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# Current practices and expectations to reduce environmental impact of electrophysiology catheters: results from an EHRA/LIRYC European physician survey

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## Abstract

The healthcare sector accounts for nearly 5% of global greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and is a significant contributor to complex waste. Reducing the environmental impact of technology-heavy medical fields such as cardiac electrophysiology (EP) is a priority. The aim of this survey was to investigate the practice and expectations in European centres on EP catheters environmental sustainability. A 24-item online questionnaire on EP catheters sustainability was disseminated by the EHRA Scientific Initiatives Committee in collaboration with the Liryc Institute. A total of 278 physicians from 42 centres were polled; 62% were motivated to reduce the environmental impact of EP procedures. It was reported that 50% of mapping catheters and 53% of ablation catheters are usually discarded to medical waste, and only 20% and 14% of mapping and ablation catheters re-used. Yet, re-use of catheters was the most commonly cited potential sustainability solution (60% and 57% of physicians for mapping and ablation catheters, respectively). The majority of 69% currently discarded packaging. Reduced (42%) and reusable (39%) packaging also featured prominently as potential sustainable solutions. Lack of engagement from host institutions was the most commonly cited barrier to sustainable practices (59%). Complexity of the process and challenges to behavioral change were other commonly cited barriers (48% and 47%, respectively). The most commonly cited solutions towards more sustainable practices were regulatory changes (31%), education (19%), and product after-use recommendations (19%). In conclusion, EP physicians demonstrate high motivation towards sustainable practices. However, significant engagement and behavioural change, at local institution, regulatory and industry level is required before sustainable practices can be embedded into routine care.

## Keywords

Electrophysiology catheter • Environmental impact • Sustainability • Recycling • Reuse • Reprocessing • Circular economy • EHRA survey

## Introduction

While healthcare services are critical for human well-being, they are also major drivers of environmental damage. Healthcare accounts for

4.6% of the global greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs).<sup>1</sup> To put it in perspective, if healthcare was a country, it would be the fifth largest greenhouse gas emitter on the planet, with 71% of emissions coming from the product supply chains.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, healthcare is an important consumer of critical resources and generates large amounts

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## What's new?

- This is the first comprehensive survey on sustainability practices in electrophysiology.
- Close to two-thirds of participating physicians demonstrate motivation to sustainable practices.
- More than half of catheters and more than two-thirds of packaging are discarded directly after use in the polled centres.
- Close to two-thirds of physicians consider reusing as the most effective strategy to improve sustainability for mapping and ablation catheters.
- Regulatory changes, education, and specific recommendations from manufacturing companies were identified as the best enablers towards more sustainable practices.

of complicated waste.<sup>3</sup> Reducing the environmental impact of healthcare has emerged as an important challenge.<sup>4,5,6</sup>

Cardiac electrophysiology (EP) is a technology-heavy medical field involving a high proportion of single-use medical devices with very short lifetimes. In 2019, more than 1 million catheter ablation procedures were performed worldwide.<sup>7</sup> These procedures commonly require multiple mapping and ablation catheters, long sheaths and needles for transseptal access, which are typically only used for a few hours. Single-use translates into plastics, metals, rare metals, printed circuit boards, and microchips being discarded directly after the ablation procedure.

Electrophysiology is therefore predicted to contribute significantly to the overall environmental impact of healthcare, in terms of resource consumption, harmful emissions and complex waste generation. Reducing the environmental impact of EP is complex. One of the major constraints is a need to deliver high quality medical care and to guarantee safety for patients. These constraints have encouraged the prevailing single-use culture.

We aimed to investigate the current practice and expectations of European EP centres in terms of environmental sustainability, with a focus on EP catheters.

## Methods

An online questionnaire was prepared by the Scientific Initiatives Committee of the European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA) in collaboration with the Liryc Institute (Bordeaux, France). The questionnaire was disseminated through the EHRA Scientific Research Network members, national EP groups, and social media platforms (Twitter, LinkedIn and Facebook). A 24-item questionnaire polled European EP centres on EP catheters sustainability practices and expectations, between November 1st to November 30th 2021. The questionnaire was subdivided in three blocks:

- (1) Centre-based current practices regarding sustainability in EP
- (2) Analysis of motivation to reduce environmental impact
- (3) Analysis of expectations regarding sustainability

The full questionnaire is included in the [Supplemental methods](#) section.

## Statistical analysis

Data are expressed as numbers and percentages.  $\chi^2$  test analysis was used to analyze potential interactions between survey responses and characteristics of polled physicians.

