

# Green hospital

- Revisiting the Gateway Drug Hypothesis for Cannabis: A Secondary Analysis of a Nationwide Survey Among Community Users in Japan
- Biosynthesis of sulfur quantum dots and cerium oxide nanoparticles for bioimaging and reactive oxygen species modulation in Y79 retinoblastoma cancer cells
- Endoscopic endonasal surgery using indocyanine green fluorescence endoscope for Cushing's disease caused by mixed intrasellar gangliocytoma and adrenocorticotropin adenoma: illustrative case
- Multi-pronged analysis of pediatric low-grade glioma and ganglioglioma reveals a unique tumor microenvironment associated with BRAF alterations
- Fluorescence Guidance in Glioma Surgery: A Narrative Review of Current Evidence and the Drive Towards Objective Margin Differentiation
- Tremor Asymmetry and the Development of Bilateral Phase-Specific Deep Brain Stimulation for Postural Tremor
- Hyperspectral abdominal laparoscopy with real-time quantitative tissue oxygenation imaging: a live porcine study
- Intraoperative ICG-VA with FLOW800 and multimodal fusion neuro-navigation for the resection of arteriovenous malformation with reduced blood loss

Climate change is a significant challenge that the medical community must address. Hospitals are large facilities with high water and energy consumption, as well as high levels of waste generation, which makes it important to pursue green hospital initiatives. Neurosurgery requires substantial energy for surgeries and tests.

Based on the keywords "Climate change," "green hospital," "neurosurgery," "energy consumption," and "environmental impact" listed in this paper, we extracted representative manuscripts, and the practices employed in the authors' hospital were assessed.

The "Guidelines for Environmental Consideration in Hospitals" and "Guidelines for the Sustainability of Hospital Environments" have been developed; however, they are not implemented in most hospitals in Japan. Inhalational anesthetics were found to contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions. Educating patients and staff and employing the "8 Rs" (rethink, refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle, research, renovation, and revolution) showed promise in achieving green hospital standards.

The advent of 'green hospitals' in Japan is imminent. The active participation of neurosurgeons can play a crucial role in diminishing the environmental footprint of health care while simultaneously enhancing medical standards. Given the pressing challenges posed by climate change, there is a critical need for an overhaul of medical practices. Neurosurgeons must pioneer the adoption of new, sustainable medical methodologies <sup>1)</sup>.

1)

Asamoto S, Sawada H, Muto J, Arai T, Kawamata T. Green Hospital as a new Standard in Japan: How far can Neurosurgery go in Japan? World Neurosurg. 2024 Jul;187:150-155. doi: 10.1016/j.wneu.2024.04.086. Epub 2024 Apr 20. PMID: 38649025.

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