



Actualités Néphrologiques Jean HAMBURGER 2024

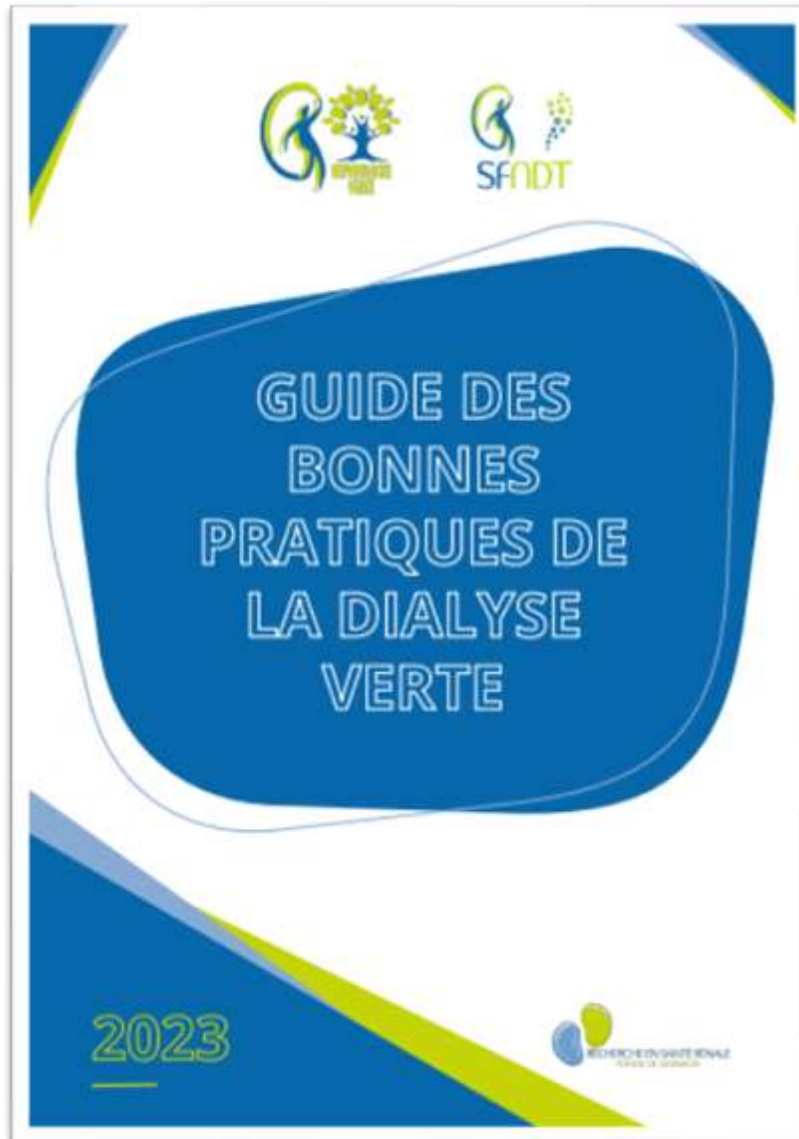
Dialyse verte: Du concept à la pratique **Green** Nephrology



Tarik SQALLI HOUSSAINI - Fès



Green Dialysis: From Concept to Practice

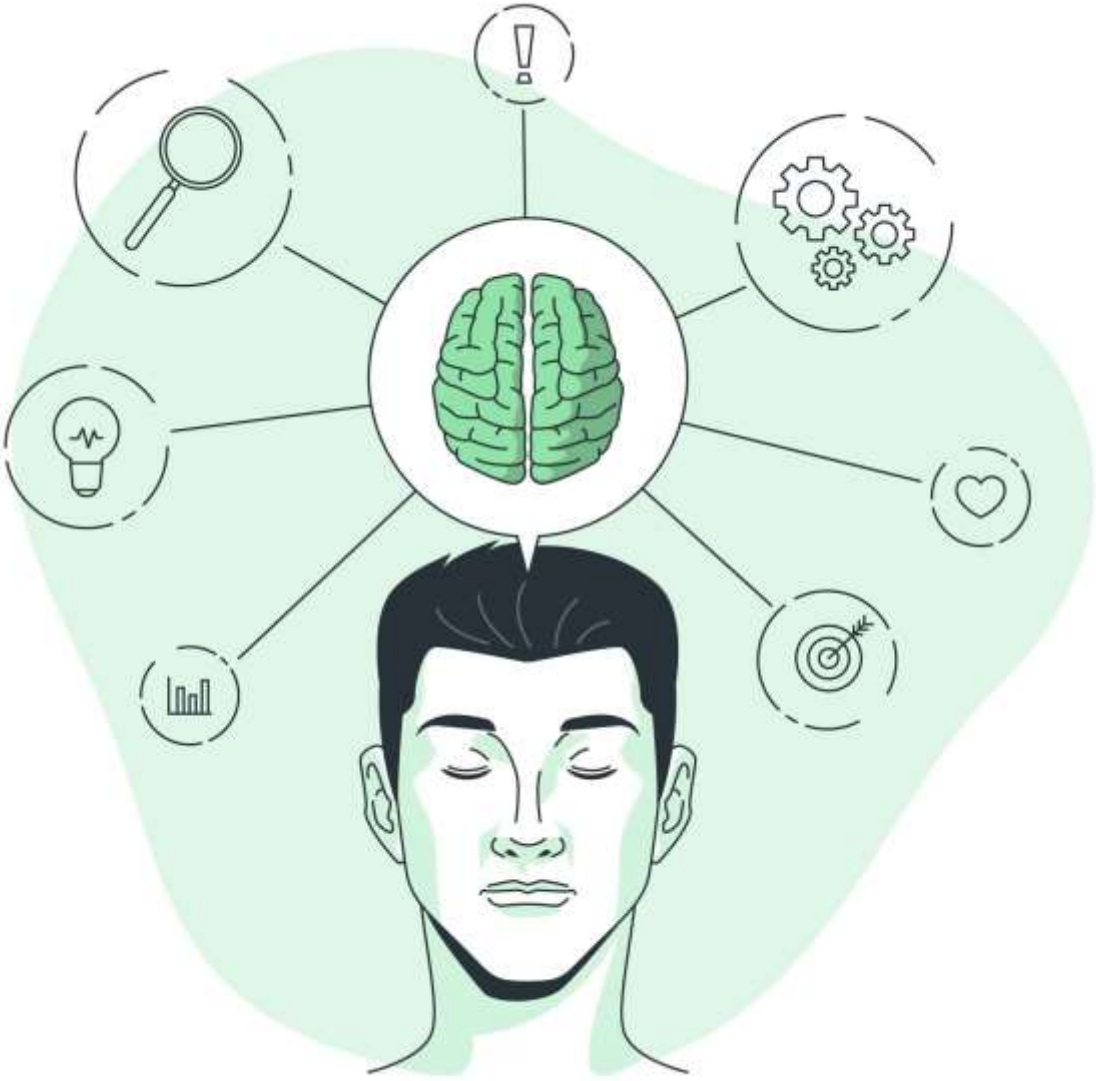


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Green Dialysis: From Concept to Practice



Reasons for the interest in green dialysis in Morocco?



Chronic hemodialysis in Morocco

40,000 dialysis patients → > 6 million dialysis sessions per year

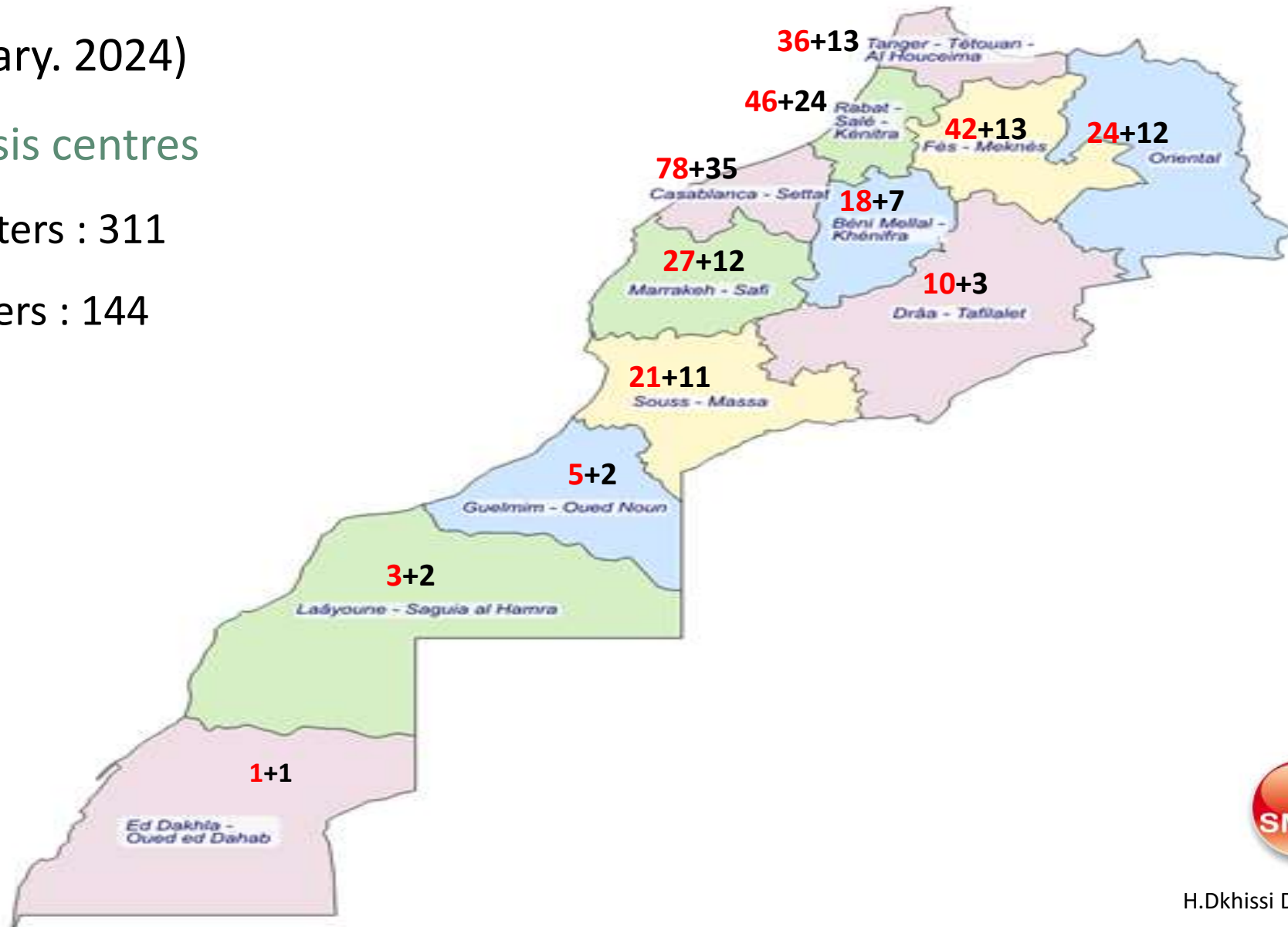


Chronic hemodialysis in Morocco

Morocco (January. 2024)

455 hemodialysis centres

- Private centers : 311
- Public centers : 144



Green Dialysis: From Concept to Practice





CENTRE for
SUSTAINABLE
HEALTHCARE

Green Nephrology



Know what you are doing = how to collect indicators?

- Measuring what you do is the only way to put in place relevant corrective measures. This applies to all human activities and applies to the field of environmental protection.



- In dialysis, 3 indicators are easily accessible and at the heart of sustainability concerns:
 - **electricity consumption** and the production of **healthcare-related waste**, each with a significant carbon footprint,
 - and **water consumption**, which has a low carbon footprint but is an essential and significant resource consumed, by HD in particular.

Know what you are doing = how to collect indicators?

Pourquoi X-MONITOR ?



Contrôlez votre salle de traitement d'eau à distance depuis votre téléphone ou ordinateur, où que vous soyez !



Profitez du Monitoring Intelligent pour être alerté en cas de problèmes dans la salle de traitement d'eau !



Suivez facilement les données de votre salle de traitement d'eau. L'historique, les analyses, la maintenance..



NOUS CONTACTER



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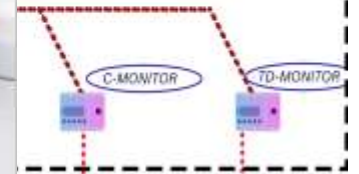


X-MONITOR

Traitement d'eau
sous **contrôle** !