## Results

### Survey participants

The survey was opened by 318 participants and 278 (87%) sent fully completed responses (42 countries; 76% male, average age 43 years). Eighty-seven percentage of participants were from public hospitals [atrial fibrillation (AF) procedure volume: 11% <100/year; 53% 100–500/year; 36% >500/year]. In terms of catheter use (including long-sheaths) for each AF ablation procedure, 34% used two catheters; 30% used three catheters and 16% used four catheters. The number of respondents in the European centres is reported in [Figure 1](#).

### Current sustainability practices

The results of the survey in relation to catheter management post-procedure are reported in [Figure 2](#). Mapping and ablation catheters were discarded post-procedure by 50 and 53% polled physicians, respectively. Partial catheter recycling (platinum from electrodes) was performed by 23 and 26% of polled physicians, respectively. Local sterilization of mapping and ablation catheters was used only by 12 and 9% of polled physicians, respectively. External reprocessing was used for only 8 and 5% mapping and ablation catheters, respectively. Catheter packaging was discarded in medical or general waste by 69% and recycled by 19% of respondents.

### Motivation to reduce environmental impact

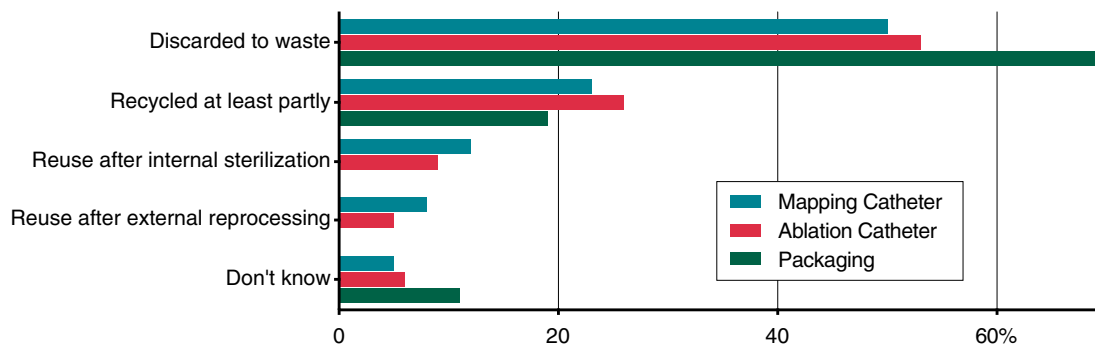
The results of the survey in relation to overall motivation to reduce environmental impact and the potential barriers to environmental efforts are reported in [Figure 3](#) and [Figure 4](#), respectively. Eighty-two percent of polled physicians were highly motivated in relation to environmental issues in their personal lives. Sixty-two percent were motivated in reducing the environmental impact of their EP practice in general. Sixty and Fifty percent of polled physicians indicated that they would select alternative mapping or ablation catheters to reduce their environmental impact, respectively, if catheter performance was preserved.

In terms of the barriers to reducing the environmental impact of EP centres, the most significant perceived barrier by polled physicians was a lack of engagement from the host institution (59%). Only 16% of centres had an executive in charge of environmental sustainability. Other potential barriers included complexity of sustainability processes (48%), difficulty in changing behaviours (47%), infectious risk (41%), lack of training/awareness (37%), and cost implications (33%).

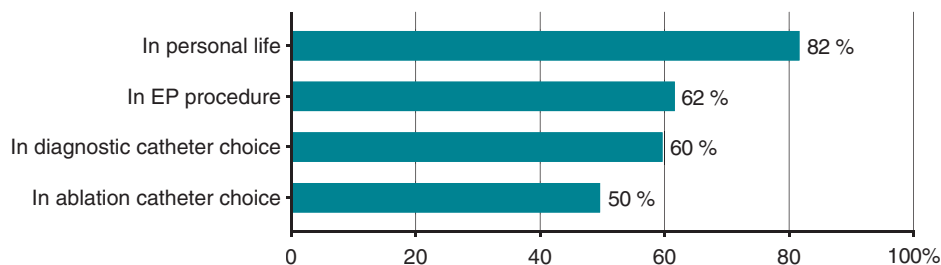
### Expectations regarding sustainability

Physicians' expectations regarding sustainability and potential enablers towards sustainable practices are reported in [Figure 5](#) and [Figure 6](#), respectively. In terms of the specific strategy for improving EP catheter sustainability, reuse of mapping and ablation catheters in their entirety was the most commonly cited solution (60 and 57% of





**Figure 2** Destination of mapping catheters, ablation catheters, and packaging after use (percentages indicating the items selected as priorities in 1st position).



**Figure 3** Motivation to reduce environmental impact (percentages are displaying the top two choices on a scale from 1 to 5).

currently discard EP catheters and packaging post-procedure, a practice in keeping with a typical linear economy model of 'take-make-dispose', rather than circular practices as illustrated in [Figure 7](#). This linear model is associated with multiple adverse environmental effects including natural resource consumption, carbon emissions, and waste generation.

