

## People, planet and profits: the case for greening operating rooms

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Over the past 40 years, the health care industry has undergone radical changes in the types of products it uses and its waste disposal practices.<sup>1,2</sup> In the 1980s, concerns about the spread of blood-borne diseases prompted a shift from reusable to single-use devices, resulting in increases in waste production.<sup>3</sup>

The most recent environmental data on health care in Canada show that in 2008 the sector generated about 1.46% of Canada's total greenhouse gas emissions and in 2001 was a source of 1% of total solid waste.<sup>4,5</sup> Canadian hospital activities were the second most energy-intensive activity in the commercial and institutional sector in 2008, consuming the equivalent annual energy of 440 000 Canadian homes.<sup>6,7</sup> In 2007, US health care facilities contributed 8% of total greenhouse gas emissions, disposed of more than 4 billion pounds (1 lb = 0.45 kg) of waste and were the second-largest contributor to landfills after the food industry.<sup>8,9</sup>

Few Canadian hospitals have published their ecological footprints (a calculation of the bioproductive land and water required to sustain a population). However, in 2001, Lions Gate Hospital in Vancouver, British Columbia, reported a footprint of 2841 hectares (ha) or 719 times its actual area.<sup>10</sup> In 2006, London Health Sciences Centre in London, Ontario, reported a footprint of 63 074 global hectares or about 384 times its actual area.<sup>11</sup>

It is ironic that our efforts in hospitals to improve the health of patients contribute detrimentally to the health of the ecosystem. In 2009, the World Health Organization emphasized that hospitals have responsibilities in making health care more sustainable.<sup>12</sup>

### The case for greening operating rooms

Although operating rooms occupy a proportionally smaller physical area of hospitals, they are estimated to generate 20%–33% of total waste produced in hospitals.<sup>13,14</sup> Waste from the operating room often undergoes high-energy processing to make it safe for disposal. In fact, a single operation may produce more waste than a family of 4

produces in a week.<sup>15</sup> A study by Stall and colleagues estimated that total knee replacements in Canada in 2008–2009 produced the equivalent landfill waste of 2000 garbage trucks by volume.<sup>16</sup>

In 2002–2003, operating rooms represented 5.9% of hospital budgets in Canada, and in 2011, Canadian hospitals accounted for 29.1% (\$58.4 billion) of national expenditure on health care or about 3.4% of the 2011 national gross domestic product.<sup>17</sup> Estimates suggest that 47%–56% of operating room budgets are dedicated to supplies and materials.<sup>18,19</sup>

Operating rooms pose a particular challenge to waste management because of the need for absolute sterility. Fortunately, technologies and waste-reduction strategies have emerged that satisfy the “triple bottom line” (people, planet and profits), by reducing health care costs and environmental effects without compromising patient care.<sup>20</sup> In this analysis, we present these initiatives with the aim of increasing awareness and stimulating debate.

We reviewed studies and articles describing the environmental effects of practices in hospitals and operating rooms. Using a predefined search strategy (Appendix 1, available at [www.cmaj.ca/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1503/cmaj.112139/-/DC1](http://www.cmaj.ca/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1503/cmaj.112139/-/DC1)) we retrieved 138 articles, of which 65 were used in the analysis.

### The 5 R's

The fundamental principles of decreasing waste in the operating room are the same as the cornerstone strategies of waste minimization: reduce,

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### KEY POINTS

- Provision of health care results in waste production that has substantial effects on human health, the environment and institutional costs.
- Operating rooms contribute disproportionately to this waste and represent a high-yield target for change.
- Several innovative strategies and technologies have emerged to substantiate more sustainable operating room practices without compromising patient care.
- Ensuring the long-term environmental sustainability of our health care system will require collaboration.

reuse and recycle. Recently, experts have suggested the addition of 2 extra R's — rethink and research.<sup>21</sup> These principles are discussed below and outlined in Figure 1.