MEVO

Traitement d'eau ARRIAD



Know what you are doing = Collect indicators

Consumption of water for haemodialysis in the centre			
Number of generators	Duration	Water Consumption	
		2*/d	3*/d
01 generator	1j/7	240L	360L
	6j/7	1440 L	2160L
	26d~1Month	6240L	9 360L
	12 Months	74 880L	112 320L
34 generators	6d/7	48 960L	73 440L
	26d~1Month	212 m ³	318 m ³
	12 Months	2 545m ³	3 818m³

Know what you are doing = Collect indicators

Parameters	Units	Concentrate	Water for irrigation (FAO*/WHO*)
pH	-	7.23	6.5-8.4
Conductivity	µS/cm	1899	300-700
Hardness	°F	0	-
Bicarbonate (TAC)	mg/L	0	91.5-518.5
Nitrate	mg/L	9.1	30
Ammonium	mg/L	0	-
Chlorides	mg/L	31.24	142-355
Sulfate	mg/L	1.22	250
Calcium	mg/L	0	-
Magnesium	mg/L	0	-
Germes revived at 22°C	CFU/ml	120	2-10 x 10 ⁴
Germes revived at 37°C	CFU/ml	110	2-10 x 10 ⁴

Assessment and classification of healthcare waste

Rejected material (1 session)	Weight (Kg/session)	Weight (Kg/100 sessions)	Category
Line + capillary	0.9	90	1
Tubing	0.024	2,4	1
Connection set	0.125	12,5	1
Saline 9%.	0.035	3,5	4
Two needles	0.025	2,5	1
Heparin syringe	0.02	1,2	1
Pair of disposable gloves	0.0108	1.08	4
Bicarbonate can	0.6	60	4
Acide can	0.4	40	4
Lines Cardboard (25 Units)	0,6	2,4	4
Dialyzers Cardboard (23 Units)	0,650	2,826	4
Tubular Cardboard (20 Units)	0,500	2,5	4
Dialysis sets (104 Units)	1,3	1,25	4
Box of serum bags (20 Units)	0,4	2	4
Box of red needles (50 Units)	0,150	0,3	4
Box of green needles (50 Units)	0,150	0,3	4
Heparin Box (6Units)	0 ,03	0,5	4
Disposable glove box (50 pairs)	0,06	0,12	4

Assessment and classification of healthcare waste

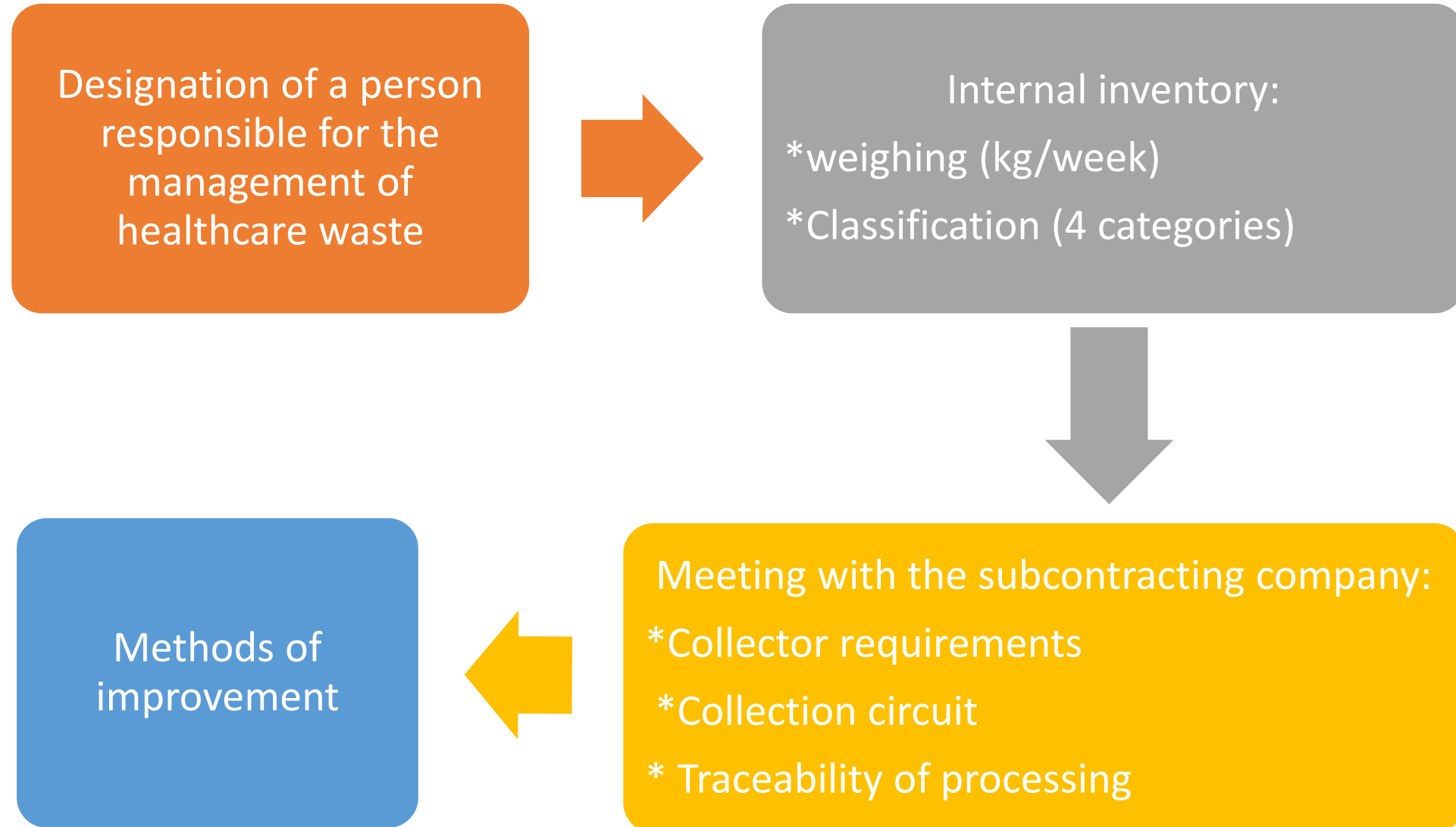
Table: Quantification of healthcare waste per 100 haemodialysis sessions.

<p>Total Waste/ 100 sessions</p> 	<p>Toutes catégories</p>	<p>225.4 Kg</p>
	<p>Category 1</p>	<p>108.6 Kg 48.2%</p>
	<p>Category 4</p>	<p>116.7 Kg 51.8%</p>

35,158.5 Kg of waste produced per year

10.44% of category 4 waste is in the form of packaging cartons

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY



IMPROVEMENT OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT

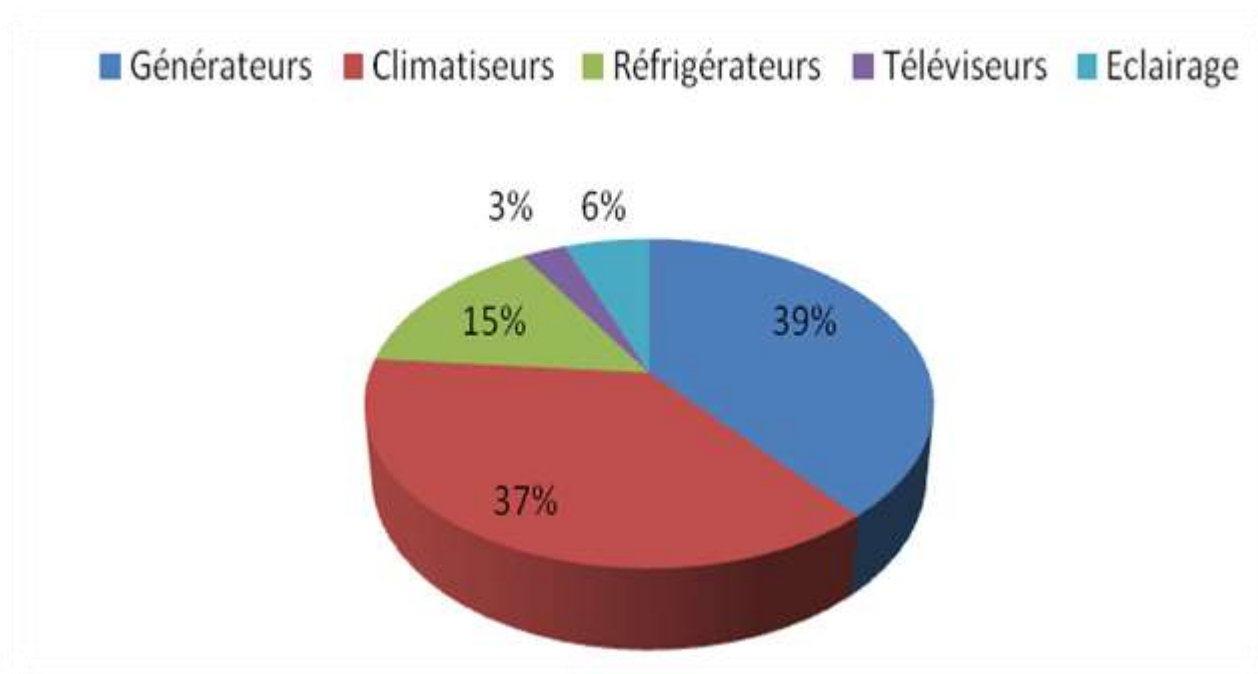
- Réduire la fréquence de changement de la membrane de l'osmoseur
- Réduire les désinfections par prévention de la formation de biofilm (huiles essentielles)
- Survie des générateurs ; 2^{ème} vie...

Système anti-calcaire électronique



ENERGY SAVING

- The annual electricity consumption of the center is 258,336 KW, dominated by dialysis generators and air conditioners



ENERGY SAVING



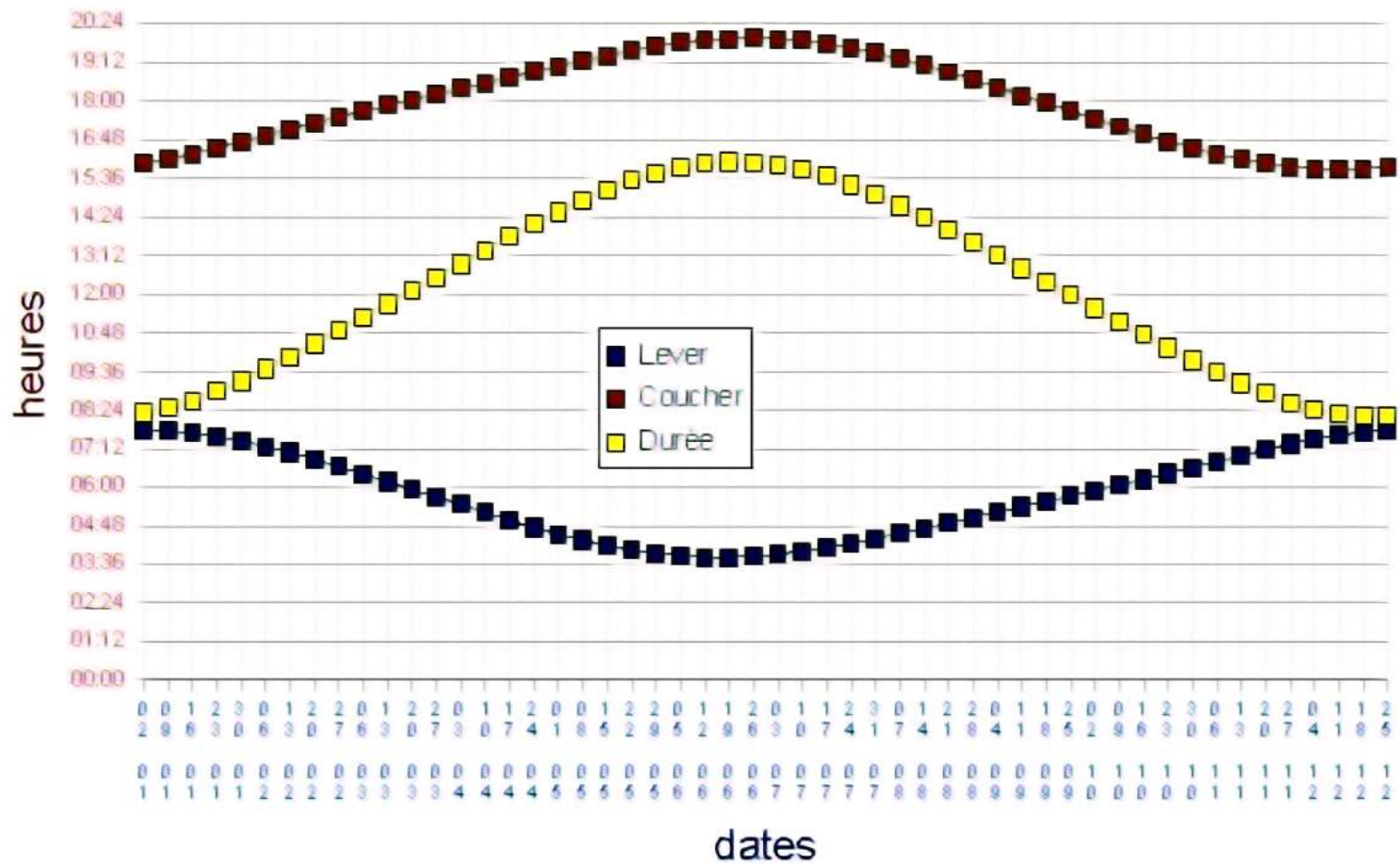
Pour une meilleure gestion de l'énergie, nous avons agi sur l'architecture du bâtiment au moment de la construction:

- implantation du centre sur un vide sanitaire avec la double cloison de ses enveloppes jouant un rôle d'isolant thermique.
- Puits creusé au sous-sol du centre: source de dilution du concentrât rejeté par la double osmose inverse.
- Salle de maintenance des générateurs, équipée de façon à permettre la réparation et le diagnostic d'une panne de générateurs loin des patients optimisant le bien être sonore et visuel des patients lors des séances de dialyse.
- lieu de stockage local des produits et matériaux consommables, réduisant les déplacements rapprochés des fournisseurs
- Implantation haute des fenêtres favorisant la lumière naturelle dans les salles
- installation d'un mur photovoltaïque monocristallin d'une surface de 50 m² à la façade du centre permettant une réduction (calculée) de 6% de notre consommation moyenne d'énergie et une contribution à l'auto production de l'énergie

ENERGY SAVING



ENERGY SAVING



ENERGY SAVING

Bilans et résultats principaux

	GlobHor kWh/m ²	DiffHor kWh/m ²	T_Amb °C	GlobInc kWh/m ²	GlobEff kWh/m ²	EArray kWh	E_User kWh	E_Solar kWh	E_Grid kWh	EFrGrid kWh
Janvier	90.3	31.44	9.93	138.6	137.5	3939	18600	3849	14.39	14751
Février	107.0	39.19	10.84	145.7	144.4	4112	16800	4006	25.54	12794
Mars	151.7	60.34	13.48	180.8	178.6	5021	18600	4896	25.17	13704
Avril	181.9	64.37	15.53	192.6	189.8	5282	18000	5127	46.61	12873
Mai	207.1	82.74	19.81	198.6	195.2	5368	18600	5254	2.66	13346
Juin	224.9	79.13	23.85	206.9	203.5	5495	18000	5378	-0.29	12622
Juillet	230.2	78.83	27.25	216.2	212.8	5658	18600	5538	-1.55	13062
Août	211.0	72.32	27.72	215.9	213.0	5639	18600	5519	-1.70	13081
Septembre	170.9	54.56	23.39	196.5	194.2	5226	18000	5097	17.70	12903
Octobre	136.3	43.90	20.17	177.9	176.2	4823	18600	4709	14.29	13891
Novembre	98.4	30.18	13.93	148.8	147.4	4154	18000	4067	4.42	13933
Décembre	86.4	27.55	10.99	141.4	140.3	4012	18600	3935	0.26	14665
Année	1896.2	664.57	18.12	2159.9	2132.9	58729	219000	57377	147.50	161623

GlobHor Irradiation globale horizontale

DiffHor Irradiation diffuse horizontale

T_Amb Température ambiante

GlobInc Global incident plan capteurs

GlobEff Global "effectif", corr. pour IAM et ombrages

EArray Energie effective sortie champ

E_User Energie fournie à l'utilisateur

E_Solar Energie du soleil

E_Grid Energie injectée dans le réseau

EFrGrid Energie du réseau

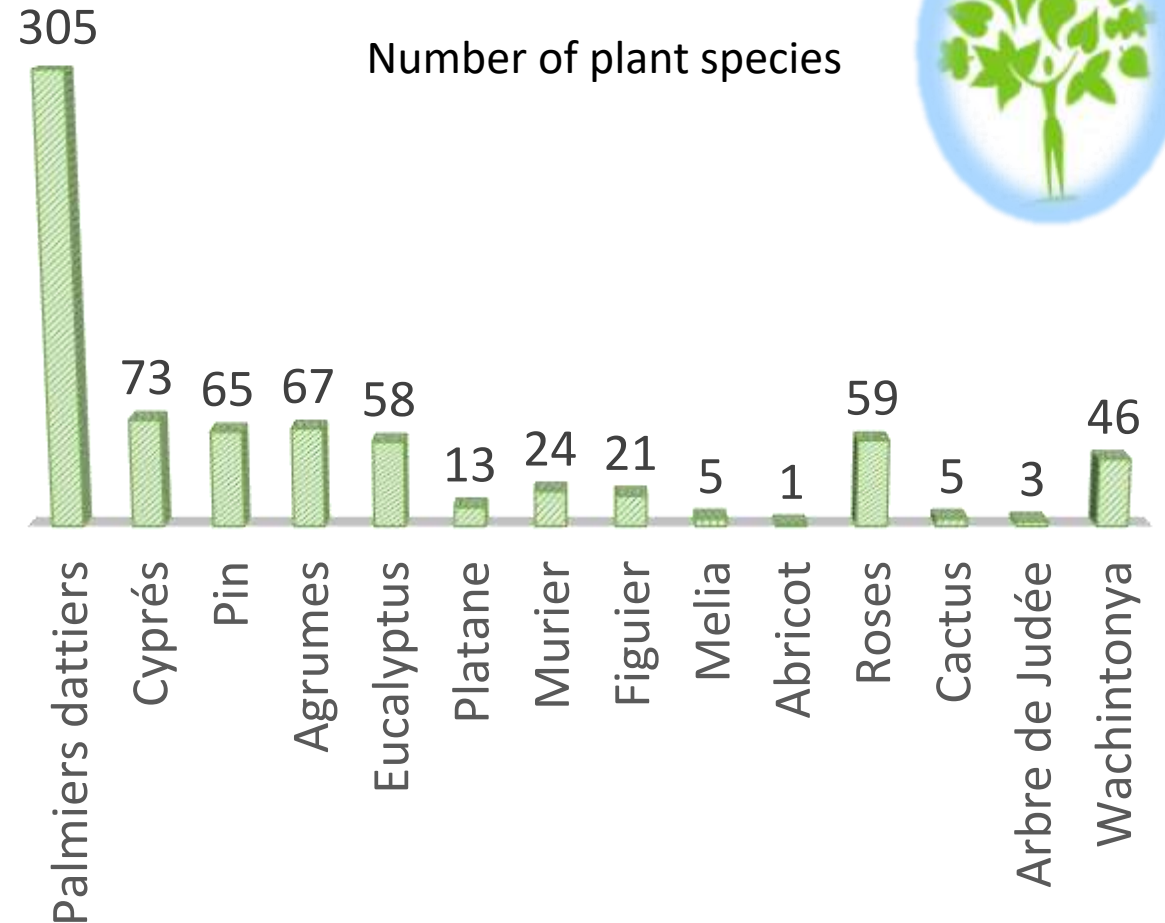
ENERGY SAVING

Résultats économiques détaillés (MAD)

An	Vente d'électricité	Capitaux propres	Coût exploit.	Dotati. amorti.	Bénéf. imposab.	Taxes	Bénéfice après impôt	Eco. autoconso	Bénéf. cumul.	% amorti
0	0	164208	0	0	0	0	0	0	-164208	0.0 %
1	170	0	10200	7390	0	0	-10030	68852	-105386	35.8 %
2	175	0	10710	7390	0	0	-10535	70918	-45002	72.6 %
3	181	0	11246	7390	0	0	-11065	73045	16978	110.3 %
4	186	0	11808	7390	0	0	-11622	75237	80593	149.1 %
5	192	0	12398	7390	0	0	-12207	77494	145880	188.8 %
6	197	0	13018	7390	0	0	-12821	79819	212878	229.6 %
7	203	0	13669	7390	0	0	-13466	82213	281625	271.5 %
8	209	0	14352	7390	0	0	-14143	84679	352162	314.5 %
9	216	0	15070	7390	0	0	-14854	87220	424527	358.5 %
10	222	0	15824	7390	0	0	-15601	89836	498762	403.7 %
11	229	0	16615	7390	0	0	-16386	92532	574908	450.1 %
12	236	0	17445	7390	0	0	-17210	95308	653006	497.7 %
13	243	0	18318	7390	0	0	-18075	98167	733097	546.4 %
14	250	0	19234	7390	0	0	-18984	101112	815225	596.5 %
15	258	0	20195	7390	0	0	-19938	104145	899433	647.7 %
16	265	0	21205	7390	0	0	-20940	107269	985762	700.3 %
17	273	0	22265	7390	0	0	-21992	110488	1074258	754.2 %
18	281	0	23379	7390	0	0	-23097	113802	1164963	809.4 %
19	290	0	24548	7390	0	0	-24258	117216	1257921	866.1 %
20	299	0	25775	7390	0	0	-25476	120733	1353178	924.1 %
Total	4575	164208	337273	147800	0	0	-332698	1850084	1353178	924.1 %

Improvement of green spaces

- Inventory of plant heritage: floristic richness, but low diversity.
- Because of their resistance and the little care they require, trees are the most dominant.
- The shrub stratum and plants: almost absent
- The dominance of the tree stratum gives, in places, a sad and monotonous appearance.



Actions for the restoration of the green spaces of the Al Ghassani Hospital

Plantes à introduire

Commentaires

Arbres

Arbres du Maroc : Arganier, Chêne vert, Thuya, Caroubier, Saule pleureur, Taxus, Pistachier de l'Atlas.

Introduction d'arbres autochtones du Maroc et ceux ayant une haute qualité ornementale.

Arbustes, lianes, rosiers

Laurier rose, Aubépine, Oléastre, Arbousier, Atriplex, Datura, Bambous, Poinsettia, Glycine, Jasmins.

Les rosiers méritent une attention particulière.

Graminée pérennes

Offrent pour certaines espèces des qualités écologiques et esthétiques évidentes.

Plante des haies

Haies

Les haies délimitent les contours des parcelles et améliorent le paysage tels : Grenadiers nains, lavandes, Romarin.

Fleurs de saison

Introductions des vivaces et d'annuelles herbacées : Pétunias, Pensées, Astéracées vivaces, Iris...

L'introduction de surfaces engazonnées, n'est pas compatible avec l'approche écologique adoptée. Toutefois, une espèce particulièrement résistante et moins gourmande en eau est envisagée (Chiendent).

The problem of water in dialysis

- HD water consumption is very important for this universal vital resource.
- This is an additional responsibility for nephrologists, with these goals: reduce, reuse and recycle.



Reduce



Reuse



Recycle

1- Have an economical water treatment

- It is fundamental = the most important lever for water saving.
- Survey on water treatment by the Green Nephrology group of the SFNDT:
 - 68 units replied → 1/3: water plants > 15 years old
 - Significant potential for water savings (if choice of latest generation water plants).
- Sizing of the water treatment room (example: CHU HII – Fez)

1- Have an economical water treatment



1- Have an economical water treatment

NOUVEAU

DILUTION D'UTILISATION : 1/45

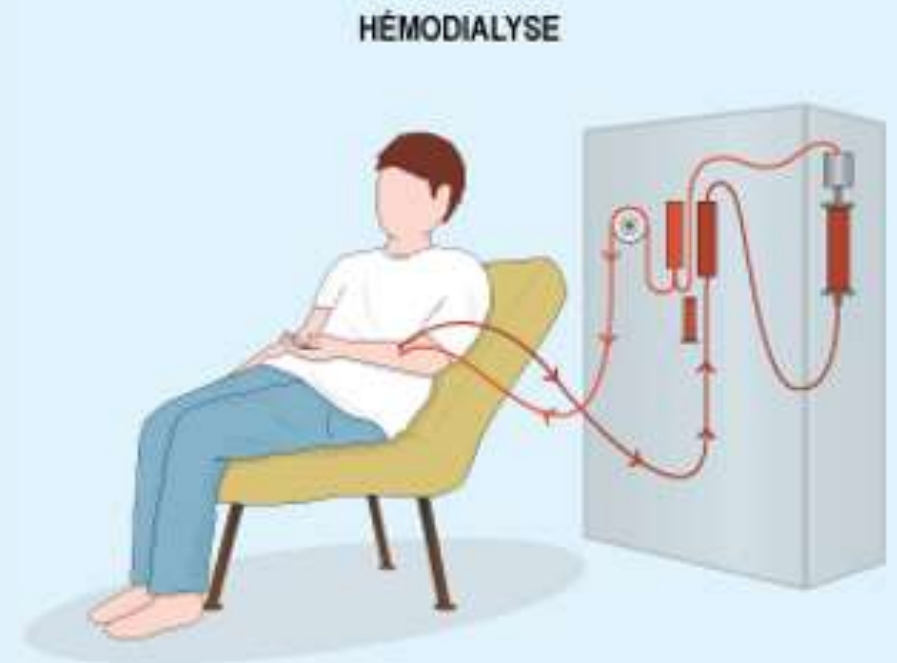
LA DIALYSE VERTE : UNE PIERRE A L'EDIFICE

