

# *NEASH: The North East Anaesthesia Sustainable Healthcare Network*

## A Coordinated Region-Wide Audit of the Environmental Impact of Our Inhalational Anaesthetic Use

Slides designed by: Dr Jordan Minns - NEASH Coordinator, May 2021  
With input from Dr Cathy Lawson and Dr Chris Allen  
Appreciation and thanks to everyone involved in data collection

Presentation delivered by:

# What we did:



$\text{KgCO}_2\text{e}$



$\text{KgCO}_2\text{e/hr}$

# Why did we do it?

**The NHS produces 5.4% of the UK's greenhouse gases. How can hospitals cut their emissions?**

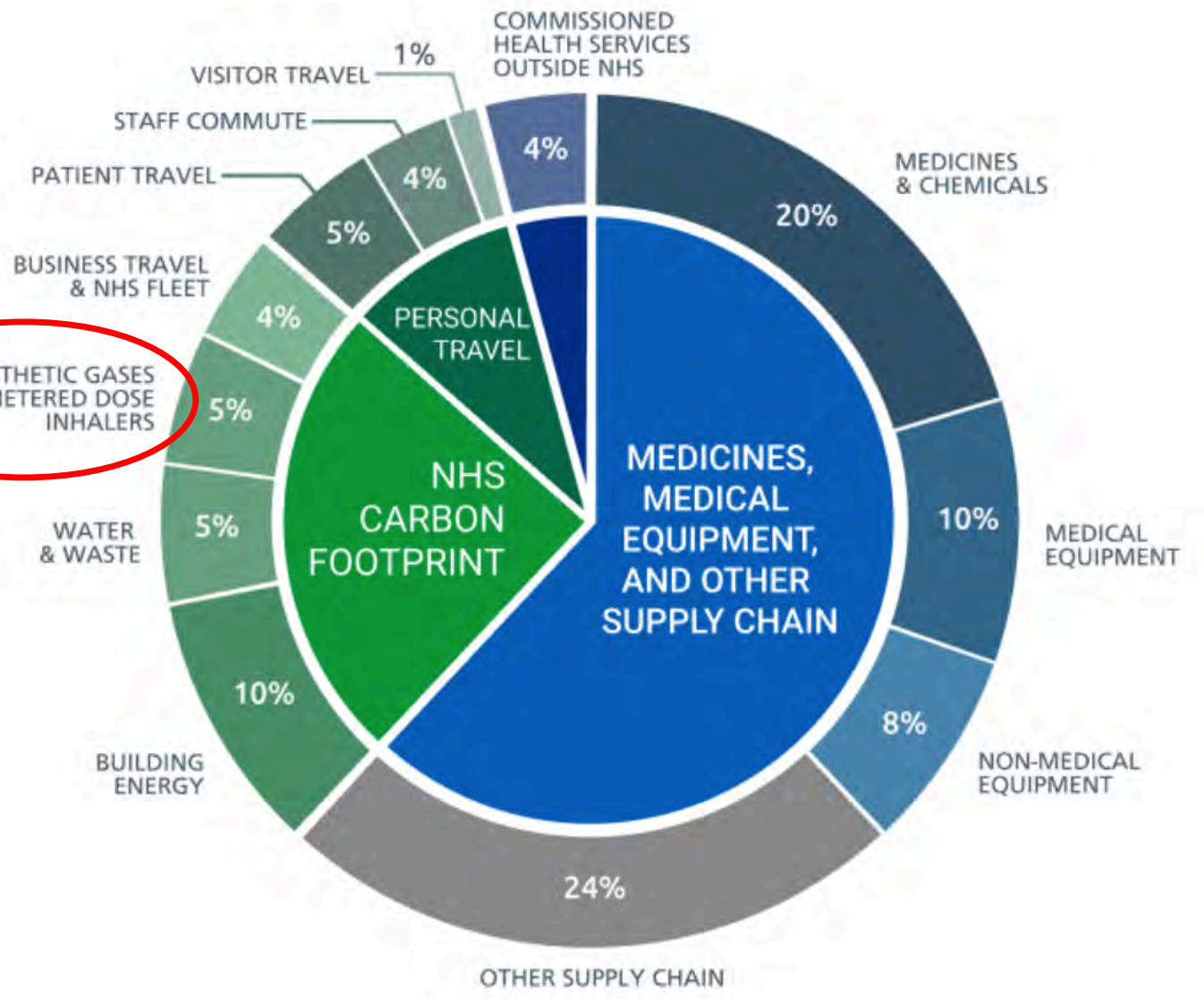
Switching anaesthetic gases, using electric ambulances and 'greening' dialysis are reducing the NHS's carbon footprint



How much of the NHS's emissions come SOLELY from anaesthetic gases...?

