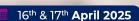


Sustainability, Infection
Prevention & Control and
climate change challenges in
Egypt

Assist. Prof. Engy AB Khamis Medical- Surgical nursing MTI

















What is climate change?

- Climate change is caused by greenhouse gases released from fossil fuels becoming trapped in the Earth's atmosphere. This is causing Earth's average temperate to rise
- The effects of climate change are already harming human health, both globally and in Egypt and making us less resilient to diseases
- These effects can be seen by extreme weather events, an increase in vector-borne diseases and changes to natural eco-systems that threatens the quality of food and fresh water











What does climate change have to do with infectious diseases?

- Changes in climate lead to changes in the environment, which may increase the incidence and distribution of some diseases.
- Climatic variables (temperature and precipitation) impact the replication, interaction, and survival of disease agents in animals, disease vectors, and the environment.
- Climatic disturbances (severe storms and droughts) affect disease occurrence patterns, drive disease outbreaks, and damage critical infrastructure.

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U.S. Global Change Research Program, 220-256

Air Pollution & Increasing Allergens

Asthma, allergies, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases

Extreme Heat

Heat-related illness and death. cardiovascular failure

Drought

Water supply impacts, dust storms, Valley Fever

Stress, anxiety, depression **Environmental Degradation**

Forced migration, civil conflict, loss of jobs and income

Wildfires & Wildfire Smoke

Injuries, fatalities, loss of homes, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases Mental Health Impact

Weather

Extreme

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN HEALTH



Rising Sea Levels

Of loss, post-traumatic stress disorder, strains or sold

Degraded Living Conditions & Social Inequities

Exacerbation of racial and health inequities and vulnerabilities, loss of employment

Changes In Vector Ecology

Lyme disease, West Nile Virus, hantavirus, malaria, encephalitis

Food System Impacts

Malnutrition, food insecurity, higher food prices, foodborne illness

Severe Weather & Floods

Injuries, fatalities, loss of homes, indoor fungi and mold

Water Quality Impacts

Harmful algal blooms, campylobacteriosis, cryptosporidiosis, leptospirosis

CDPH (Adapted from CDC, J. Patz)

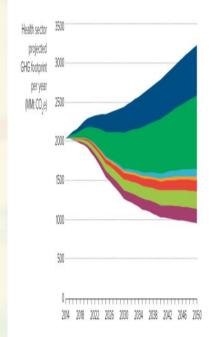
GHG Levels

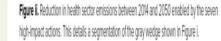


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What do health service organisation's (HSO) have to do with climate change?

- The healthcare industry has a significant impact on the environment, with worldwide healthcare being responsible for an estimated 4.4% of global net emissions
- Healthcare carbon footprint is attributed to approximately 7% of the nation's total emissions, with hospitals and the pharmaceutical industry being the major contributors





- Power health care with 100% clean, renewable,
- electricity

 2. Invest in zero emissions
- buildings and infrastructure
- 3. Transition to zero emissions, sustainable,
- travel and transport

 4. Provide healthy, sustainably
- grown, food and support
- agriculture
- Incentivize and produce
 low carbon pharmaceuticals
- 6. Implement circular health
- care and sustainable health
- care waste management
- 7. Establish greater health

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Sustainability and healthcare

- HSO's use immense amounts of resources, particularly in the use of electricity and generate vast amounts of physical waste in delivering care to their patients
- A significant proportion of hospital waste is generated from the need for strict infection control including the use of single-use clinical equipment, energy intensive reprocessing methods, disposable linen, excessive packaging for medical items and materials contaminated by patient fluids or contact











There are choices in healthcare that can be made now to help reduce the environmental impact of the sector (Wemmers, 2020). A green and healthy hospital is one that actively supports population health by continuously reducing its environmental impact and mitigating any adverse effects on the population's illness burden, according to the group Health Care Without Harm (HCWH) (Campbell, 2023).













Quality Improvement of Hospitals in Egypt

The health system in Egypt has been dramatically changing recently. The Universal Health Insurance System Law by Act No. 2 was promulgated in 2018, which has led high attention to the quality and safety of hospitals among not only hospital staff but also general public in Egypt.