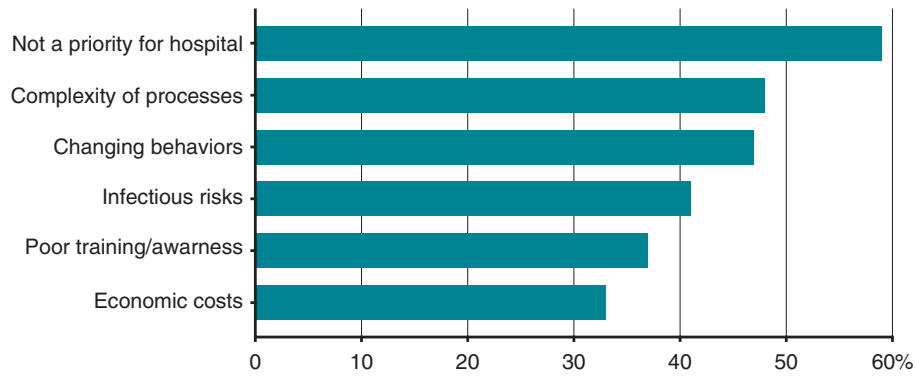
A majority of polled physicians support more circular practices involving catheter reuse, development of novel sustainable catheter designs, and reusable packaging. While physician engagement is critical, it is only part of the solution and current prevailing practices at the majority of centres do not favour sustainability. We identified barriers at multiple levels that need to be overcome before sustainable practices can be embedded into routine practice. For instance, lack of engagement from their institutions was cited as a major barrier by a significant proportion of physicians. The complexity of the sustainability processes was also identified as an important barrier. This barrier is particularly relevant for EP catheters, which by their nature are complex. Recycling of complex products is not a straightforward process. It requires specific expertise, detailed knowledge of product composition (which is not routinely available), as well as specific on-site recycling streams.<sup>9,10</sup>

In addition to barriers to recycling, for a number of European centres, major barriers to sustainable practices were identified at a policy-level. Specifically, routine reuse of catheters after sterilization or reprocessing is currently illegal in multiple European countries. In

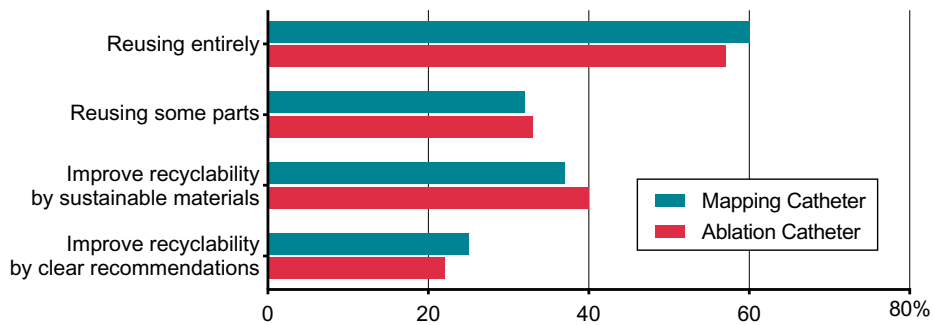
recent decades, policies against catheter recycling have largely been developed to mitigate against risk of infection. Interestingly, a potential risk of infection was cited as the fourth most common obstacle to environmental efforts in our survey. However, available evidence indicates that with appropriate oversight, standardization, and validation of practice, catheter reprocessing and reuse is feasible, safe, and cost effective.<sup>11–14</sup> Overall, our survey highlights the need for a review of national policies against catheter reusing as a priority, especially given the fact that reuse after reprocessing is authorized under the European Medical Devices Regulations (EU) 2017/745. To date clear visibility on whether each EU member states decided to allow reprocessing and further use of single-use devices or not under the MDR is missing.

Our survey demonstrates a global consensus in EP with a high level of engagement from physicians to promote more sustainable practices. Specifically, the majority of physicians support reuse of catheters, new sustainable catheters by design, reduced and reusable packaging. Based on previous studies, reusing mapping catheters is predicted to reduce by 50.4% the global warming impact compared to newly manufactured catheters.<sup>15</sup>