**Figure 2: Sources of carbon emissions by proportion of NHS Carbon Footprint Plus**

**2%!**





# Delivering a 'Net Zero' National Health Service



Figure 10: Reducing emissions from inhalers and anaesthetic gases



# The next few slides - some background info...

- ▶ Global Warming Potential (GWP)
- ▶ CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents in kilograms (KgCO<sub>2</sub>e) of the anaesthetics we use
- ▶ Volatile versus TIVA

# What is Global Warming Potential (GWP)?

*A relative measure of how much heat greenhouse gas traps in the atmosphere*

$$\text{CO}_2 = 1$$

# GWPs of different anaesthetic agents (KgCO<sub>2</sub>e):



=21



=130



=510



=2540!!!



=265 AND stays in atmosphere for over 100 years



# What are the different CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents for our agents?

Agent	Atmospheric lifetime (years)	GWP <sub>100</sub>	MAC value %	1 MAC hour anaesthetic* (KgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Distance travelled/hr (Km/h)
Sevoflurane	1.1	130	2	0.6	2
Isoflurane	3.2	510	1	1.2	4
Desflurane	14	2540	6	33.5	108
Nitrous Oxide	110	310	105	n/a	n/a

\* Flow rate of 0.5L/min with FiO<sub>2</sub> 0.4 and O<sub>2</sub>/air carrier gas admixture.  
Value inclusive of CO<sub>2</sub>e for O<sub>2</sub>

# How about TIVA?

## ► For a 7 hour anaesthetic:

- Sevo = 5.75 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Iso = 11.1 KgCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Des = 308.7 KgCO<sub>2</sub>e

► TIVA (propofol & remifentanyl) = **3 KgCO<sub>2</sub>e**

This includes:

- Plastic/glass manufacturing AND incineration of drug/syringes/giving sets
- Electricity for pumps
- BIS equipment and disposables

Anaesthesia

Peri-operative medicine, critical care and pain



Association  
of Anaesthetists

Correspondence [Free Access](#)

Comparing the environmental impact of inhalational anaesthesia and propofol-based intravenous anaesthesia

C. Allen  I. Baxter

First published: 22 December 2020 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/anae.15356>

