

### Project Title

Rational Use of Anaesthesia Breathing Circuits

#### **Project Lead and Members**

Project members: Pamela Ting Li Ming, Christine Wong Siaw Wei, Poh Pei Kee, Bryan Ng Su Wei, Eugene Liu Hern Choon

#### **Organisation(s) Involved**

National University Hospital

#### Healthcare Family Group(s) Involved in this Project

Medical

#### **Applicable Specialty or Discipline**

Anaesthesia

#### Aims

- Align local practices with international guidelines
- Sustainable practice without compromising patient safety
- Financial and environmental savings

#### Background

See poster appended/ below

#### Methods

See poster appended/ below

#### Results

See poster appended/ below



#### Conclusion

See poster appended/ below

#### **Project Category**

Care & Process Redesign

Build Environment, Green Building

#### Keywords

Sustainable Practices, Environmental Savings

#### Name and Email of Project Contact Person(s)

Name: Pamela Ting Li Ming

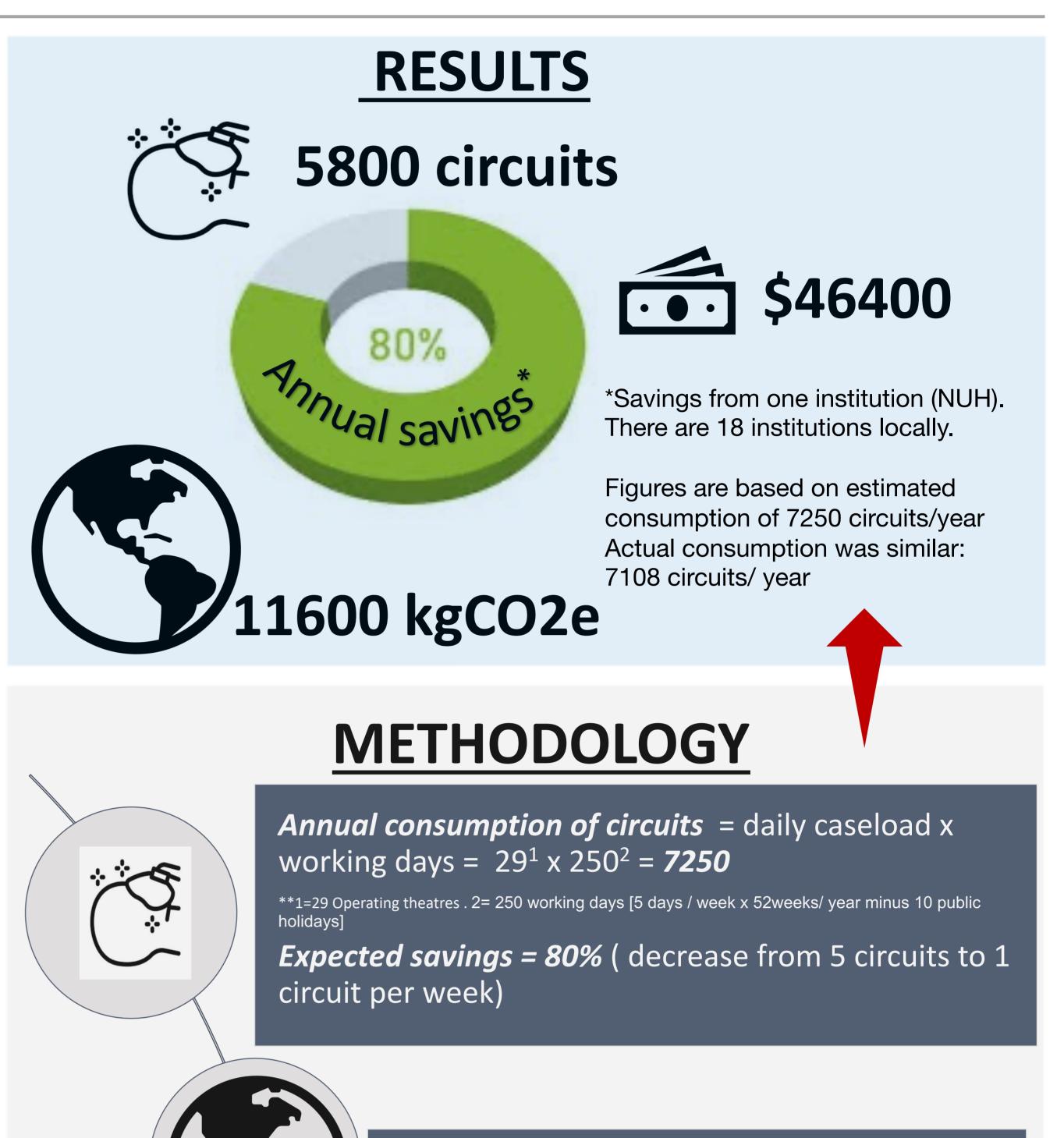
Email: <a href="mailto:singaporehealthcaremanagement@singhealth.com.sg">singaporehealthcaremanagement@singhealth.com.sg</a>