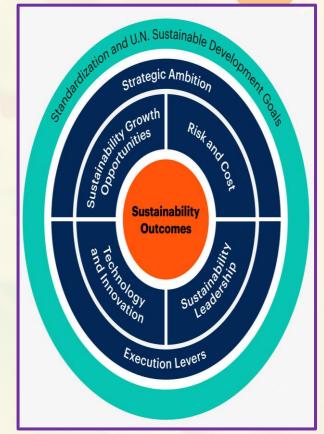




Why is a Sustainable Healthcare System is a vital issue?



A healthy population is essential for economic development. The poorest people on the planet tend to suffer most from the health effects from exposures to environmental hazards like air pollution and impure water. In turn, disease and disability related to polluted environments slows and blocks economic development.









Why is a Sustainable Healthcare System is a vital issue?

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development highlights the responsibility of every sector to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For health systems, this entails not only working towards health-related SDGs, but also making a contribution to the achievement of other SDGs.









أكواد الاستدامة ذات الصلة الدليل الإرشادي لتصميم المستشفيات والمنشآت الصحية الخضراء

• صادر بقرار وزير الإسكان والمرافق والمجتمعات العمرائية، رقم ١٠٨٧ لسنة ٢٠١٨، ويلتزم الدليل بالمعايير التصميمية للمستشفيات والمنشآت الصحية، والأكواد المتعلقة بسلامة تصميم المباني والمنشآت، وتتناول المرحلة الأولى من الدليل نظام تقييم المستشفيات الخضراء، والمرحلة الثانية تتناول كيفية تطبيق التصميم المستدام خلال المراحل المختلفة لإنشاء وتشغيل المبانى.



(V) الصحة:

الجهات المسؤولة: وزارة الصحة، وزارة التعليم العالي.

مؤشرات قياس الأداء

نوعية المشروعات والأنشطة ذات الأولوية في التمويل

- المستشفيات والوحدات الصحية الخضراء.
 - معالجة النفايات الصحية.
- البرامـج الصحيـة الوقائيـة (مكافحـة الحـشرات وناقـلات الأمـراض).
 - الحجر الصحي.
 - محطات المعالجة المركزية للنفايات الطبية.

- نسبة المستشفيات المنزودة بأجهنزة للتخلص الآمن من المخلفات الطبية من إجمالي عدد المستشفيات (تشمل المستشفيات التي يتم خدمتها من خلال محطات المعالجة المركزية للنفايات الطبية) (٪).
- معدل النمو السنوي في كمية النفايات الصحية التي تم التخلص منها بطرق آمنة (٪).
- معدل النمو السنوي في عدد المستشفيات والوحدات الصحية الخضراء (٪).





هيئة الاعتماد والرقابة الصحية تعلن عن أول شهادة تميز بيئي للمنشآت الصحية الخضراء والمستدامة

- 1. القيادة الفعالة والتخطيط لبيئة خضراء مستدامة لدعم ممارسات الاستدامة البيئية ونشر الوعي بالممارسات الصديقة للبيئة .
- 2. كفاءة استخدام الطاقة والتحول إلى الطاقة النظيفة والمتجددة وقياس الأحمال، والتحول إلى مصادر الطاقة النظيفة والمتجددة مثل الطاقة الشمسية وطاقة الرياح والبيو جاز والهيدروجين الأخضر.
- 2. الْاسُتَخدام الأمثل للموارد المائية بما يضمن استدامتها ووَفرة المياه النظيفة.
- 4. الْإدارة الْآمنة للمواد الكيميائية: المواد ذات التأثيرات الخطيرة على الصحة والبيئة مثل الزئبق الأحمر .
- 5. إدارة مخلفات الرعاية الصحية: تعزيز الممارسات السليمة لإدارة وتداول المخلفات الطبية، واستخدام التكنولوجيا في عملية المعالجة .
- 6. اتباع الممارسات السليمة في استخدام العداء الصحي والباع