# Next few slides: Our audit

- ▶ Limitations
- ▶ Results
- ▶ Discussion
- ▶ Next steps

# Limitations





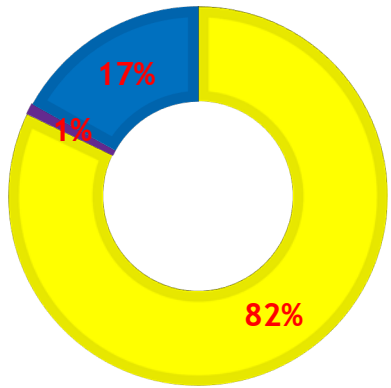


# Minutes of data captured from anaesthetic machines in theatre

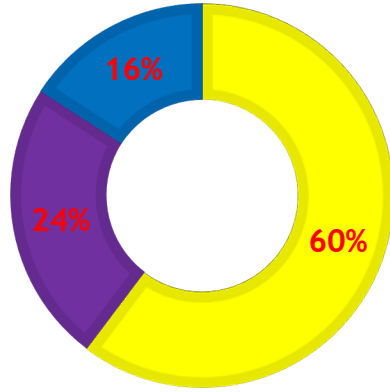


# Sevo/Iso/Des: Percentage (by volume in mls) used in theatre

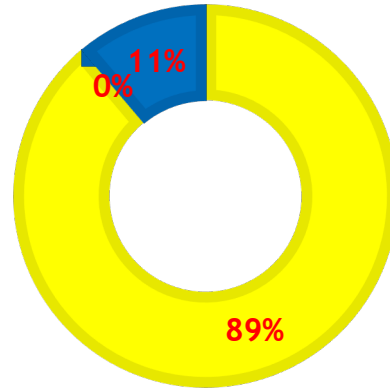
