

Calculating Global Warming Footprint from Inhaled Anesthetics



MPOG Sustainability Measures

Reducing Environmental Impact of Anesthesia

All inhaled anesthetics agents have a global warming potential significantly greater than that of carbon dioxide.

These gases are potent contributors to global warming, even in small concentrations.

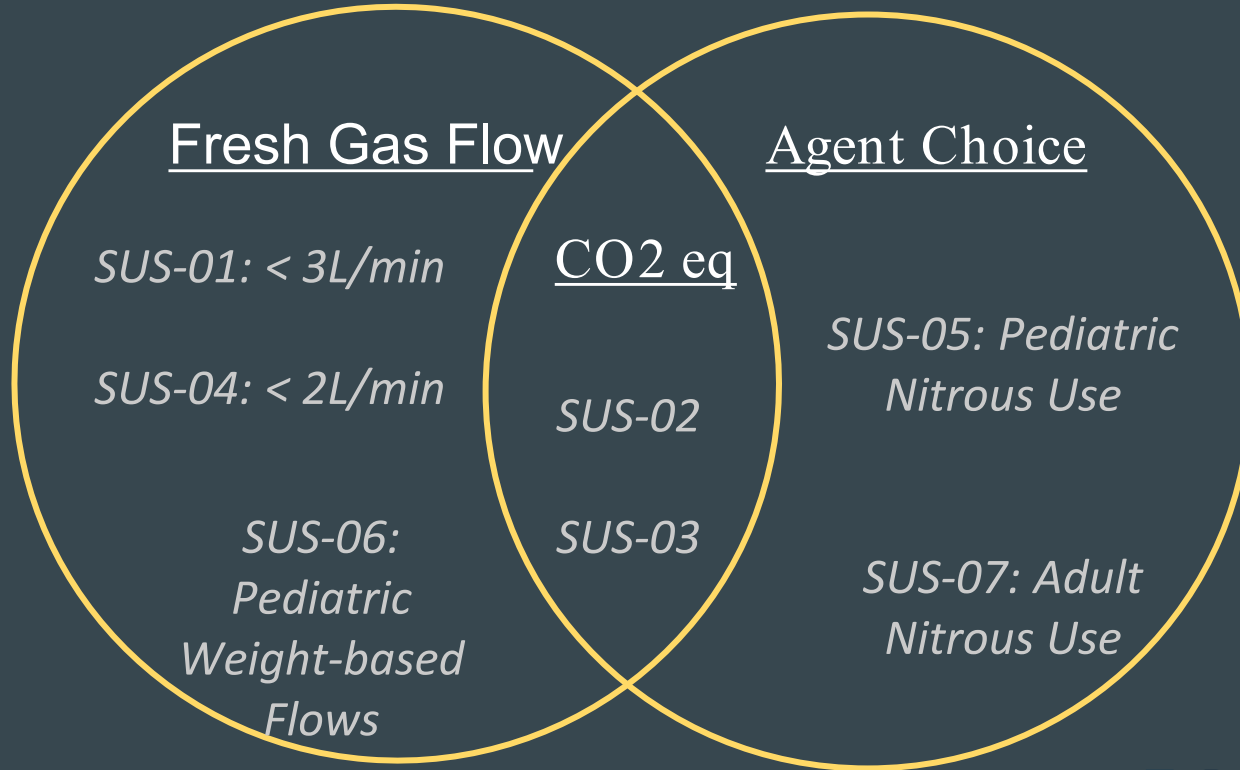
We can reduce this impact in two primary ways:

1. Selecting environmentally safer anesthetic agents
2. Managing our total fresh gas flows

MPOG Sustainability Measures

- SUS-01: Fresh Gas Flow, less than or equal to 3L/min
- SUS-02: Global Warming Footprint, Maintenance
- SUS-03: Global Warming Footprint, Induction
- SUS-04: Fresh Gas Flow, less than or equal to 2L/min
- SUS-05-Peds: Nitrous Avoided, Induction
- SUS-06-Peds: Low Fresh Gas Flow, Pediatric Induction
- SUS-07: Nitrous Oxide Avoided

