COM25-71588 Reducing the air flow in a chemotherapy production unit during a period of rest without compromising environmental parameters during the activity in an eco-responsible approach.

Introduction

- The healthcare sector in France: 49 millions tonnes of CO₂e per year, representing 8% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- <u>Different areas for improvement</u>: the use of medications, food, staff/patient transport, waste management, and infrastructure efficiency.

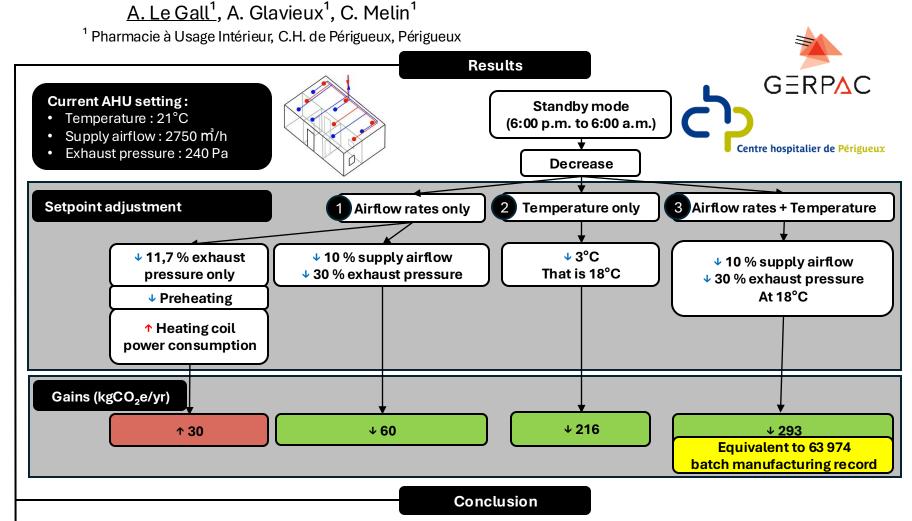
Objective: Reduce airflow and adjust temperature during rest periods, while complying with Good Preparation Practices.

Material

- Multifunction case TA465-P (TSI®)
- Hot-wire anemometer (articulated)
- Measuring cone
- Bioaerosol sampler MicroBio MB1 400 (Cantium Scientific®)
- Particle counter AeroTrak® 9350 (TSI®)
- Air handling unit (AHU SAUTER®)

Method

- Measurements over 2 weeks (in triplicate):
 airflow rates, temperature, relative humidity,
 differential pressures, particle and microbiological
 air counts.
- Rest phase: gradual reduction of supply airflow (m³/h), extraction pressure (Pa), temperature (°C).



- First study on airflow optimization in a chemotherapy compounding unit.
- **Reduction of airflow and temperature**: effective strategies to decrease GHG emissions, to be adapted according to the AHU design and the hospital's energy sources.
- Mandatory validation through performance qualification.
- Equipment rental cost to be anticipated: €2,700.
- **Lowering the temperature to 18 °C during rest periods** (5-Fluorouracil crystallizes at 15 °C): a simple, programmable, and most effective solution to reduce the carbon footprint, compatible with growth/decay kinetics and staff presence.