■ Sevo ■ Iso ■ Des



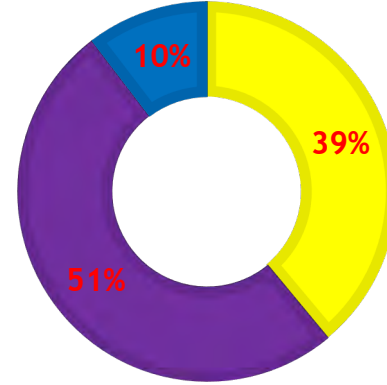
■ Sevo ■ Iso ■ Des



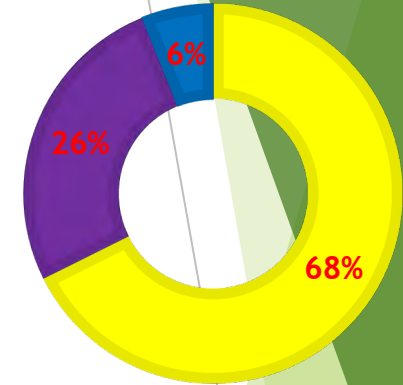
■ Sevo ■ Iso ■ Des



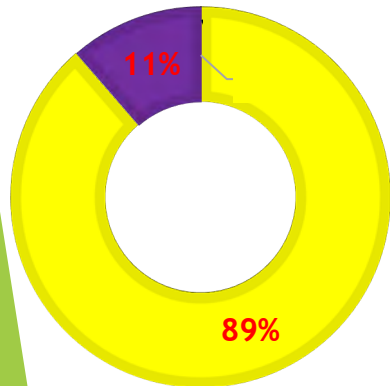
■ Sevo ■ Iso ■ Des



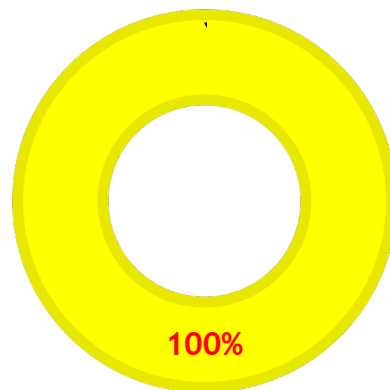
■ Sevo ■ Iso ■ Des



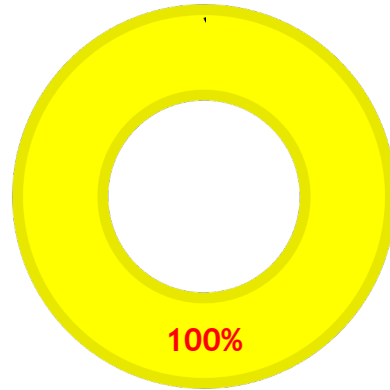
■ Sevo ■ Iso ■ Des