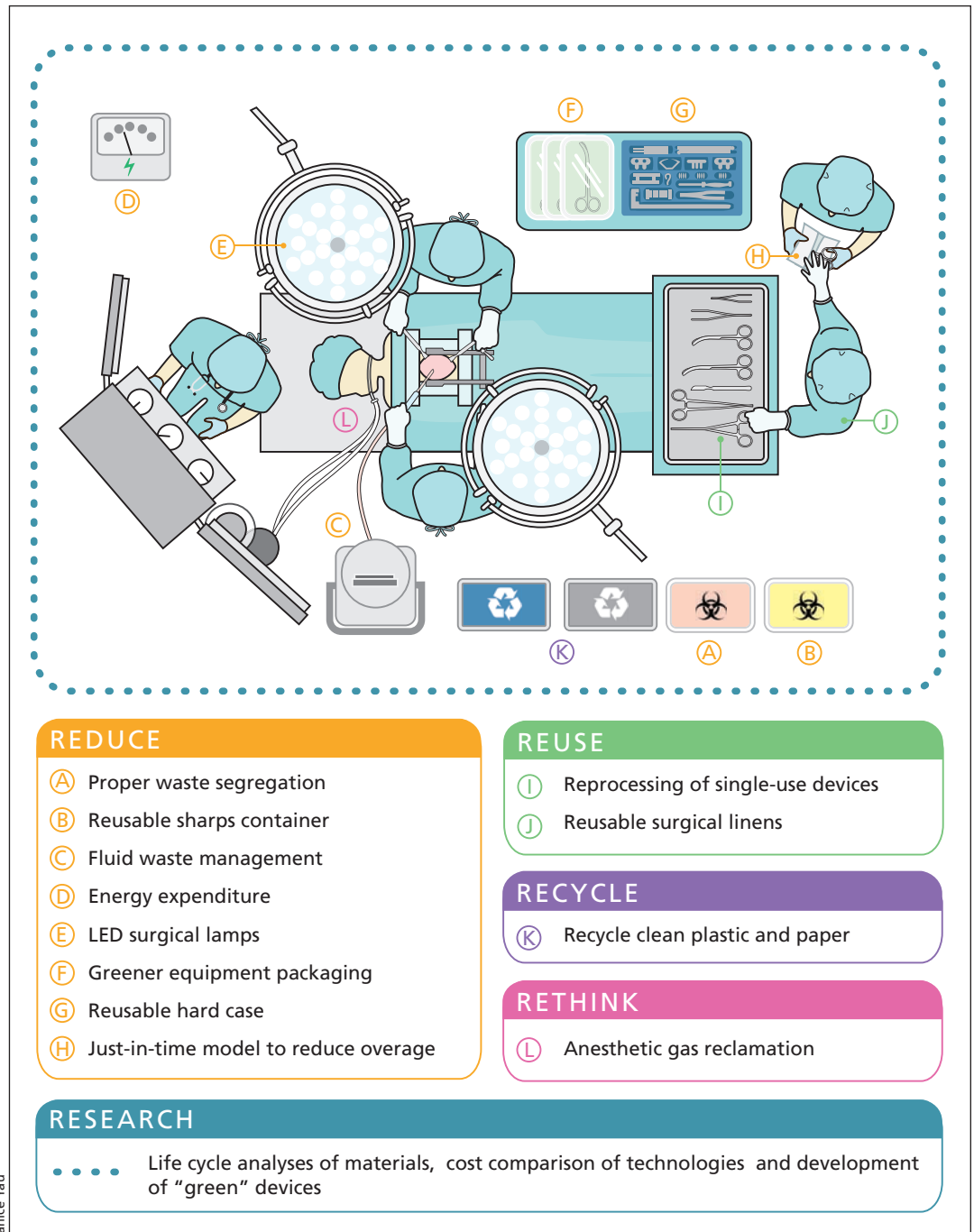
**Reduce**

**Proper waste segregation**

Waste from the operating room requires segregation into separate waste streams, with normal solid waste (requiring landfilling) and biohazard

or regulated medical waste (requiring high-energy processing) comprising the major streams. The disposal cost of biohazard waste is estimated to be 8 times that of normal solid waste (\$963 v. \$121 per ton [1 ton = 0.91 metric ton]).<sup>22,23</sup>

As much as 85% of hospital waste is nonhazardous solid waste.<sup>24</sup> Unfortunately, 50%–85% of waste that should be disposed of as solid waste is actually disposed of as biohazard waste.<sup>25</sup> The same improper disposal of waste can be seen in the operating room, where one case study



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**Figure 1: Visualizing the 5 R's: reduce, reuse, recycle, rethink and research. LED = light-emitting diode.**

reported that up to 92% of discarded biohazard waste may be nonhazardous.<sup>3</sup> Expert opinion suggests that biohazard waste should constitute no more than 15% of an institution's total waste stream.<sup>26</sup> Inappropriate disposal is largely due to a lack of awareness among health care workers on what constitutes biohazard waste.<sup>2,25</sup>

Inappropriately segregated waste increases the amount of waste that requires costly high-energy processing. These processes, which include autoclaving and incineration, have detrimental effects on the environment (see Alternatives to incineration in the Rethink section).