MPOG Sustainability Measures



MPOG Sustainability Measure Time Periods

	Measure Start	Measure End
<u>SUS-01</u>	<u>Intubation</u>	<u>Extubation End</u>
<u>SUS-02</u>	<u>Intubation</u>	<u>Extubation End</u>
<u>SUS-03</u>	<u>Intubation</u>	<u>Induction End</u>
<u>SUS-04</u>	<u>Intubation</u>	<u>Extubation End</u>
<u>SUS-05-Peds</u>	<u>Induction Start</u>	<u>Intubation</u> . If none, <u>Induction End</u>
<u>SUS-06-Peds</u>	<u>Induction Start</u>	<u>Intubation</u> . If none, <u>Induction End</u>
<u>SUS-07</u>	<u>Anesthesia Start</u>	<u>Anesthesia End</u>

Minimizing Fresh Gas Flow

Measures that focus on Fresh Gas Flow*

SUS-01

- Percentage of cases with mean fresh gas flow (FGF) $\leq 3\text{L/min}$ during administration of halogenated hydrocarbons and/or nitrous oxide.

SUS-04

- Percentage of cases with mean fresh gas flow (FGF) $\leq 2\text{L/min}$ during administration of halogenated hydrocarbons and/or nitrous oxide.

**FGF measures do not consider agent choice great starting place for sites to begin working on sustainability.*

Minimizing Fresh Gas Flows during Maintenance of Anesthesia

Maintenance is defined as:

- Measure Start:
 - Intubation. If not available, then
 - Induction End.
- Measure End
 - Extubation Time. If not available, then
 - LMA Removal Time. If not available, then
 - Surgery End. If not available, then
 - Patient Out of Room. If not available, then
 - Anesthesia End.

Flow and gas values are considered artifact if inside the following ranges:

- Nitrous Oxide Flows: < 0.2 L/min
- Isoflurane Insp: < 0.3%
- Sevoflurane Insp: < 0.4%
- Desflurane Insp: < 1.2%
- Nitrous Oxide Insp: < 20%

Calculating Mean Fresh Gas Flow (SUS-01 & SUS-04)

Step 1: Determine which minutes to include in the measure. Included minutes must meet **all** of the following criteria (see next slide for graphical representation):

- A. Within the measure time bounds
 - Measure start (Induction start time)
 - Measure end (Patient Extubated)
- B. Valid (non-artifact) Fresh Gas Flow value documented
 - Air, Oxygen, Nitrous Oxide (L/min)
- C. Valid (non-artifact) Inhaled Agent value documented
 - Sevoflurane, Isoflurane, Desflurane, Nitrous Oxide