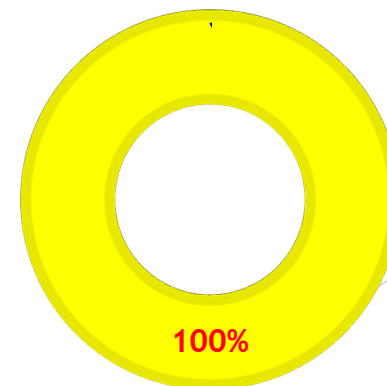
■ Sevo ■ Iso ■ Des



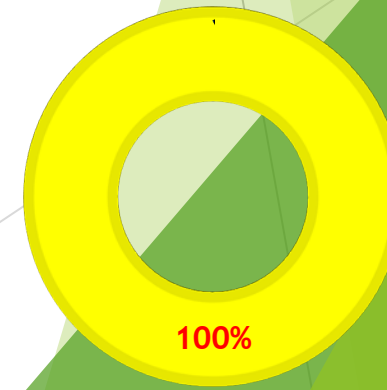
■ Sevo ■ Iso ■ Des



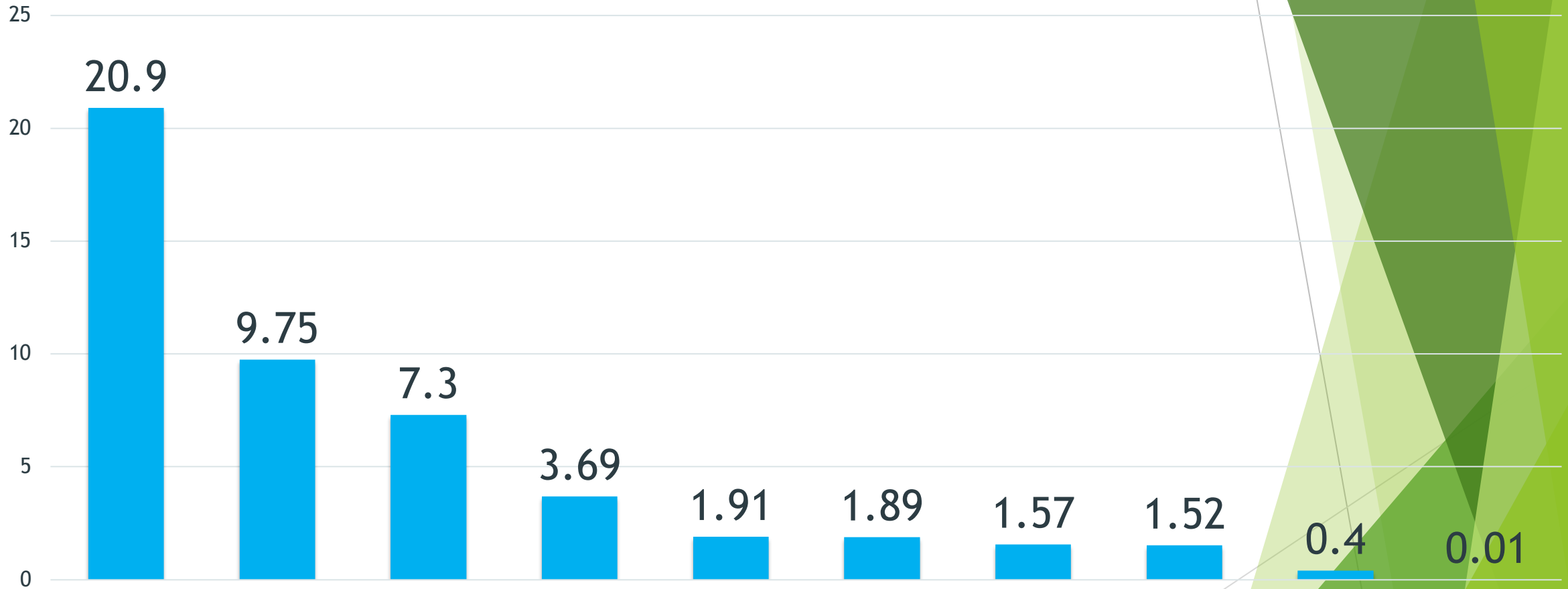
■ Sevo ■ Iso ■ Des



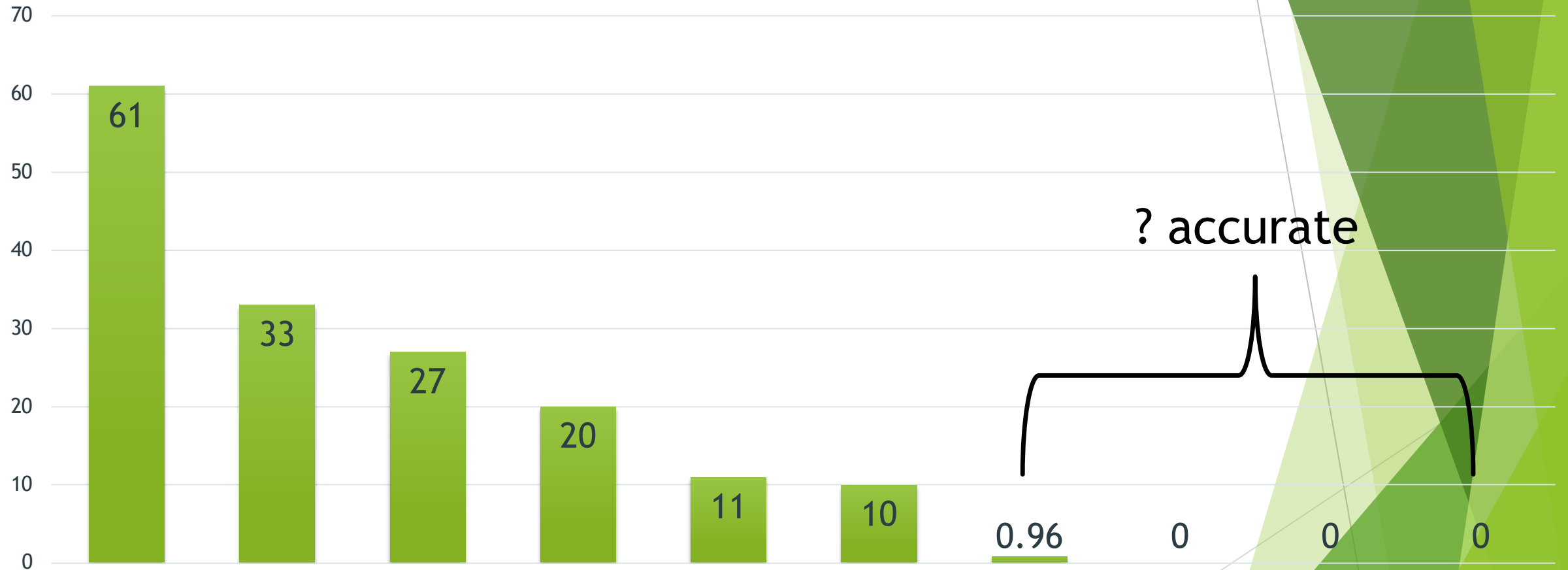
■ Sevo ■ Iso ■ Des



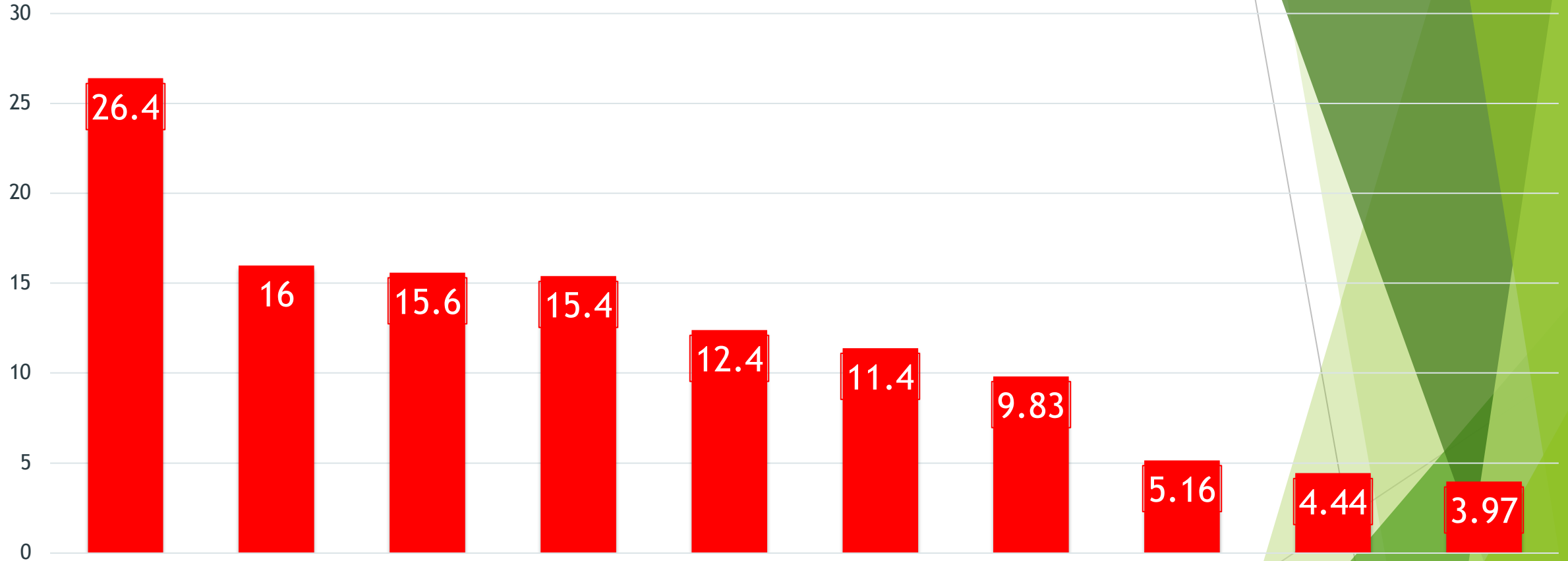
# N<sub>2</sub>O administered in theatre (averaged to L/hr)