Health care facilities can promote better waste segregation in the operating room by improving access to regular waste receptacles and by educating all perioperative staff about what waste specifically necessitates biohazardous disposal.<sup>26</sup>

The Magee-Womens Hospital of UPMC (University of Pittsburgh Medical Center) in Pennsylvania targeted proper waste segregation and, in 2010, decreased biohazard waste from operating rooms by 47% with associated savings of more than \$89 000.<sup>22</sup> Experts state that proper waste segregation in the operating room may have the single greatest impact on costs related to waste disposal.<sup>14</sup>

### Fluid waste management

A single surgery may produce up to 12 L of fluid waste, and a typical operating room generates up to 2 tons of fluid waste each month.<sup>27</sup> Fluid disposal in the operating room traditionally occurs by pouring fluids into wastewater streams, collecting fluids in surgical suction canisters and disposing of them as biohazard waste, or mixing the fluids with solidifiers with subsequent disposal in the regular waste stream. Surgical suction canisters are estimated to include up to 25% of biohazard waste from operating rooms.<sup>27,28</sup>

Manual disposal of fluids into wastewater is an occupational hazard as it exposes health care workers to infectious fluids through splashes and aerosolization.<sup>28</sup> Closed collection systems, which collect fluids at the time of their creation and then directly discharge them into the sanitary sewer, have been shown to reduce workplace exposure while facilitating fluid disposal.<sup>22</sup> Although these systems require an upfront capital expenditure of about US\$5000, they can dramatically reduce the amount of infectious waste requiring high-energy processing.<sup>27</sup> In 2010, the Good Samaritan Hospital in Suffern, New York, was able to divert more than 250 000 lb of fluid waste at a savings of more than \$85 000.<sup>22</sup>

### Reusable sharps containers

Disposal of sharps within the operating room commonly occurs in single-use protective con-

tainers. Reusable sharps containers produce less waste and have lower costs over their lifespan.<sup>22</sup> These containers are processed off-site and returned ready for reuse. The University of Maryland Medical Center in Baltimore, Maryland, reported annual savings of \$70 000 after transitioning to reusable sharps containers.<sup>29</sup>

### Energy expenditure

Operating rooms are areas of high energy intensity because of stringent regulations regarding air circulation, humidity, lighting and temperature. These measures are important for patient safety; however, operating rooms are unoccupied as much as 40% of the time.<sup>30</sup> Modifying these requirements based on usage represents an opportunity to reduce energy expenditure.<sup>30</sup> The Providence St. Peter Hospital in the state of Washington reduced use of energy in its operating room by reducing its ventilation system output by 60% during unoccupied times.<sup>22</sup>

For many years, halogen lamps have been the standard for surgical lighting; however, light-emitting diodes (LEDs) produce improved colour rendering with up to a 49% reduction in energy load.<sup>31</sup> These lights also decrease radiant energy, which reduces the amount of energy needed to cool the operating room.

### Medical equipment packaging

Up to 80% of solid waste derived from a single operation is generated before a patient enters the operating room.<sup>32</sup> A major contributor to this waste is plastic packaging, with many surgical products packaged in large containers and double-wrapped. Hospitals could therefore consider partnering with industry to promote greener packaging practices.

Another major contributor to waste is blue sterile wrap, a polypropylene plastic that is used to cover surgical instruments during sterilization and maintain sterility during storage. This wrap contributes 19% of the total waste from operating rooms and is associated with substantial disposal costs.<sup>33</sup> Blue sterile wrap is not reusable, and hospitals can reduce consumption by switching to reusable hard metal cases.<sup>33</sup> These cases protect instruments during transport, facilitate organization of equipment and are more resistant than blue sterile wrap to breakages in sterility.<sup>22</sup> At the MetroWest Medical Center in Framingham and Natick, Massachusetts, a transition to these cases reduced disposal of blue sterile wrap by 5606 lb with a cost savings of \$29 843.<sup>22</sup>

Alternatively, hospitals can partner with industrial manufacturers that use polypropylene as a feedstock for other retail products.<sup>33</sup> Over a 3-year period, the Sinai Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, recycled 16 230 lb of blue sterile wrap.<sup>34</sup>

### Reducing overage

The term “overage” describes surgical inventory that is readied for surgery but is ultimately not used and thereby wasted.<sup>35</sup> To promote efficiency in the operating room, many hospitals use industry-prepared surgical packs. Unfortunately, these packs often contain items that are not routinely used because of surgeons’ personal preferences about equipment.<sup>3</sup> Nonetheless, once the outer packaging is opened, all included items are considered exposed to the surgical field and therefore must be discarded. A 1997 study projected that overage from 14 719 000 surgical procedures performed in the United States in 1993 resulted in a loss of \$125 000 000.<sup>35</sup>