Réf.	Na ⁺	K ⁺	Ca ⁺⁺	Mg ⁺⁺	Cl ⁻	CH ₃ COO ⁻	H ₂ O	Glucose
311	101	3	1,75	0,50	108,50	3	3	0
311G	101	3	1,75	0,50	108,50	3	3	5,55
312	101	3	1,50	0,50	108,00	3	3	0
312G	101	3	1,50	0,50	108,00	3	3	5,55
313	101	3	1,60	0,50	108,20	3	3	0
313G	101	3	1,60	0,50	108,20	3	3	5,55
314	101	3	1,25	0,50	107,50	3	3	0
314G	101	3	1,25	0,50	107,50	3	3	5,55
275 M	107	2,50	1,75	0,50	114	3	3	0
310	100	1,50	1,50	0,50	105,50	3,50	3,50	0

2- Reconsider the role of other modalities

- In standard HD (3x 4 h/week; Dialysate 500 mL/min) :
360 L of dialysate/week/patient.
- With a latest-generation water plant, the amount of water needed to produce the 120 L of ultrapure water needed to make the dialysate per session is about three times the volume of the dialysate, or 360 L

→ **1,080 L of water/week/patient.**



2- Reconsider the role of other modalities (PD)



- PD is a dialysis technique that consumes less water if we refer to the amount of dialysate needed for a weekly treatment.
- In CAPD, on a basis of 6-8 L per day, the amount of dialysate consumed is 42-48 L/week.
- If the same factor of 3 is applied as in HD for the manufacture of dialysate bags, DP treatment consumes **126-144 L of water per week/patient.**

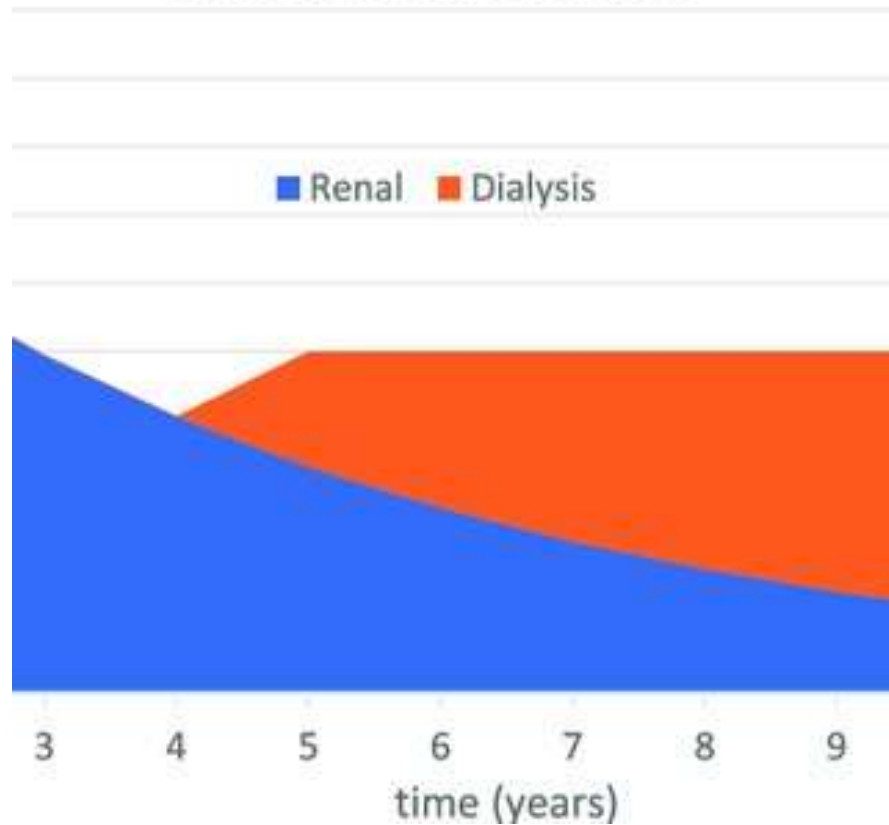
2- Reconsider the role of other modalities (PD)

- DP dialysate plastic bags require a lot of water to manufacture (180 L/kg).
- The HD session also generates at least 3 kg of plastic waste per week (lines and dialyzers) in an amount almost equivalent to the PD bags (3.25 kg per week).
- As a result, PD is significantly more economical than HD in terms of water consumption.



2- Reconsider the role of other modalities

Incremental dialysis



3- Reducing the flow rate of dialysate in haemodialysis – how far can we go?

- Since the 1960s: dialysate rate most often prescribed at 500 mL/min
- Last decade: emergence of the reduction of the dialysate flow rate to meet environmental and economic expectations and thanks to the arrival of generators capable of adapting the dialysate flow rate to the effective blood flow, called "**auto-flow**" (AF).
- The higher the prescribed dialysate rate, the greater the volume of dialysate consumed.

Maduell F, Ojeda R, Arias-Guillen M, Fontserre N, Vera M, Masso E, Gomez M, Rodas L, Bazan G, Jimenez-Hernandez M et al: Optimization of dialysate flow in on-line hemodiafiltration. *Nefrologia* 2015, 35(5):473-478.

Ahrenholz P, Winkler RE, Zendeher-Zartochti D: The Role of the Dialysate Flow Rate in Haemodialysis. In: IntechOpen. edn. Edited by Suzuki H; 2015.

3- Reducing the flow rate of dialysate in haemodialysis – how far can we go?

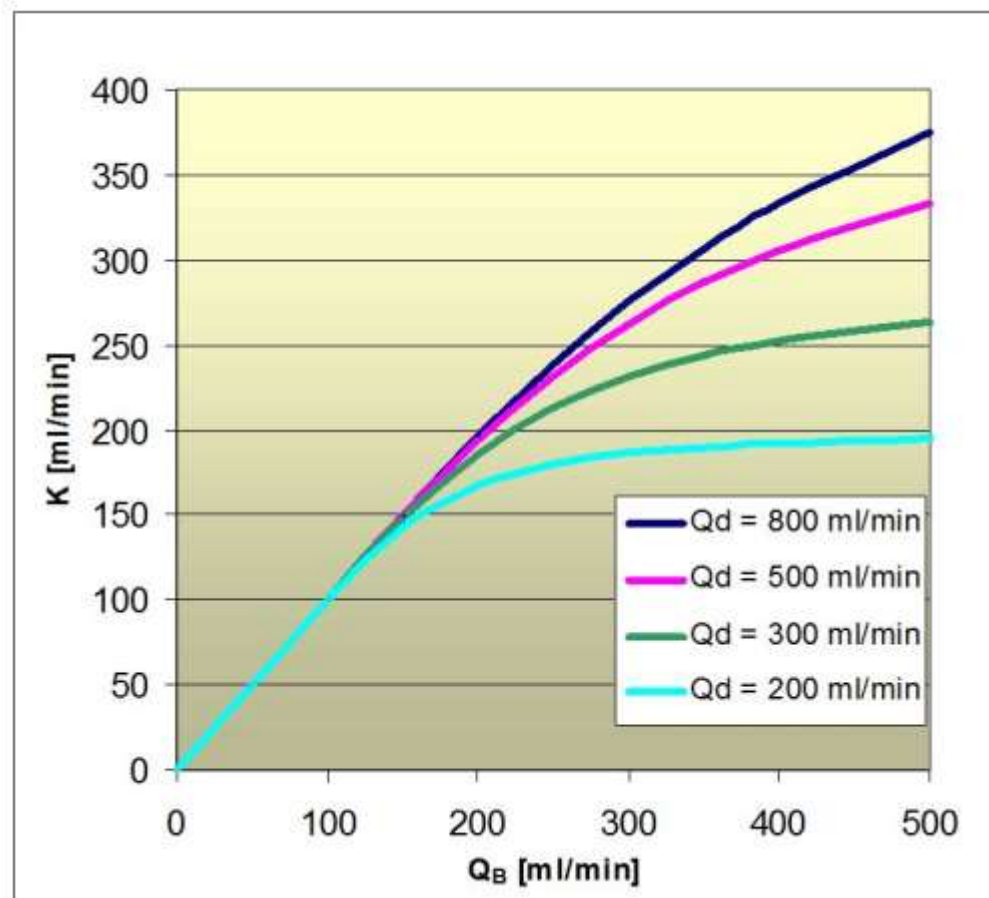
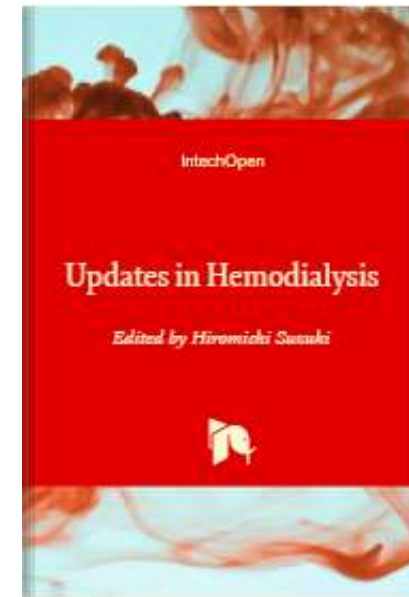


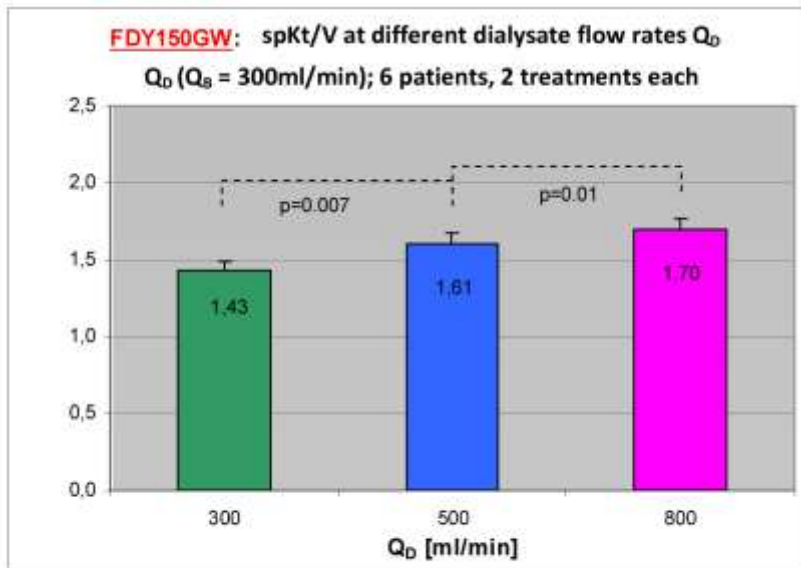
Figure 1.

Dependence of clearance K on the flow rates of blood Q_B and dialysate Q_D ($KoA=1000$ ml/min)



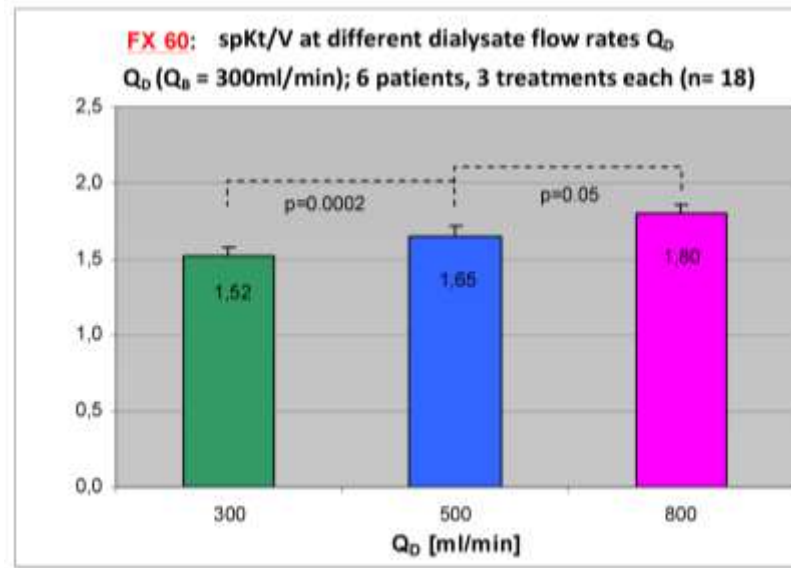
3- Reducing the flow rate of dialysate in haemodialysis – how far can we go?