# Percentage of GA given as TIVA



# Grand total: KgCO<sub>2</sub>e/hr from GA in theatre





# Discussion - keep it really simple...

- ▶ The main factors which result in high KgCO<sub>2</sub>e/hr are:



# Strategies to reduce carbon emissions from anaesthetic gas use

- ▶ Choice (sevo>iso>des)
- ▶ Flow rates (lower esp. at induction)
- ▶ Carrier gas choice (no N<sub>2</sub>O)
  
- ▶ Delivery technique (end tidal vs. manual control)
- ▶ Capture technology
- ▶ Use of lower carbon anaesthesia alternatives (regional and TIVA)

# Discussion - keep it really simple...

▶ The greenest way of administering a GA is...



TIVA

Turn your flows **UP** to 6L/min when using TIVA!

**BJA**  
British Journal of Anaesthesia



QUALITY AND PATIENT SAFETY | VOLUME 125, ISSUE 5, P773-778, NOVEMBER 01, 2020

Environmental and economic impact of using increased fresh gas flow to reduce carbon dioxide absorbent consumption in the absence of inhalational anaesthetics

George Zhong   • Ali Abbas • Joseph Jones • Sarah Kong • Tim McCulloch

Published: August 25, 2020 • DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bja.2020.07.043>

# Discussion - keep it really simple...

- ▶ If you can't/don't want to use TIVA...

Use this instead



(Turn your flows as low as you can go)



Or this:



# Next steps - ICS NE and Cumbria Targets:

1:



<10% overall volatile used (by volume) in all Trusts by April 2022

2: Reduce medical gas waste, especially N<sub>2</sub>O

Prevent atmospheric release of medical gases



## Next steps:

- ▶ NEASH is presenting this work to all hospitals in the NE and Cumbria
- ▶ Please monitor your annual volatile procurement - ensure strategies in place to achieve NHS Net Zero/ICS targets by April 2022
- ▶ We will repeat our region-wide audit in approx. six months to assess whether we have made an impact
- ▶ Next NEASH project - The Nitrous Oxide Project



- ▶ Refs:
- ▶ Allen C. Baxter I. Comparing the environmental impact of inhalational anaesthesia and propofol-based intravenous anaesthesia. *Anaesthesia* 2020; 76: 862-863
- ▶ Bawden A. The NHS produces 5.4% of the UK's greenhouse gases. How can hospitals cut their emissions? *The Guardian* 2019; Sept 18
- ▶ <https://apps.apple.com/gb/app/anaesthetic-impact-calculator/id1070999985>
- ▶ [https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.sleekwater.anaesthesia&hl=en\\_GB](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.sleekwater.anaesthesia&hl=en_GB)
- ▶ <http://portal.e-lfh.org.uk/Component/Details/669676> Anaesthesia (e-LA) > Additional Resources > Environmentally Sustainable Anaesthetic Practice
- ▶ <https://www.england.nhs.uk/greenernhs/wp-content/uploads/sites/51/2020/10/delivering-a-net-zero-national-health-service.pdf>
- ▶ Zhong G. Abbas A. Jones J. et al. Environmental and economic impact of using increased fresh gas flow to reduce carbon dioxide absorbent consumption in the absence of inhalational anaesthetics. *BJA* 2020; 125: 773-778