Included Minute: All three criteria must align

Step 1a: Raw Data



Step 1b: Remove Measurements Outside Measure Duration



Step 1c: Remove Flow Measurements Outside Pollutant Intervals



EXAMPLE CASE

Measure time period	Pollutants				Flows				Total Fresh Gas Flow (L/min)			
	Sevoflurane Insp %		Nitrous oxide (L/min)		Oxygen (L/min)		Air (L/min)					
1051 - Measure start: Induction start	9/29/2023 10:51	Sevoflurane Insp %	3.1									
1052	9/29/2023 10:52	Sevoflurane Insp %	1.5									
1053	9/29/2023 10:53	Sevoflurane Insp %	3.1		0		0	9/29/2023 10:53	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1	
1054	9/29/2023 10:54	Sevoflurane Insp %	2.4		0		0	9/29/2023 10:54	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1	
1055	9/29/2023 10:55	Sevoflurane Insp %	2.3		0		0	9/29/2023 10:55	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1	
1056	9/29/2023 10:56	Sevoflurane Insp %	2.4		0		0	9/29/2023 10:56	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1	
1057	9/29/2023 10:57	Sevoflurane Insp %	2.4		0		0	9/29/2023 10:57	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1	
1058	9/29/2023 10:58	Sevoflurane Insp %	2.5		0	9/29/2023 10:58	Flows Oxygen (L/Min)	0.9	9/29/2023 10:58	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1.9
1059	9/29/2023 10:59	Sevoflurane Insp %	2.2		0	9/29/2023 10:59	Flows Oxygen (L/Min)	0.9	9/29/2023 10:59	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1.9
1100	9/29/2023 11:00	Sevoflurane Insp %	2.2		0	9/29/2023 11:00	Flows Oxygen (L/Min)	0.9	9/29/2023 11:00	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1.9
1101	9/29/2023 11:01	Sevoflurane Insp %	2.2		0	9/29/2023 11:01	Flows Oxygen (L/Min)	0.9	9/29/2023 11:01	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1.9
1102	9/29/2023 11:02	Sevoflurane Insp %	1.8		0	9/29/2023 11:02	Flows Oxygen (L/Min)	0.9	9/29/2023 11:02	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1.9
1103	9/29/2023 11:03	Sevoflurane Insp %	1.8		0	9/29/2023 11:03	Flows Oxygen (L/Min)	0.9	9/29/2023 11:03	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1.9
1104	9/29/2023 11:04	Sevoflurane Insp %	1.6		0	9/29/2023 11:04	Flows Oxygen (L/Min)	0.9	9/29/2023 11:04	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1.9
1105	9/29/2023 11:05	Sevoflurane Insp %	1.7		0	9/29/2023 11:05	Flows Oxygen (L/Min)	0.9	9/29/2023 11:05	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1.9
1106	9/29/2023 11:06	Sevoflurane Insp %	1.8		0	9/29/2023 11:06	Flows Oxygen (L/Min)	0.9	9/29/2023 11:06	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1.9
1107	9/29/2023 11:07	Sevoflurane Insp %	1.9		0	9/29/2023 11:07	Flows Oxygen (L/Min)	0.9	9/29/2023 11:07	Flows Air (L/min)	1	1.9
1108	9/29/2023 11:08	Sevoflurane Insp %	1.9		0	9/29/2023 11:08	Flows Oxygen (L/Min)	1	9/29/2023 11:08	Flows Air (L/min)	1	2

*Copied and pasted minute to minute gas and flows from Case Viewer into Excel.

**Does not assess gas choice.*

Step 2: Sum the gas flows to obtain the total fresh gas flow for each minute.

Time	Pollutants: Sevoflurane (%) & Nitrous Oxide (L/min)		Flows: Oxygen (L/min) & Air (L/min)			Total Fresh Gas Flow		
1149	0.8	1	+	1	+	0	=	2

Nitrous Oxide (L/min) + Oxygen (L/min) + Air (L/min) = Total Fresh Gas Flow

Steps 3 & 4: Calculate the average FGF

Total Fresh Gas Flow (L/min)
1
1
1
1
1
1.9
1.9
1.9
1.9
1.9
1.9
1.9
1.9
1.9
1.9
1.9

Step 3: Sum the total fresh gas flow for each minute

Step 4: Divide the total by the number of included minutes (65)

For this case:

- Average gas flow of 2.08 for this case. What happened?
- At end of case, Oxygen flows were 14.9 L/min + Nitrous Oxide flows at 1 L/min = 15.9 L/min for a single minute of the case.

*This case passed SUS-01 but flagged SUS-04.

SUS-01 and SUS-04 Calculations Overview

- Determine measure time period:
 - Measure start (Induction start time): 1051 → Measure end(Patient Extubated):1156
 - Measure time period = 65 minutes
- Determine which minutes to include: 62
 - SUS 01, 04 Fresh Gas Flow (Q , Air, N_2O) running
- Sum of total flows for each included minute
- Take the average of the flows for the included minute
 - Add up flows for all included minutes and divide by the total number of include minutes.
 - Average is used instead of median to account for minutes of high flows during the case and to get an average of flow use per case..