$Q_B=300$ ml/min



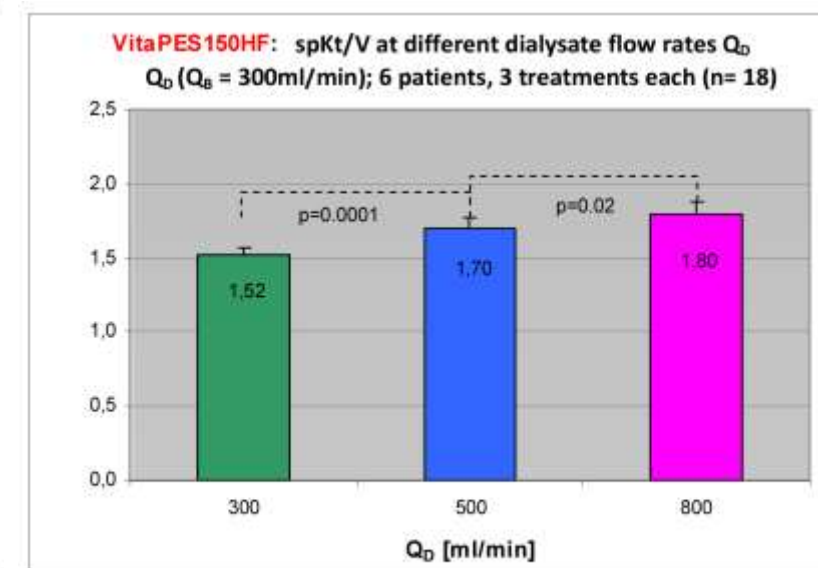
(a)

$Q_B=300$ ml/min



(b)

$Q_B=300$ ml/min



(c)

(a): Dialysate flow rate dependence of the spKt/V value in dialyser FDY150GW (b): Dialysate flow rate dependence of the spKt/V value in dialyser FX60 (c): Dialysate flow rate dependence of the spKt/V value in dialyser VitaPES150HF

3- Reducing the flow rate of dialysate in haemodialysis – how far can we go?

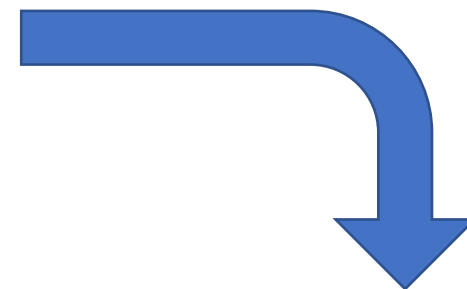
Therapeutic Apheresis and Dialysis



A Model to Predict Optimal Dialysate Flow

Ahmed Alayoud ✉, Mohammed Benyahia, Dina Montassir, Amine Hamzi, Yassir Zajjari, Abdelali Bahadi, Driss El Kabbaj, Omar Maoujoud, Taoufik Aatif, Kawtar Hassani, Zouhir Qualim

First published: 02 February 2012 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1744-9987.2011.01040.x> | Citations: 12



**Predict an appropriated AutoFlow
factor**

(AF factor = Ratio Qd/Qb)

“The use of the AF function leads to a significant saving of dialysate fluid”.

	Qd with AF	Qd 500	Qd 700
K.th (mL/min)	221 ± 22	224 ± 20 NS	224 ± 24 NS
K.ocm (mL/min)	200 ± 18	202 ± 16 NS	205 ± 18*
Kt.ocm (L)	50.3 ± 6	50.8 ± 6 NS	51.3 ± 6*
Kt/Vw.ocm	1.49 ± 0.15	1.50 ± 0.16 NS	1.52 ± 0.16*
Patients with (Kt/Vw.ocm) > 1.2	100%	100% NS	100% NS

*Significant ($P < 0.05$). Comparison for Qd of AutoFlow (AF) versus 500 mL/min, and for Qd of AF versus 700 mL/min. NS, Not significant ($P > 0.05$).

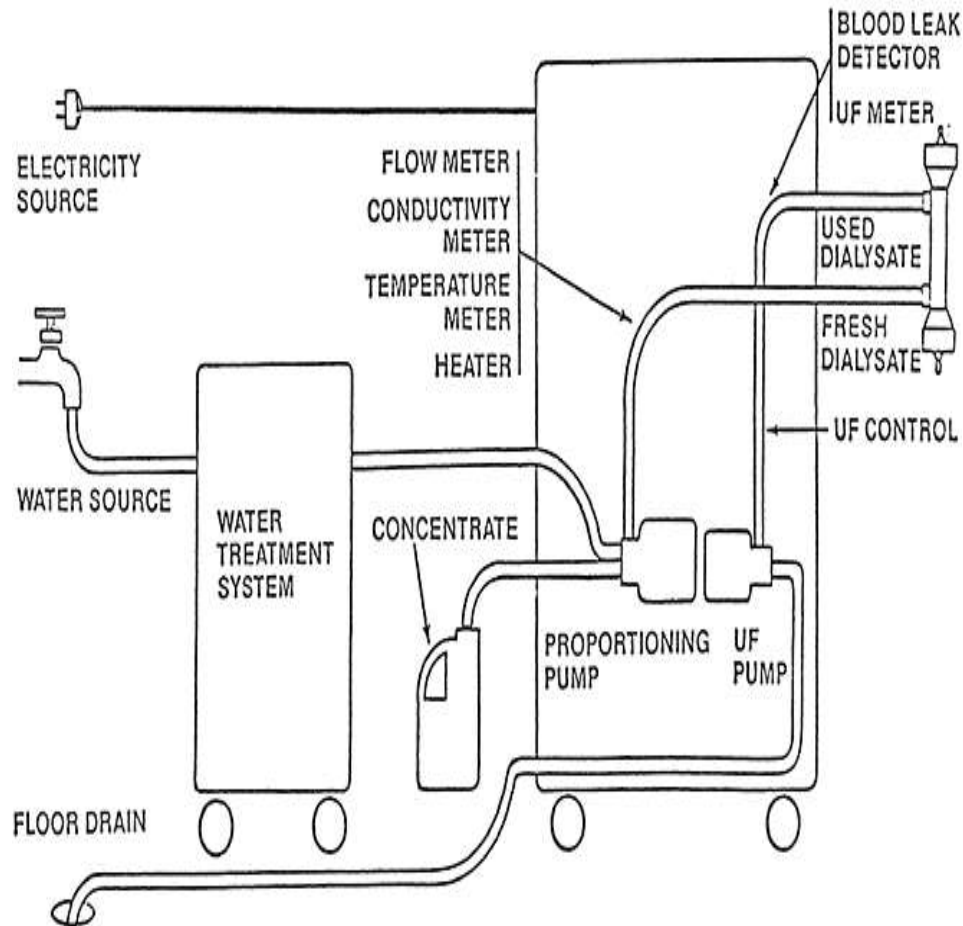
4- Regenerating the dialysate online: "Back to the future?"



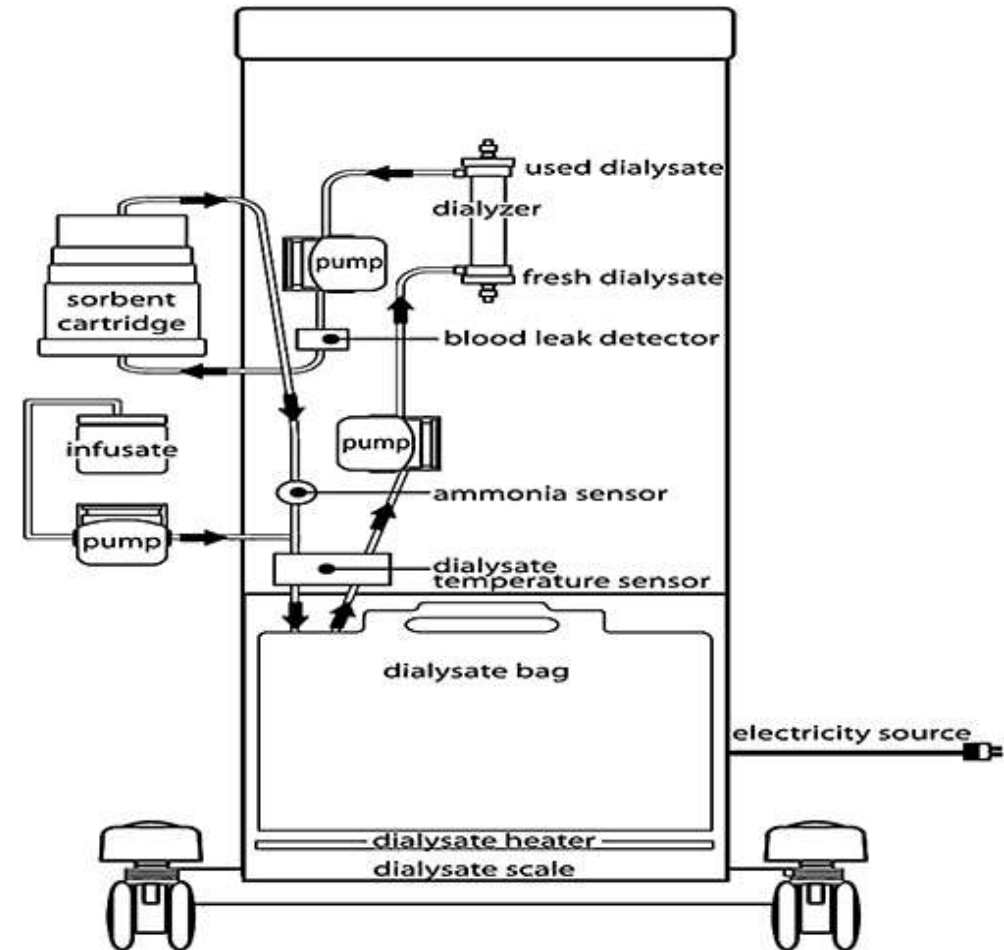
The URS SorbSystem (REDY) Dialysis Machine, with Sorb Column (middle, top) and 6 L dialysate reservoir (1979)

4- Regenerating the dialysate online: "Back to the future?"

SINGLE PASS DIALYSIS



SORBENT DIALYSIS



4- Regenerating the dialysate online: "Back to the future?"

- Dialysate regeneration is currently used in "portable dialysis" models:
 - WAK (Wearable Artificial Kidney) in HD
 - AWAK (Automated Wearable Artificial Kidney) in DP.
- The technical possibilities are significant, even if their application on the scale of dialysis will require significant investments in R&D.

Gura V, Rivara MB, Bieber S, Munshi R, Smith NC, Linke L, Kundzins J, Beizai M, Ezon C, Kessler L et al: A wearable artificial kidney for patients with end-stage renal disease. JCI Insight 2016, 1(8).

Htay H, Gow SK, Jayaballa M, Oei EL, Chan CM, Wu SY, Foo MW: Preliminary safety study of the Automated Wearable Artificial Kidney (AWAK) in Peritoneal Dialysis patients. Perit Dial Int 2022, 42(4):394-402.