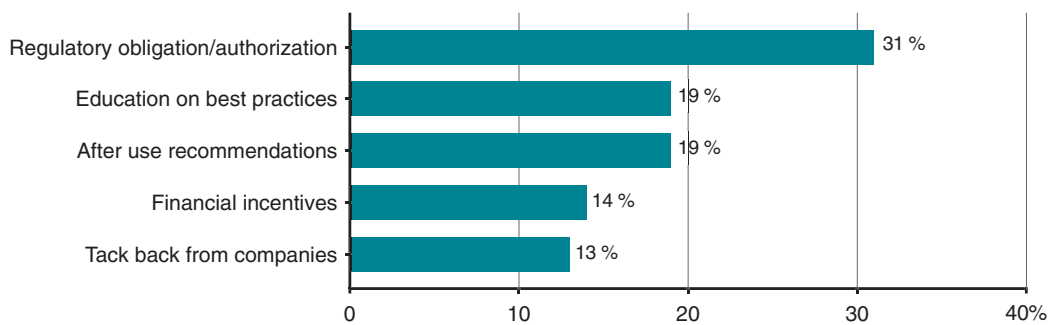
Reusing and recycling complex products to improve sustainability remains challenging and highlights the need for new paradigms with longer term perspectives.<sup>16</sup> A number of novel solutions to promote sustainability require collaborative working models between physicians, healthcare systems and industry.<sup>17</sup> Healthcare systems are



**Figure 4** Main perceived obstacles to environmental efforts. (Percentages of respondents selecting the item among the top three obstacles).



**Figure 5** Potential solutions for improving sustainability. (Percentages of respondents selecting a solution in 1st or 2nd position). In the left panel, percentages in red refer to mapping catheters, whereas those in black indicate refer to ablation catheters.

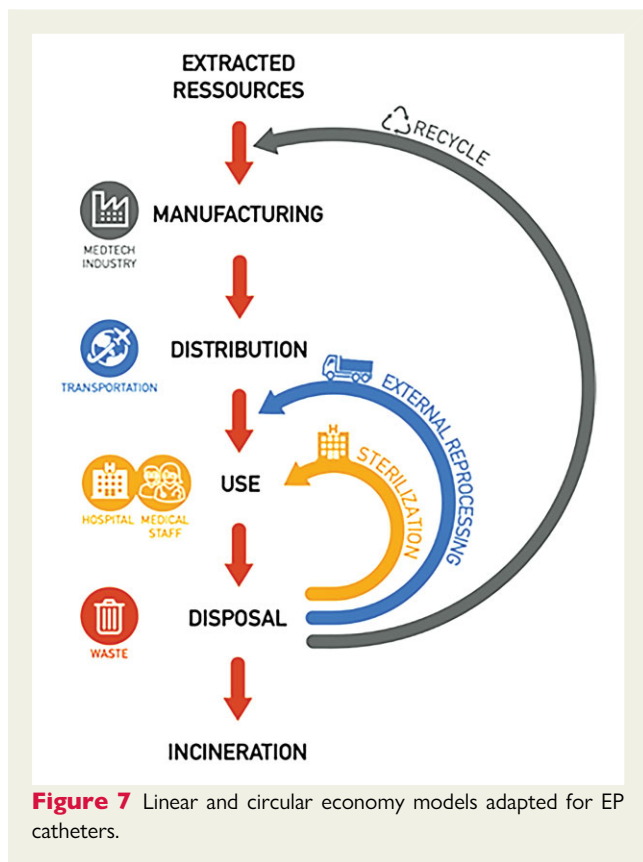


**Figure 6** Enablers towards more sustainable practice (percentages indicating the items selected as priorities in 1st position).

consistently searching for strategies to reduce costs while maintaining a high standard of care. There are a number of institutional-level innovative models of working that could promote sustainable practices and reduce cost burden.<sup>18</sup> Potential solutions include financial incentives for catheter reuse, development of pathways for catheter reprocessing and recycling, and institution-level, or indeed policy-level mandates to purchase catheters that lend themselves to sustainable practices.

Our findings underscore the importance of a collaborative approach with industry to develop innovative products and services to promote sustainable practices. Being a key component of the equation, industry will have to be a driving force. Our field needs collaborative initiatives with multiple stakeholders, including regulators, hospitals, industry, and physicians to facilitate development of novel reusable and recyclable catheters designs.<sup>19</sup> In addition, innovative





recycling techniques and novel circular business models such as payment per procedure, multi-use high quality catheters associated with take-back, and reprocessing services<sup>20</sup> are needed to promote sustainable practices.

## Limitations

The present survey has a certain number of limitations. First, the representation from France, Spain, Germany, and Poland was higher, which could have introduced some bias. Second, the laws differ between countries in relation to the ability to reuse catheters and these legal aspects could have influenced physicians' responses. Finally, surveys are in essence subjected to bias due to their non-compulsory nature.

## Conclusions

Electrophysiology healthcare professionals demonstrate motivation to adopt sustainable practices. However, significant engagement and behavioural change, at local institution, regulatory and industry level is required before sustainable practices can be embedded into routine care.

## Supplementary material

Supplementary material is available at *Europace* online.

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## Data availability

The data are available from the corresponding author on request.

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