SUS-06-Peds: Low Fresh Gas Flow, Pediatric Induction

- Percentage of pediatric patients with a mean fresh gas flow (FGF) less than or equal to established weight-based threshold during induction.
- Weight-based thresholds based on [Society for Pediatric Anesthesia \(SPA\)](#)

Recommendations:

Weight (kg)	Mean FGF
< 20	≤ 3 L/min
20 - 30	≤ 4 L/min
30 - 40	≤ 5 L/min
> 40	≤ 6 L/min

Global Warming Footprint (SUS-02 & SUS-03)

SUS-02: Global Warming Footprint (Maintenance)

Percentage of cases where carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂ eq) normalized by hour for cases receiving halogenated agents and/or nitrous oxide is:

Less than CO₂ eq of 2% sevoflurane at 2L FGF = 2.83kg CO₂/hr

or

Total CO₂ eq is less than 2.83kg CO₂

...for the maintenance period of anesthesia.

Maintenance period of Anesthesia for SU02

Maintenance is defined as:

- Measure Start:
 - Intubation. If not available, then
 - Induction End.
- Measure End
 - Extubation Time. If not available, then
 - LMA Removal Time. If not available, then
 - Surgery End. If not available, then
 - Patient Out of Room. If not available, then
 - Anesthesia End.

Of Note: Flow and gas values are considered artifact if inside the following ranges:

- Nitrous Oxide Flows: < 0.2 L/min
- Isoflurane Insp: < 0.3%
- Sevoflurane Insp: < 0.4%
- Desflurane Insp: < 1.2%
- Nitrous Oxide Insp: < 20%

Step 1: Calculating Fresh Gas Flow for SIOS

- Determine included minutes for the measure where FGF values and Inhaled agent values are documented within the bounds of the measure time period
- Sum the gas flows to obtain total FGF for each minute

Step 1a: Raw Data



Step 1b: Remove Measurements Outside Measure Duration



Step 1c: Remove Flow Measurements Outside Pollutant Intervals



Step 2: Calculate CO₂eq for each inhaled agent for each minute.

*If multiple agents are running for a single minute, calculate the CO₂ for each agent, then add CO₂ eq. from each agent together to calculate total CO₂ eq for the minute.

	Pollutants: Sevoflurane (%) & Nitrous Oxide (L/min)		Flows: Oxygen (L/min) & Air (L/min)		Total Fresh Gas Flow
1149	0.8	1	1	0	2

Pollutants				
	Sevoflurane %	CO2 eq	Nitrous Oxide L/min	CO2 eq
1149	0.8	0.0189	1	0.5085

Sevo/Iso/Desflurane: Calculation & Reference Table

* CO₂ eq for Sevoflurane, Isoflurane or Desflurane (%):

1. Convert agent % → mLs of agent/min: $(\text{FGF (l/min)} \times 1,000 \times \text{agent \%}) / 100$
2. Convert mls/min → moles: $\text{agent mL} / 24,400$
3. Convert moles → mass: $(\text{agent moles} \times \text{MW of agent}) / 1,000$
4. Convert mass → CO₂ equivalents: $\text{agent mass} \times \text{GWP of agent}$

Agent	Global Warming Potential ¹⁰⁰	Atmospheric Lifetime (years)	Molecular Weight (g/mol)
Isoflurane ¹²	565	3.2	184.5
Sevoflurane ¹¹	144	1.1	200
Desflurane ¹²	2540	14	169
Nitrous Oxide ¹³	282*	114	44

SUS02 Example Case: Calculate CO₂ eq. for each minute

Sevoflurane + Nitrous Oxide running

	Pollutants: Sevoflurane (%) & Nitrous Oxide (L/min)	Flows: Oxygen (L/min) & Air (L/min)	Total Fresh Gas Flow
1144	1.8 0.8	1.2 1	3