Regenerating Dialysate Online

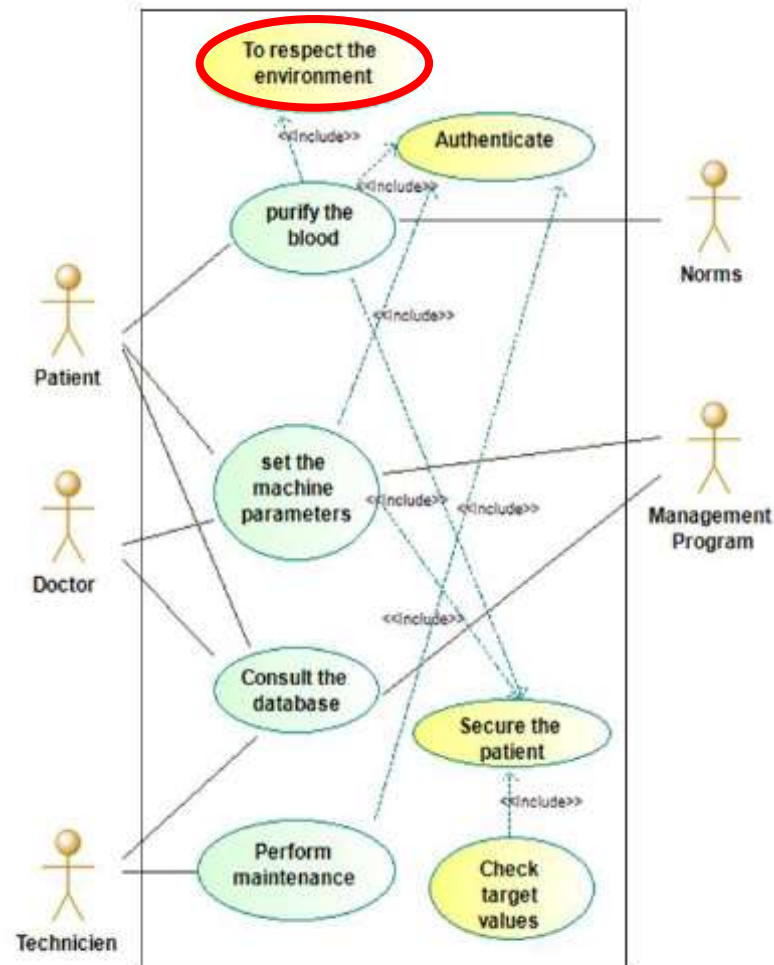
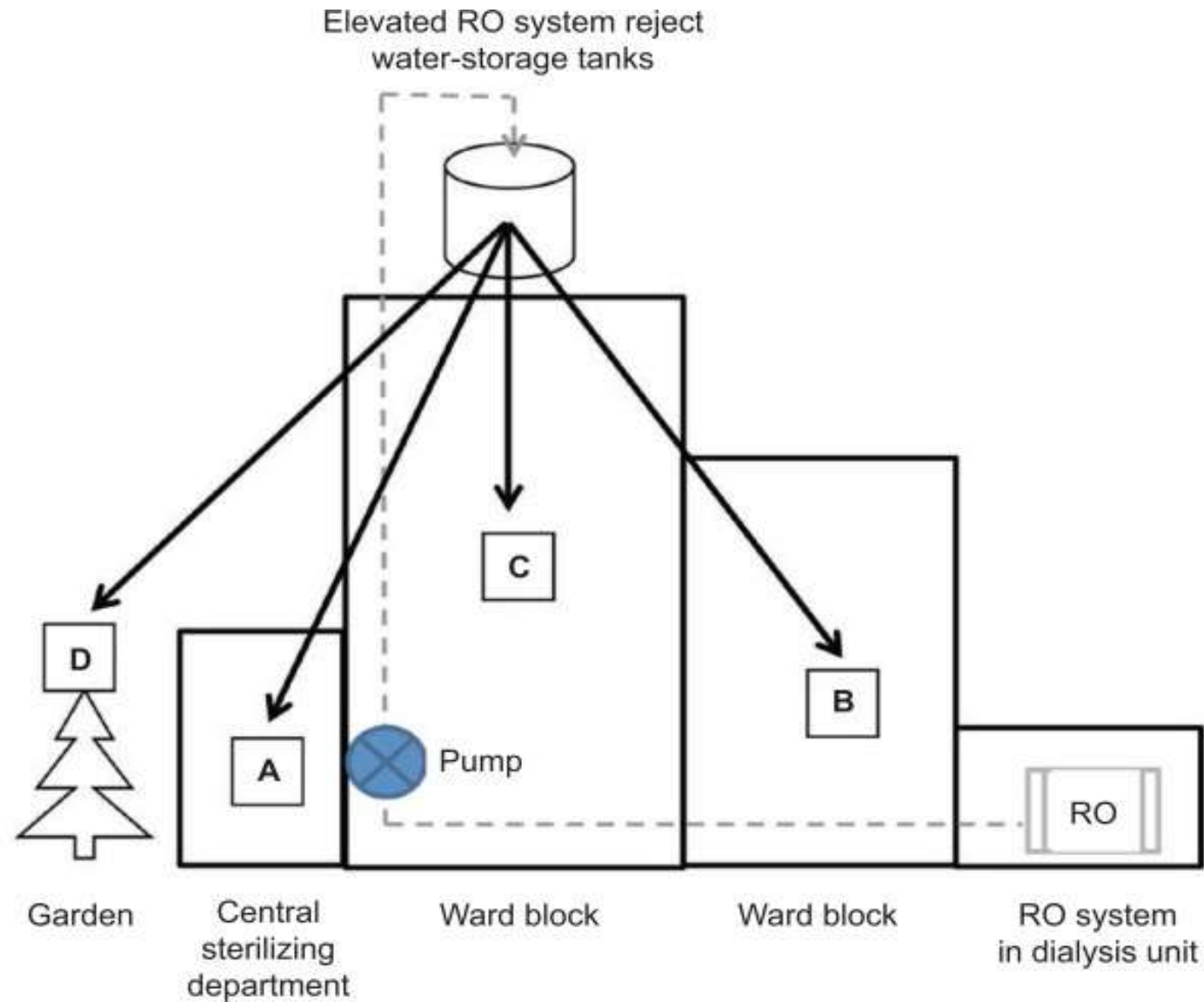


Figure 11: MorWAK Use case diagram

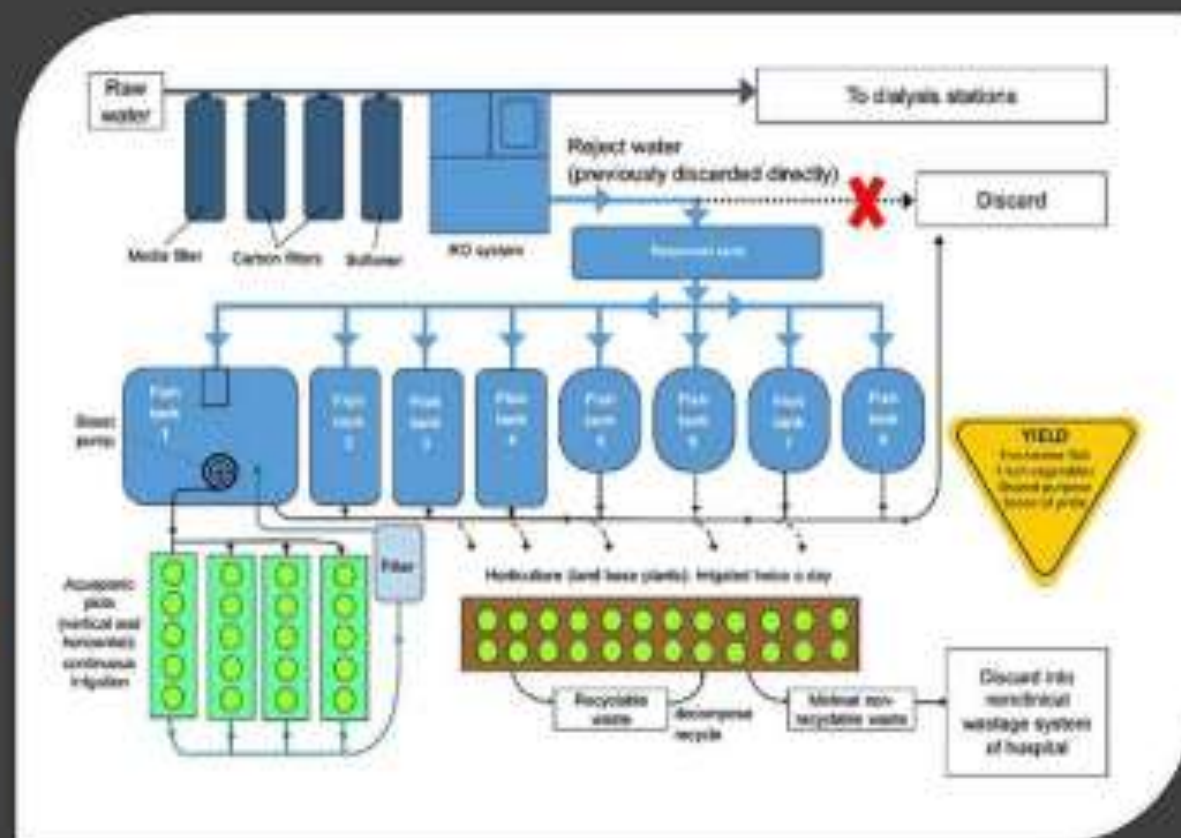


5- Reuse water from osmosis discharge





Reuse of Dialysis Reverse Osmosis Reject Water for Aquaponics & Horticulture



- ✓ Reduce carbon footprint
- ✓ Reduce water wastage
- ✓ Sustainable food source: fresh organic fish and vegetables
- ✓ Income generation
- ✓ Sense of pride and joy among staff & patients



5- Reuse water from osmosis discharge






membranes



Article

Electrodialysis Can Lower the Environmental Impact of Hemodialysis

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² Laboratory of Epidemiology and Research in Health Sciences (ERESS), Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah University, Fez 30050, Morocco; tarik.sqalli@usmba.ac.ma

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⁶ Department of Nephrology, University Hospital Hassan II, Fez 30050, Morocco

* Correspondence: cecile.legallais@utc.fr

5- Reuse water from osmosis discharge

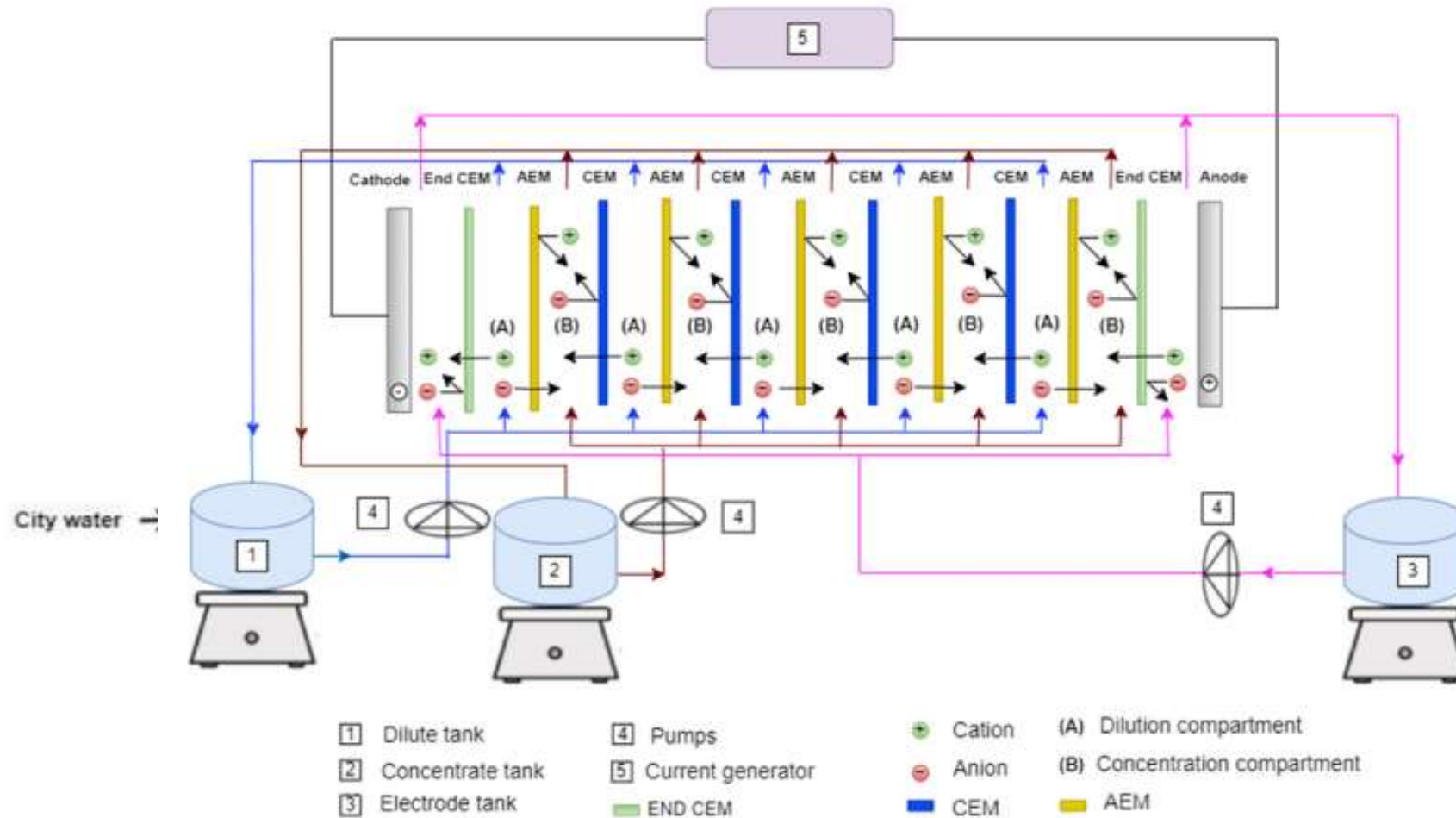


Figure 2. Schematic of the ED system: batch recirculation mode.

5- Reuse water from osmosis discharge



6- Reuse used dialysate

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Recycling Wastewater After Hemodialysis: An Environmental Analysis for Alternative Water Sources in Arid Regions

Faissal Tarrass, MD,¹ Meryem Benjelloun, MD,¹ and Omar Benjelloun, MD²

Water is a vital aspect of hemodialysis. During the procedure, large volumes of water are used to prepare dialysate and clean and reprocess machines. This report evaluates the technical and economic feasibility of recycling hemodialysis wastewater for irrigation uses, such as watering gardens and landscape plantings. Water characteristics, possible recycling methods, and production costs of treated water are discussed in terms of the quality of the generated wastewater. A cost-benefit analysis is also performed through comparison of intended cost with that of seawater desalination, which is widely used in irrigation.

Am J Kidney Dis 52:154-158. © 2008 by the National Kidney Foundation, Inc.

INDEX WORDS: Hemodialysis; environment; wastewater; water quality; recycling; membrane technology; pricing.