Hospitals can reduce overage by working with suppliers to individualize surgical packs based on institutional practice or have the hospital’s own central supply services assemble custom surgical packs.<sup>3</sup> At the University of Minnesota Medical Center in Minneapolis, Minnesota, reformulation of surgical kits yielded annual savings of \$81 278 and waste reduction of 5332 lb.<sup>22</sup> Elsewhere, a targeted educational program and surgical pack redesign resulted in overage reductions of 45% per surgical case.<sup>35</sup> Operating rooms could also consider redesigning their supply system to a “just-in-time” industrial model whereby surgical supplies for nonemergencies are delivered only when needed.<sup>36</sup>

Finally, several donation projects have emerged that collect overage materials and distribute them as aid to the developing world. These projects include the pilot program REMEDY (recovered medical equipment for the developing world) at Yale University ([www.remedyinc.org](http://www.remedyinc.org))<sup>37</sup> and Operation Green, a program started at Western University in London, Ontario ([www.operationgreen.ca](http://www.operationgreen.ca)).

### Reuse

#### Reprocessing of medical equipment

Reprocessing involves making single-use devices suitable for reuse<sup>38</sup> and can occur within a hospital or off-site by a third party.<sup>39</sup> Commonly reprocessed items include saw blades, trocars and catheters. In Canada, a survey of 398 hospitals reported that 28% reprocess single-use devices.<sup>40</sup> Private companies in the US currently reprocess more than 100 types of single-use devices.<sup>41</sup>

Reprocessing medical equipment substantially reduces waste production and disposal costs, and allows hospitals to “buy back” reprocessed medical devices at a 50% cost reduction.<sup>42</sup> In 2008, a leading reprocessing service reported that hospitals using its service saved US\$138 142 000 and 4 300 000 lb of waste.<sup>42</sup> The Kaiser Permanente health care system in the

US reduced waste by 208 200 lb and saved \$5.7 million in purchasing costs through its reprocessing program in 2008.<sup>43</sup>

#### Reusable surgical linens

Surgical linens, which include gowns, drapes and table covers, contribute 2% of all hospital waste.<sup>44</sup> These items are available as single-use or reusable products, with about 80% of hospitals in the US using single-use gowns.<sup>44</sup>

Early life cycle analyses comparing single-use and reusable linens — which must be laundered — were conflicting when comparing environmental impact, cost and infection control.<sup>45</sup> However, a more recent life cycle analysis has shown the environmental and financial superiority of reusable surgical linens.<sup>46</sup> This 2010 study showed that surgeons prefer reusable products as a result of their increased comfort, ease of use and superior protective properties.<sup>46</sup> In 2010, the University of Maryland Medical Center avoided disposal of 138 748 lb of waste and saved about \$38 000 in hauling costs by using reusable surgical linens.<sup>22,46</sup>

#### Recycle

During the surgical set-up, a large volume of high-quality recyclable plastics is generated, and these items can be easily recycled by installing collection containers. The hauling costs for recyclable plastics are nearly half that of solid waste disposal (US\$68 v. US\$121 per ton).<sup>22</sup> Institutions can also negotiate rebates for recycled plastics.<sup>22</sup>

Paper, cardboard and metal products can be easily collected for recycling in the operating room. Some hospitals have achieved recycling rates as high as 40% of total waste with substantial savings achieved through reduced hauling costs and revenues from industrial recyclers.<sup>25</sup>

### Rethink

#### Alternatives to incineration

Incineration of medical waste is a means to reduce the volume of waste and destroy biohazardous materials.<sup>47</sup> However, this process produces environmental contamination by releasing nitrous oxide, as well as known carcinogens including polychlorinated biphenyls, furans and dioxins. Exposure to these compounds has been linked with decreased fetal weights, hormonal alterations, infertility, and the acidification of soil and aquatic environments.<sup>2,48,49</sup>

A targeted strategy to close incinerators as well as stringent emissions targets saw annual Canadian dioxin and furan emissions decrease by 87% between 2000 and 2005.<sup>50</sup> Nonetheless, as of 2007, 85% of dioxin and furan emissions in Canada remained attributable to 36 active hospi-

tal incinerators.<sup>50</sup> These institutions should consider transitioning to alternative treatment processes for medical waste, including thermal, chemical, irradiative or biological approaches.<sup>51</sup>