Sevoflurane CO₂ equivalents:

1) Convert % agent → mLs of agent:

$$(3 * 1,000 * 1.8) / 100 = 54$$

1) Convert mLs/min to moles: $54 / 24,400 = 0.002213$

2) Convert moles to mass: $(0.002213 * 200) / 1,000 = 4.43 * 10^{-4}$

3) Convert mass to CO₂ eq: $4.43 * 10^{-4} * 144 = 0.0637$

Nitrous Oxide: Calculation and Reference Table

** CO₂ eq For Nitrous Oxide:

For cases with documented Nitrous Oxide % but Nitrous Oxide flow is not reported, then use Nitrous Oxide % and FGF:

- Divide Nitrous Oxide % / 100 = **N**
- Convert **N** → mLs/min: (FGF (l/min) x 1,000 x **N**)
- Convert mLs/min → moles: **N mL** / 24,400
- Convert moles → mass: (**N moles** x MW of agent) / 1,000
- Convert mass → CO₂ equivalents: **N mass** x GWP of agent

For cases with both valid Nitrous Oxide % and Nitrous Oxide flows reported, only Nitrous Oxide flow values will be considered (N₂O values reported as % will be ignored):

1. Convert Nitrous Oxide (l/min) → mols/min: Nitrous Oxide / 24.4 = **Nmol**
2. Convert Nmol → N₂O mass (kg/min): (**Nmol** * 44) / 1,000
3. Convert Nmass → CO₂ equivalents: **Nmass** * GWP

Agent	Global Warming Potential ¹⁰⁰	Atmospheric Lifetime (years)	Molecular Weight (g/mol)
Isoflurane ¹²	565	3.2	184.5
Sevoflurane ¹¹	144	1.1	200
Desflurane ¹²	2540	14	169
Nitrous Oxide ¹³	282*	114	44

Example: Calculate CO₂eq of Nitrous Oxide

Since Nitrous Oxide is reported as flows (L/min), use second equation (steps 1-3) for calculation:

1144: Nitrous oxide flow was 0.8 L/min

1. $0.8 / 24.4 = 0.0328$
2. $(0.0328 * 44) / 1,000 = 0.0014432$
3. $0.0014432 * 282 = 0.407 \text{ CO}_2 \text{ eq}$

For cases with both valid Nitrous Oxide % and Nitrous Oxide flows reported, only Nitrous Oxide flows will be considered (N₂O values reported as % will be ignored):

1. Convert Nitrous Oxide (l/min) → mols/min: Nitrous Oxide / 24.4 = **Nmol**
2. Convert Nmol → N₂O mass (kg/min): (**Nmol** * 44) / 1,000
3. Convert Nmass → CO₂ equivalents: **Nmass** * GWP

Example: Nitrous Oxide calculation if reported as Insp % (instead of L/min)

Nitrous Oxide Insp %: 35.2%

- $35.2 / 100 = 0.352$
- $2.2 * 1000 * 0.352 = 774.4$
- $774.4 / 24,400 = 0.0317377049$
- $(0.0317377049 * 44) / 100 = 0.0139645902$
- $0.0139645902 * 282 = 3.938 \text{ CO}_2 \text{ eq}$

For cases with documented Nitrous Oxide % but Nitrous Oxide flow is not reported, then use Nitrous Oxide % and FGF:

- Divide Nitrous Oxide % / 100 = **N**
- Convert **N** → mLs/min: (FGF (l/min) x 1,000 x **N**)
- Convert mLs/min → moles: **N mL** / 24,400
- Convert moles → mass: (**N moles** x MW of agent) / 1,000
- Convert mass → CO₂ equivalents: **N mass** x GWP of agent

Step 3: Determining Mean CO₂eq per hour for the case (reported as kg CO₂/hr)

*Total CO₂ eq is calculated by determining the pollutant total for the time period and dividing by total minutes between Intubation and Extubation Time.