6- Reuse used dialysate

Item	Nanofiltration	Reverse Osmosis
Equipment (US \$)	16,500	18,000
Operation and maintenance		
Energy/working h (US \$)	0.0946	0.129
Labor/y (US \$)	14,400	15,600
Membrane replacement/y (US \$)	1,050	900
Cleaning chemicals/wk (US \$)	0.90	—
Repair and maintenance/y (US \$)	175	220
Total costs/y (US \$)	3,253	3,423
Cost of production (US \$/m ³)	0.70	0.74

Estimation of Costs for Wastewater Recycling Calculated Based on 288 Working Days per Year and 20 Working Hours per Day

6- Reuse used dialysate

Review

Towards zero liquid discharge in hemodialysis. Possible issues

Faissal Tarrass*, Omar Benjelloun, Meryem Benjelloun

Center of Hemodialysis 2 Mars, Casablanca, Morocco

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Water conservation

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Reject reverse osmosis water

Spent dialysis effluent

Dialysate fluid regeneration

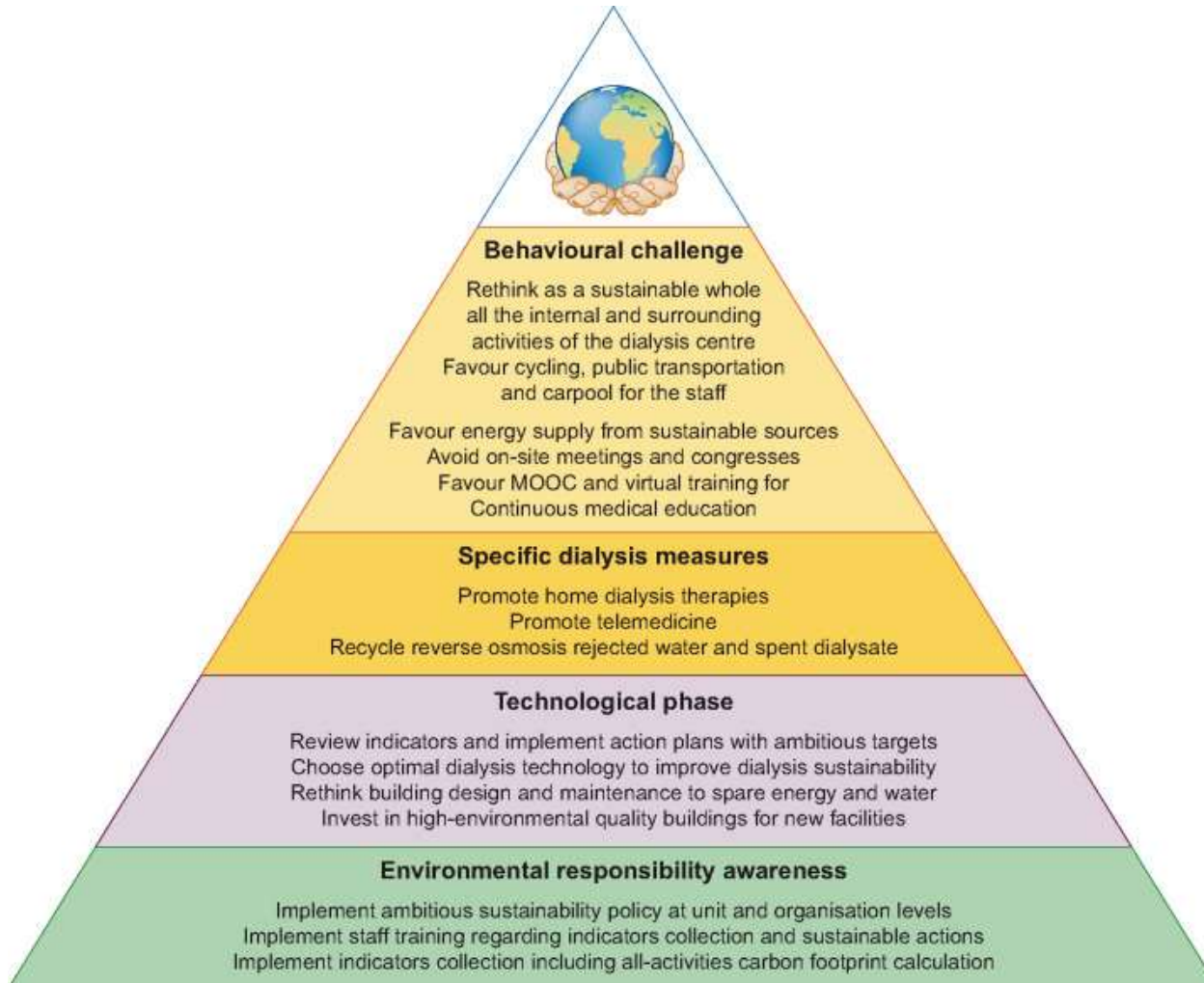
Zero discharge

ABSTRACT

Scarcity of water and energy, and legal requirements for discharge of waste and wastewater are forcing hemodialysis facilities to change their approach to a more integrated concept of connecting the residual output (in terms of waste, wastewater and energy loss) to the input (in terms of water and energy). Zero liquid discharge is an expanding water treatment philosophy in which hemodialysis wastewater is purified and recycled, leaving little to no effluent remaining when the process is complete, thereby saving money and being beneficial to the environment. This article explores the possible ways to treat hemodialysis wastewater, thus achieving ZLD conditions.

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Dialysis and the carbon footprint



= 11 500 flights



Bendine G et al. Haemodialysis therapy and sustainable growth: a corporate experience in France. *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 2020, 35(12):2154-2160.

Comparison of studies on the assessment of the carbon footprint of hemodialysis

Référence	Pays, Année	Caractéristiques de la structure	Émissions patients/an (t CO ₂ e)	Trois principaux postes d'émission : % du total
Connor et al.	Angleterre, 2008	Unité de dialyse de l'hôpital de Dorset 225 patients en HD et 54 patients en DP	7,1	Achats de biens et services ^a : 46,7 %; Transport patients et personnels : 25,8 %; Électricité et chauffage : 14,2 %
Lim et al.	Australie, 2011	Unité de dialyse satellite de la banlieue de Victoria 12 patients en HD (3 séances de 4 h par semaine)	10,2	Consommables, dispositifs médicaux : 59 %; Électricité et chauffage : 18,6 %; Transport patients et personnels : 8,8 %
Mtioui et al.	Maroc, 2019	Unité de dialyse du CHU de Casablanca 80 patients en HD (3 x 4 h par semaine)	5,1	Électricité : 28 %; Achats de biens et services ^b : 27 %; Transport patients et personnels : 22 %
Sehgal et al. ^c	États-Unis, 2020	15 centres en Ohio 13 965 séances d'HD par centre (3,8 h en moyenne/séance)	8,6^d	Électricité et gaz naturel : 42,6 %; Transports patients et personnels : 28,3 %; Gestion des déchets : 17,6 %
Costelloe	Angleterre, 2022	Unité de dialyse de l'hôpital de Newcastle	3,1	Énergie : 31,5 %; Transport des patients : 27,2 %

a Médicaments, dispositifs/consommables médicaux, examens complémentaires, papeterie, restauration et aliments, blanchisserie, construction, informatique, eau, buanderie.

b Médicaments, dispositifs/consommables médicaux, papeterie, fourniture de bureau, service de maintenance.

c L'étude utilise une méthodologie basée sur l'analyse en cycle de vie.

d En considérant que chaque patient bénéficie en moyenne de 156 séances annuellement (3 séances hebdomadaires).

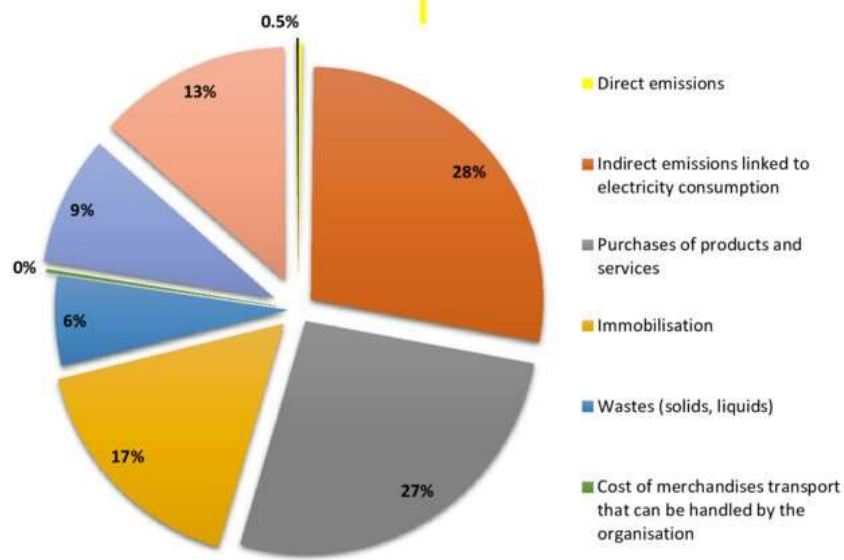
Dialysis and the carbon footprint (Morocco)

Carbon footprint of a hemodialysis unit in Morocco

Naoufal Mtioui ✉, Mohamed Zamd, Abdellah Ait Taleb, Abdellah Bouaalam, Benyounes Ramdani

First published: 07 November 2020 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/1744-9987.13607> | Citations: 1

Figure 1: Emissions GHG t CO₂-eq per year
Reference year 2019



CO ₂ emission by sector	Amount of emission (t CO ₂ -eq)	Emission factor	Unit	Uncertainty rate
Electricity	Amount of electricity (kWh)x Emission factor	0.712	Kg CO ₂ -eq kWh ⁻¹	10 %
Water	Amount of water (m ³)x emission factor	0.273	Kg CO ₂ -eq m ⁻³	10 %


Waste type	Amount of emission (t CO ₂ -eq)	Emission factor	Unit	Uncertainty rate
Household waste	Amount of annual waste (Ton) x Emission Factor	1.579	kg CO ₂ -eq/Ton	30 %
Paper	Amount of annual waste (Ton) x Emission Factor	2.296	kg CO ₂ -eq/Ton	30 %
Carboard	Amount of annual waste (Ton) x Emission Factor	1.820	kg CO ₂ -eq/Ton	30 %
Plastique	Amount of annual waste (Ton) x Emission Factor	33	kg CO ₂ -eq/Ton	30 %
Care activity waste	Amount of annual waste (Ton) x Emission Factor	8.8	kg CO ₂ -eq/Ton	50 %

Carbon Footprint Calculation (Morocco)

sd.um6p.ma/co2calcul

MOHAMMED VI POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT UM6P DD UM6P Green MAP Formation Recherche UM6P un campus durable Bonnes pratiques News & Events

Bienvenue Domicile Vols Voiture Moto Bus et train Secondary Résultats

 **Bienvenue dans la calculatrice de bilan carbone n° 1 d'Internet**

Commencez par nous dire où vous habitez : [pourquoi ?](#)

Pays :

En général, les calculs de bilan carbone s'appuient sur les émissions des 12 mois écoulés.
Entrez la période du calcul (facultatif) :

de à

Ensuite, sélectionnez ci-dessus l'onglet correspondant à l'aspect de votre style de vie dont vous souhaitez connaître le bilan carbone, par exemple, vos voyages en avion.
Ou bien ouvrez successivement chacun des onglets ci-dessus pour calculer votre bilan carbone total.

Une fois le calcul effectué, vous pourrez compenser/neutraliser vos émissions en participant à l'un de nos projets écologiques.



réalisé par [Carbon Footprint](#) [ajouter nos outils de calcul du CO2 à votre site Internet](#) développé par [RADsite](#)

Carbon footprint of different hemodialysis modalities



Carbon footprint in peritoneal dialysis

Int Urol Nephrol (2017) 49:337–343
DOI 10.1007/s11255-016-1418-5



NEPHROLOGY - ORIGINAL PAPER

The carbon footprints of home and in-center peritoneal dialysis in China

Mindong Chen¹ · Rong Zhou¹ · Chongbo Du² · Fulei Meng² · Yanli Wang² ·
Liping Wu² · Fang Wang² · Yahong Xu¹ · Xiufen Yang²

Received: 3 May 2016 / Accepted: 8 September 2016 / Published online: 15 November 2016
© Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht 2016



1,4 t CO₂e par patient et par an.