- Improving the environmental sustainability of HSO's is an opportunity to improve the safety and quality of care, reduce lowvalue care, eliminate unwarranted variation in care, and reduce healthcare waste
- The Project for Quality Improvement of Hospitals in Egypt (EH-QIPS) requires HSO's to apply quality improvement systems that support and monitor the safe and sustainable use of IPC resources







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Using the 5 Rs to guide to good practice

 The fundamental principles of decreasing waste in health services are the same as those used at home; reduce, reuse, and recycle







 The addition of 2 extra Rs — rethink and research can improve Rethink the applicability of this approach to clinical practice



- 'The 5 Rs' approach reflects five sustainable themes which encapsulate a variety of practices aimed to help lower the carbon footprint of HSO's
- The 5 R's can be demonstrated through reducing the volume of waste, improving waste segregation, reusing certain items, recycling, rethinking outdated practices and low value care and dedicating time to research

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Back to the fundamentals

- To effectively mitigate and adapt to delivering sustainable healthcare, HSO's need to plan for foreseeable climatic events and focus on correctly implementing and educating staff on the fundamental principles of IPC
- Educating staff about the basics of hand hygiene and appropriate glove use are simple, practical ways that a fundamental principle of IPC can be used to support sustainable healthcare



When should you wear gloves?

Gloves on?

Gloves should always be worn when in contact with blood or body fluid, non-intact skin, mucous membranes or chemical hazards. Ensure your hands are thoroughly dry before putting on the gloves to reduce the risk of dermatitis.

Gloves off?

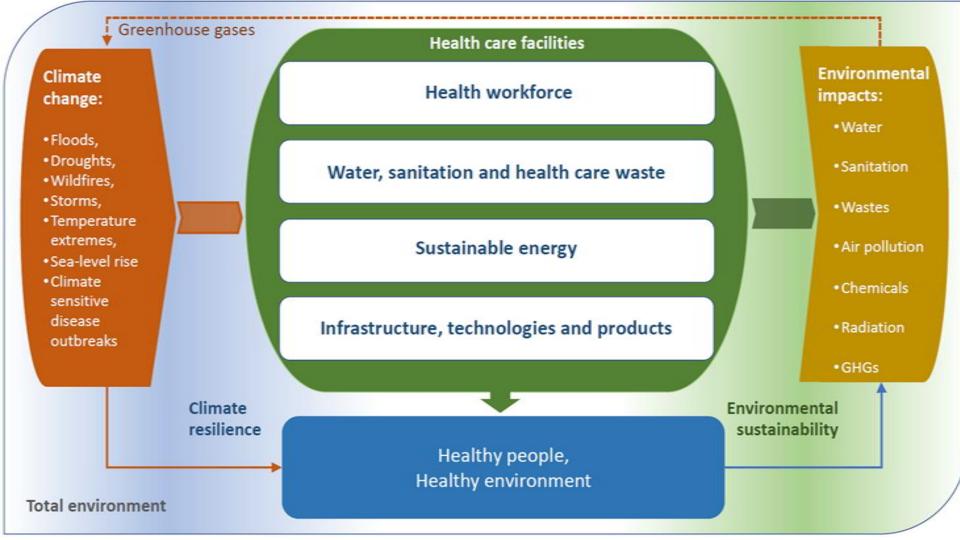
Both gloves should be removed and changed as soon as they are damaged, when no longer in contact with blood/body fluids/chemicals, and between care activities.

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MTI (Modern Technology & Information University)

Gloves do not replace the need to perform hand hygiene.







Home message





Change in Mindset

- Build a culture of sustainability in labs
- Rethink how things have always been done
- Healthier materials for colleagues



Collaboration

- Provide model for other labs throughtout the organization
- · Work with other functions
- Inspire customers



Resource Savings

- · Save energy and water
- Reduce waste
- · Reduce greenhouse gas emissions



Innovation

 Explore new processes, technologies, methods, and ideas

GLOBAL HEALTH EXCELLENCE



MULTIDISCIPLINARY

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