UCL)

3-tier assessment framework: bronze, silver and gold

Established since 2021 by Green Labs NL in the Netherlands



LEAF

- Labs in the netherlands Per year: 5.5 million tons of (single use) plastic waste
- 2.0% of all waste





Question

How much energy does a -80 freezer consume compared to households?

• 1 household







Question

How much percent in CO2 emissions will it save if the freezer is converted to -70?

• 35%





-70° is the new normal

- Second recrystallization at -65°
- UMC Utrecht completely switched to -70°
- Since 1980 1990 switched to -80°





IT

- Set brightness settings and sleep mode
- Clean up mailboxes
- Send links to shared documents instead of attachments







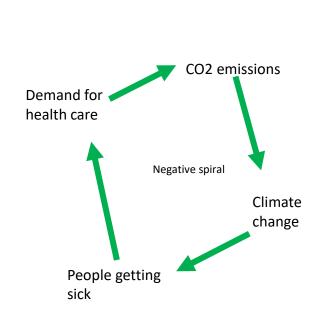
Certification

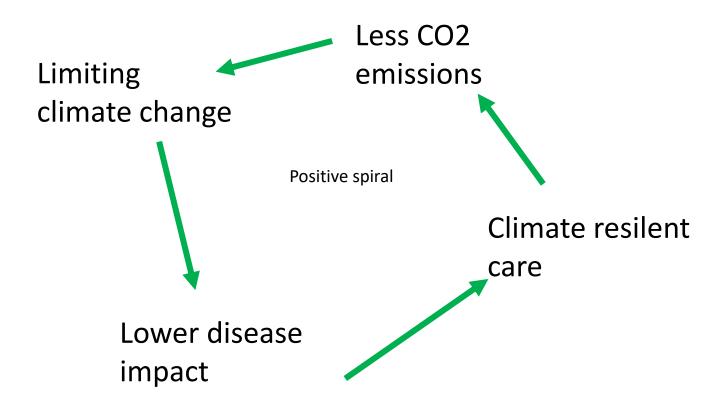
- Brons (16), silver (33) en gold (48)
- 10 categories
 - Waste
 - People
 - Ventilation
 - Equipment
 - Sample & chemical management
 - Purchasing
 - IT
 - Research quality
 - Education
 - Water





From more health care..... To less









Take home messages

- Carbon Footprint: Healthcare is an industry with a carbon footprint exceeding that of the flight sector, (7% of global emissions)
- The health benefits of healthcare, relative to its expenditure and carbon footprint, are often limited.
- Social determinants such as education, housing, and financial security have a far greater influence on public health
- **Key Actions for Sustainability**: **Refuse:** Avoid delivering treatments or interventions that are not clinically necessary.
- Research and Laboratories: Scientific research and lab activities contribute heavily to waste production and climate impact. Efforts to minimize this are crucial.
- Collaborative Solutions Through national and international collaboration we can transition to greener practices and reduce its environmental footprint within a decade.

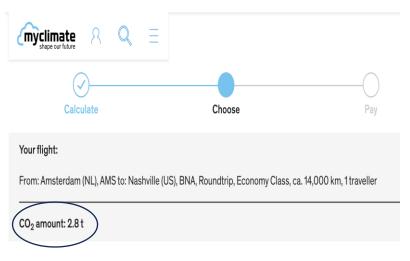




The next generation deserves this aswell







Disclose your footprint!