Initiatives to reduce the carbon footprint of dialysis

- 1st dialysis center to be labelled "passive house" in Europe (near Saint-Etienne).
- New 4,500 m² structure, operational since 2020.
- 150 HDCs: 44 in the medical unit on the ground floor and 106 in self-dialysis upstairs.
- "Passive" building: triple glazing, geothermal energy, heat recovery produced by human and technical activity, etc. → **Energy consumption: < 15 kWh/m²/year (-55%)**.
- Additional construction cost: 4% (total: 8.0 M Euros)



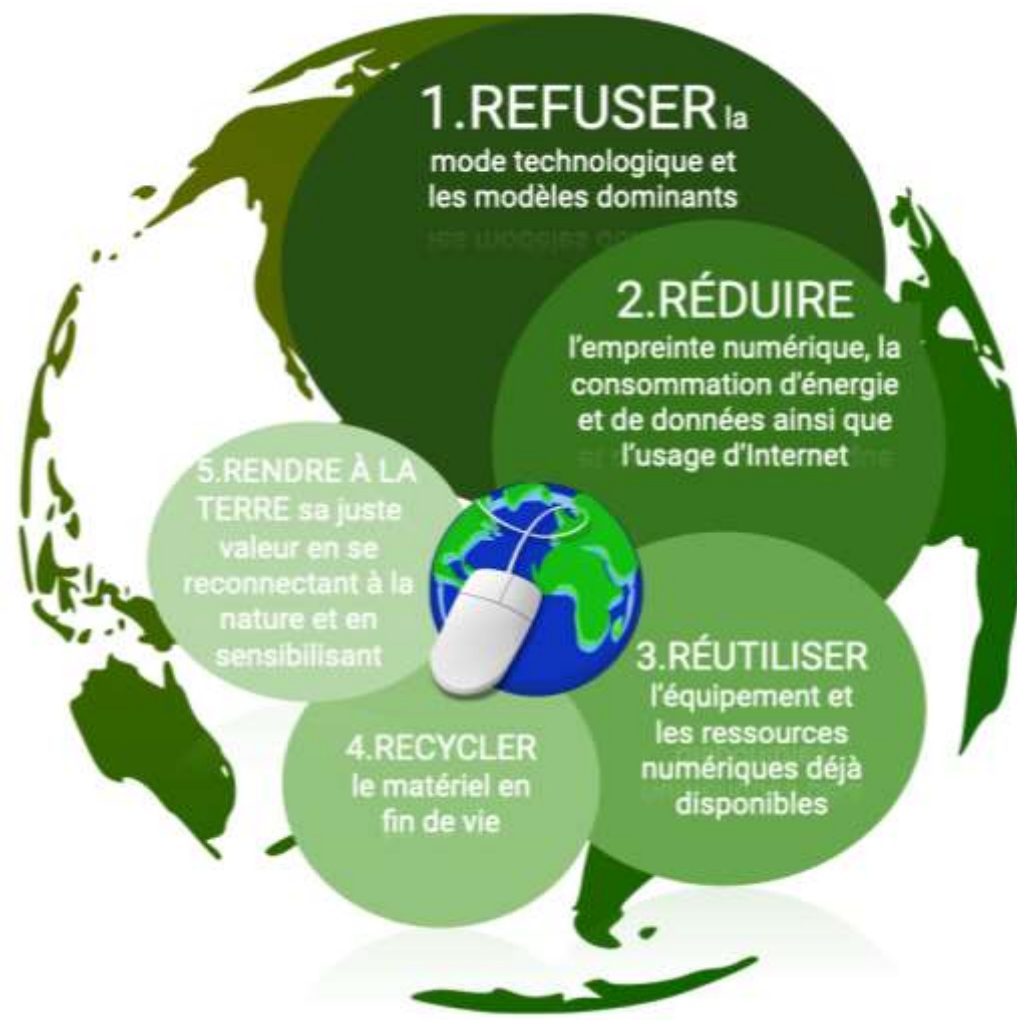
OTHER ISSUES

- **Obligations to industry**
- Digital sobriety
- Reuse of dialyzers



OTHER ISSUES

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- **Reuse of dialyzers**



Reprocessing Management Software



Sterilant for Dialyser



Reuse of dialyzers

REFERENCE : B.O n° 5096 - 30 moharrem 1424 (3-4-2003), page 273

Arrêté du ministre de la santé n° 808-02 du 25 hija 1423 (27 février 2003) fixant les normes techniques des centres d'hémodialyse.

ART. 10. - La pratique des séances d'hémodialyse est soumise aux règles suivantes:

- utilisation du tampon bicarbonate ou acétate ;
- désinfection des générateurs entre deux séances;
- désinfection trimestrielle de la boucle de distribution avec changement régulier de filtre;
- non-réutilisation des membranes d'échange et des lignes artérielles et veineuses ainsi que des aiguilles à fistule.

The reuse of dialyzers → drinking water

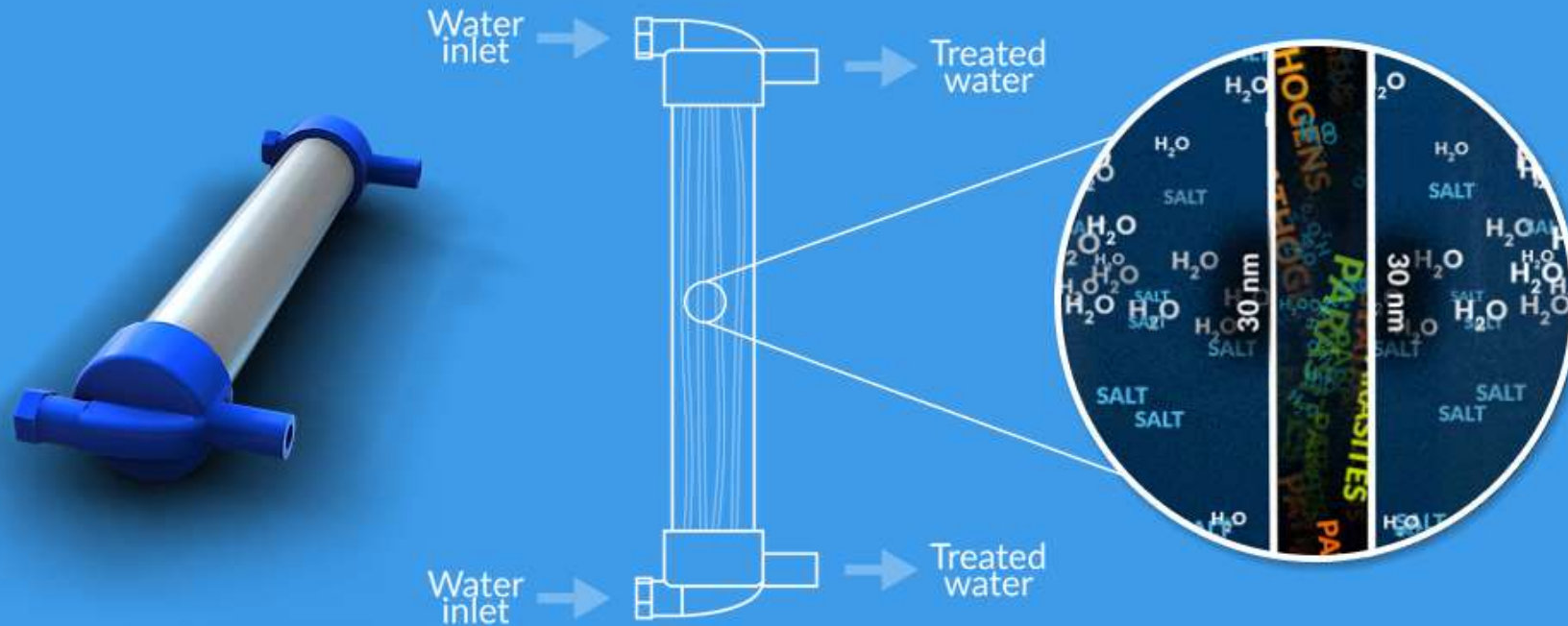
- Reusing dialyzers → filter wastewater
- NUFiltration© in Israel on the very arid Golan Heights
- Industrial unit: 2560 dialysis filters → treat the wastewater of the villagers and the surrounding cows.
- 10% of the dialyzers used in the country would be recycled.
- The energy used to treat the water comes from the farm's biogas.
- Prof. Yoram Liass Patent – Tel Aviv University
- 10 similar plants in Israel and others in Africa



De Malet C: Quand des filtres à dialyse traitent les eaux usées et les bouses de vaches du Golan.

<https://www.lefigarofr/entrepreneur/quand-des-filtres-a-dialyse-traitent-les-eauxusees-et-les-bouses-de-vaches-du-golan-20221104> 2022.

TECHNOLOGY



**FROM A MEDICAL
GRADE DIALYZER**

**TO AN ABSOLUTE
WATER ULTRA FILTER**



Pour conclure...

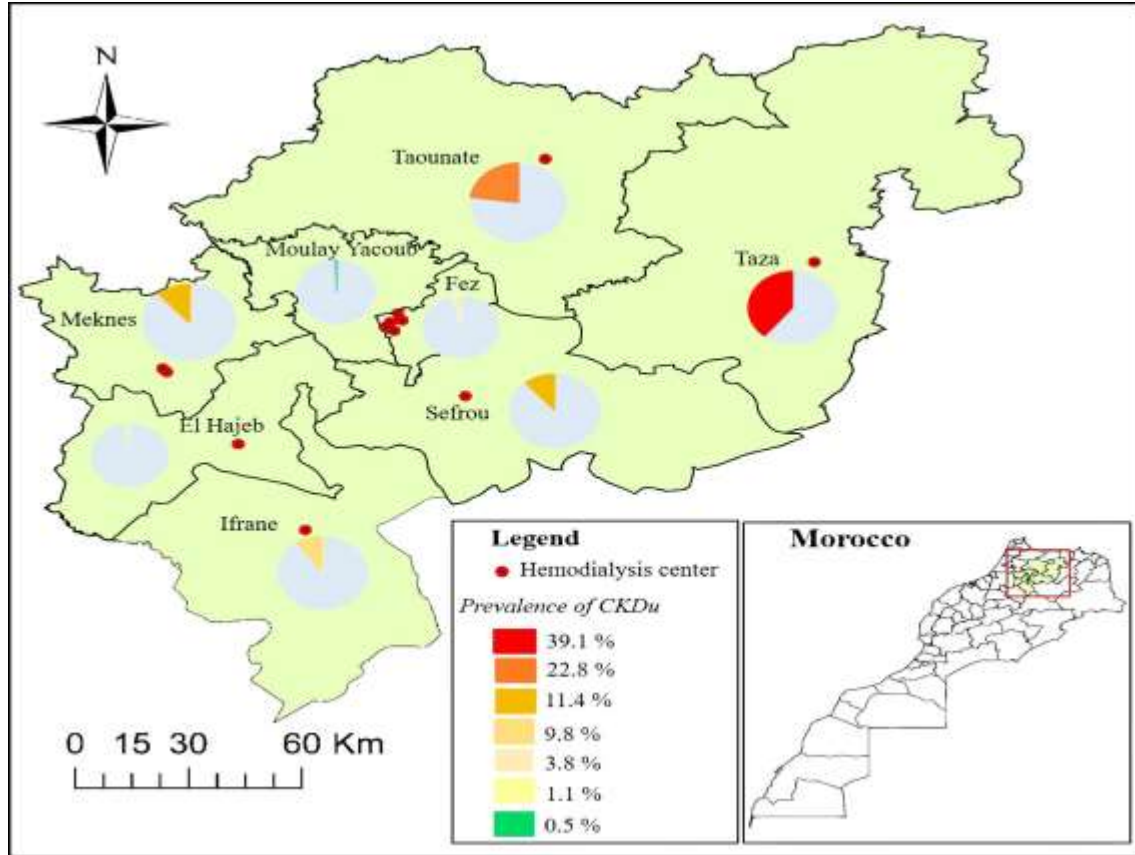
Dialyse verte



ANJH Paris 2024



Pour conclure...



Matière active	Chemical Family	WHO class of pesticides by hazard	N	(%)
2, 4 D	A. Phenoxy-alkanoics	II	55	68.75
2, 4 D+2,4 MCPA	Phenoxy-alkanoics	II	37	46.25
Abamectin	Avermectins	III	4	5
Acétamipride	Chloronicotiniles	-	2	2.5
Azoxystrobine	Strobilurins	U	10	12.5
Captan	Phtalimides	U	6	7.5
Carbendazim	Benzimidazoles	U	11	13.75
Chloropyriphos ethyl	Organophosphorus	II	1	1.25
Cypermethrin	Pyrethroids	II	8	10
Cyproconazole	Triazoles	II	5	6.25
Difenoconazole	Triazoles	II	7	8.75
Deltamethrin	Pyrethroids	II	3	3.75
Demithoite	Organophosphorus	II	6	7.5
Dodine	Guanidines	II	1	1.25
Glyphosate	Amino phosphanates	III	29	36.25
Imidaclopride	Neonicotinoids	II	5	6.25
Indoxacarb	Indoxacarb	II	1	1.25
Lambda cyhalothrin	Pyrethroids	II	10	12.5
Malathion	Organophosphorus	III	4	5
Mancozeb	Dithiocarbamates	U	9	11.25
Maneb	Dithiocarbamates	U	8	10
Methomyl	Carbamates	Ib	1	1.25
Oxyfluorfen	Diphényl ethers	U	2	2.5
Cuivre	Minerals	-	5	6.25
Paraquat	Bipyridyl	II	10	12.5
Propargite	Sulfites	III	1	1.25
Sulphur	Minerals	-	2	2.5
Thiophanate Methyl	Benzimidazoles	III	3	3.75
Thiram	Dithiocarbamates	II	4	5
Thiacloprid	Chloronicotiniles	II	1	1.25
Ziram	Dithiocarbamates	II	6	7.5



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الجمعية المغربية لطب الكلى
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