1. Calculate CO₂ eq for each included minute of Sevoflurane% /Desflurane %/Isoflurane %
2. Calculate CO₂ eq for each included minute of Nitrous Oxide % or Nitrous Oxide Flows (L/min)
3. Sum CO₂ eq
4. Divide by total of included minutes:
 - a. Total CO₂ eq / Total # minutes = CO₂ eq/min
5. Multiple Total CO₂ eq/min X 60 = Mean CO₂ eq/hr

1. Total CO₂ eq for Sevoflurane % = 2.598846451
2. Total CO₂ eq for Nitrous Oxide (L/min) = 5.390360656
3. 2.598846451 + 5.390360656 = 7.989207107
4. 7.989207107 / 62 = 0.128858179
5. 0.128858179 * 60 = 7.731490749

MEAN CO₂ eq/hr for case = 7.731 ...**FLAG**

SUS-02 Threshold = Mean CO₂ of 2.83kg CO₂

Carbon dioxide equivalents for each inhaled agent: FGF constant at 2L/min

Agent used	% Insp	FGF	CO ₂ eq./minute
Sevoflurane	2%	2 L/min	0.047
Isoflurane	1%	2 L/min	0.085
Desflurane	6%	2 L/min	2.111
Nitrous Oxide	50%	2 L/min	0.509

SUS-03: Global Warming Footprint, Induction

Total carbon dioxide equivalents per induction for cases where halogenated agents and/or nitrous oxide was administered during the induction period of anesthesia.

Total CO₂ equivalents is calculated by determining the pollutant total for the time period and dividing by the total number of minutes between the induction period.

Induction period: Induction Start to Induction End

SUS-03: Calculations

- Follows the same steps as SUS-02, but with a shorter measure time period being between Induction Start to Induction End
- Additional calculations for this measure:
 - Site average kg CO₂ = SUM ('Total CO₂ eq) / COUNT included cases
 - Average kg CO₂/min = SUM ('Total CO₂ eq) / SUM ('Total Included Minutes')

*There is no threshold for this measure.

Agent Considerations: Avoiding Nitrous Oxide (SUS-05 & SUS-07)

SUS05-Peds: Nitrous Avoided, Induction

- Percentage of pediatric patients where nitrous oxide was avoided
- Nitrous oxide values will be assessed and considered artifact within the following ranges:
 - Nitrous Oxide Flows: < 0.2 L/min
 - Nitrous Oxide Insp %: < 20%
- Reducing nitrous oxide use will also decrease total carbon dioxide emissions for the case.

SUS07: Nitrous Oxide Avoidance - Adults

- Percentage of adult cases where nitrous oxide is avoided during anesthesia.
- Nitrous oxide values will be assessed and considered artifact within the following ranges:
 - Nitrous Oxide Flows: < 0.2 L/min
 - Nitrous Oxide Insp %: < 20%
- Reducing nitrous oxide use will also decrease total carbon dioxide emissions for the case.

Measure Overview

	Measure Start:	Measure End:	Calculate Fresh Gas Flow	Calculate CO ₂	Assesses Agent(s) Used
<u>SUS-01</u>	<u>Intubation</u>	<u>Extubation End</u>	√		
<u>SUS-02</u>	<u>Intubation</u>	<u>Extubation End</u>	√	√	
<u>SUS-03</u>	<u>Intubation</u>	<u>Induction End</u>	√	√	
<u>SUS-04</u>	<u>Intubation</u>	<u>Extubation End</u>	√		
<u>SUS-05-Peds</u>	<u>Induction Start</u>	<u>Intubation</u>			√
<u>SUS-06-Peds</u>	<u>Induction Start</u>	<u>Intubation</u>			√
<u>SUS-07</u>	<u>Anesthesia Start</u>	<u>Anesthesia End</u>			√

Questions or Light Bulb moment?