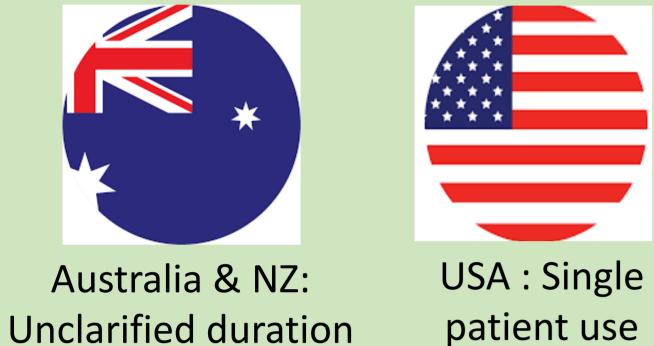


Pamela Ting Li Ming, National University Hospital, Singapore Christine Wong Siaw Wei, National University Hospital, Singapore Poh Pei Kee, National University Hospital, Singapore Bryan Ng Su Wei, National University Hospital, Singapore Eugene Liu Hern Choon, National University Hospital, Singapore

## INTRODUCTION

Considerable international variation exists regarding the use of anaesthesia breathing circuits.



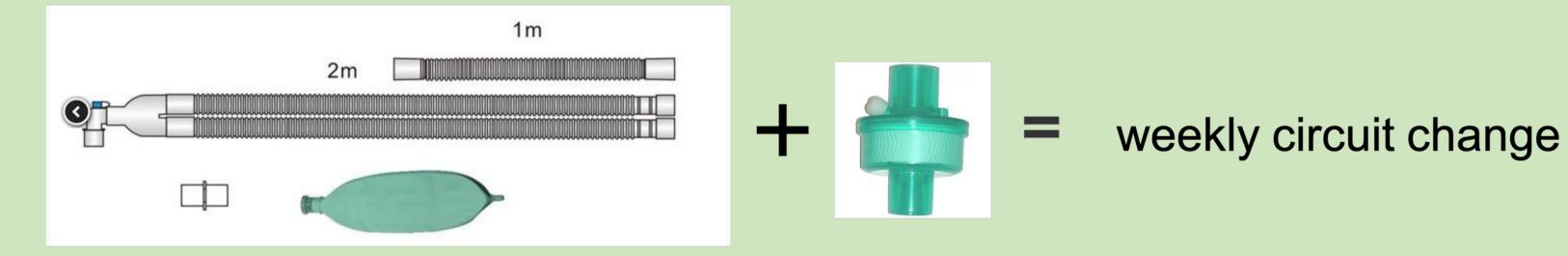






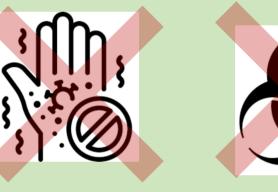
United Kingdom: Weekly use

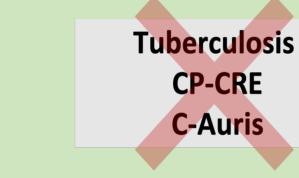
Since 2002, an agreement was reached between The Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland (AAGBI) and health authorities that breathing circuits can be used for 7 days provided a new single-use breathing circuit bacterial/viral filter is placed between the patient and the circuit Y-piece.



This practice is endorsed by multiple international consensus guidelines

## including ANZCA, the Association of Anaesthetists and the ASA.





### Exceptions:

Visibly soiled circuit

Infectious patient

A survey of 7 Singaporean public healthcare institutions (TTSH, SGH, CGH, NUH, NTFGH, KKH, KTPH) revealed that all change their circuits daily, deviating from international recommendations.

> Align local practices with international guidelines



AIMS

# *Carbon footprint :* 1 circuit = 2 kg CO2e/kg *Financial cost :* 1 circuit = 8 SGD Addressing Concerns **Infection transmission** : Single patient use for cases of Tuberculosis, CP-CRE, C-Auris **Condensation**: Drain water condensation from tubing before capping **External contamination:** Clean external surface of tubing with Microzid wipes Multidisciplinary & Inter-institutional collaboration: Infectious Disease colleagues in NUH endorsed the microbiological safety of weekly circuit change

NUH conducted a sustainability session with other public hospitals to share our experience



	Component	Material	Weight (kg)	Carbon Emissions Factor (kgCO2e/kg)				Carbon Footprint
				Manufac ture	Mouldi ng	Extrusi on	Disposa I	(kgCO2e)
	Fitting	Polyethylene	0.055	2.75	1.8	0.47	1.1	0.3366
	Corrugate Tubing	Polyethylene	0.115	2.75	1.8	0.47	1.1	0.7038
		Ethylene vinyl acetate	0.115	2.1	1.15	0.45	1.1	0.552
	Breathing Bag	Latex (Natural rubber)	0.045	2.1	1.3	0	1.1	0.2025
	Filter	Polypropylene	0.03	3.05	1.6	0.47	1.1	0.1866
	Clear Bag	LDPE (Film)	0.01	2.6	-	-	1.1	0.037
	Total		0.37					2.0185

Sustainable practice without compromising patient safety

Financial and environmental savings