### Anesthetic gases

Only 5%–20% of delivered anesthetic gases are actually metabolized by a patient,<sup>52,53</sup> while the remaining gases are vented into the atmosphere where their global warming potential is 2000 times that of carbon dioxide.<sup>52,54</sup> In 2005, anesthetic emissions at 1100 Canadian hospitals were estimated at more than 1.1 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, which is the same as the total annual emissions of 68 000 Canadians.<sup>52</sup>

Anesthetic collection services have emerged that capture, reprocess and resell vented gases at reduced costs to partnering hospitals.<sup>54,55</sup> A recovery system was used in 21 operating rooms at Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre in Toronto, Ontario, and over a 5-year period, the hospital prevented the equivalent annual emissions of 205 automobiles.<sup>56</sup>

### Environmental stewardship teams and waste audits

Environmental stewardship teams can help coordinate greening efforts by improving awareness, changing attitudes and coordinating environmentally preferred purchasing programs. These programs purchase products that have reduced effects on the environment and are cost-effective.<sup>3</sup> Importantly, hospitals are uniquely positioned to drive the market for more sustainable products as a result of their considerable purchasing power.<sup>21</sup>

Environmental stewardship teams can also coordinate waste audits. A waste audit is a quantitative and qualitative method used to assess waste management practices and target areas for improvement.<sup>2,26</sup> Recently, the Ontario Hospital Association established the Green Hospital Champion Fund, which will subsidize up to 80% of the costs for a waste audit. Ninety audits are currently supported by this program.<sup>57</sup>

### Research

Given that the most recent data on greenhouse gas emissions and solid waste from hospitals date back to 2008 and 2001, respectively, the need for research is clear.<sup>4,5</sup> Despite the emergence of new approaches and technologies, quality-improvement studies examining the effects of these initiatives are sparse. Many studies are not independently verified and may be biased by industry.<sup>1</sup> Bringing a rigorous and evidence-based approach to this research is important for the legitimacy of the findings. Particularly useful

would be updated statistics on the environmental effects of health care activities, life cycle analyses of materials, cost comparisons and development of devices that minimize environmental effects while maintaining quality of care.

## Overcoming challenges

At a time when Canadian hospitals and health care personnel are often working above capacity, one may argue there is little room for greening efforts. With nearly 40% of hospitals in Ontario facing deficits, administrators must allocate funds for delivery of services and availability of beds rather than invest in greening initiatives.<sup>58</sup>

However, in an effort to cut costs, many health care facilities are being asked to improve efficiency. Our analysis has shown that greening initiatives in the operating room are easily implemented, require low capital investment, have a short payback period and can generate substantial cost savings.<sup>58</sup>

Finally, considering that 48% of Canadians do not believe global warming is a result of human activities,<sup>59</sup> the psychological barriers to greening operating rooms are strong. Successful efforts must therefore begin by changing institutional attitudes.<sup>60</sup> This could start with the development of environmental awareness campaigns and education of health care trainees about the environmental impacts of health care provision.

## A greener future

Canadian hospitals provide high-quality care through a widely accessible and publicly funded health care system. However, the provision of health care is not benign, and many of the interventions used to save lives affect the environment.

Undoubtedly, hospitals must place priority on patient safety and quality of care; however, we argue that our current trajectory may be altered without compromising either. Many technologies and materials alternatives are available to transition toward more sustainable practices. At a time when policy-makers are searching for innovative strategies to save money, the greening of operating rooms deserves keen attention. Total savings from the greening initiatives highlighted in this article could save institutions millions of dollars and avoid tons of waste and emissions for their communities.<sup>61</sup>

The future is promising as interest in greening health care continues to grow through organizations such as the Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment, Health Care Without Harm, Canadian Coalition for Green Health Care and Practice Greenhealth. The latter organization



established the Greening the Operating Room Initiative, which provides collaborating hospitals with data, tools and resources to transition to more sustainable operating room practices.<sup>62</sup> Recognizing the importance of physician leadership, Practice Greenhealth also recently launched the Council for Environmentally Responsible Surgery.<sup>63</sup> Ensuring the long-term environmental sustainability of our health care system will require collaboration.

The continued lack of awareness about the effect that the provision of health care has on the health of the ecosystem represents a very real risk to the long-term sustainability of our health care system and our planet. As patient advocates, community leaders and scientists, physicians are well-positioned to spearhead research and multidisciplinary initiatives focused on more sustainable health care practices. The operating room is a disproportionate contributor to health care waste and represents a high-yield target for change.

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