



ICU or I See Waste?

A Critical Look at Sustainability in Intensive Care

A Systematic Review





of global net greenhouse gas emissions origins emissions originate from the health sector

among the world's largest emitters, the global health sector would rank if it were a country

times more solid waste per bed day are produced by ICUs compared with non-ICU hospital wards

88-178KG of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-e) per patient per day can be emitted on average



Sources: Bardoult et al., 2025; See et al., 2023

Nurses' sustainable clinical pratice





Daily clinical decisions

Resource use, waste segregation, procurement and adherence to sustainability policies



Knowlede, attitudes and behaviors

Affect immediate practices but also shape the organizational culture



Barriers

Competing clinical priorities, infection controlo policies, limited infrastracure, lack of education

Starting point

Moderators

Outcomes

Progressive but uneven diffusion of ecological awareness

Limited conceptual



Individual level

Confidence Peer influence and modeling

Organizational level

Leadership engagement Presence of clear protocols Managerial encouragement Accessible waste management systems

Patient care

Reduces noise and light pollution, with implications for delirium and circadian rhythm regulation

Healthcare workers

Rational use of material and improved environmental conditions can reduce stress and enhance professional satisfaction



Tension between safety and quality



Cultural & Contextual level

External event (e.g. COVID-19 pandemic) Social norms (e.g. generational differences)

Organizational level

Cost containment Resource efficiency

Systemic level

Reductions in waste and emissions contribute to healthcare decarbonization

Systematic Review Aims



01

Knowledge

Identify the current level of knowledge and awareness of sustainability among critical care nurses 02

Attitudes

Explore nurses' attitudes toward environmentally sustainable clinical practices within intensive care settings

03

Behaviors

Assess reported behaviors and practices related to sustainability in critical care

Systematic Review

Methods

Design 🗸

PRISMA 2020

The Systematic Review was conducted and reported following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) 2020 checklist.

The Systematic Review is registered on PROSPERO.

Databases <a>

Comprehensive search on:

PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, PsycInfo, CINHAL, Eric

Inclusion and/or L exclusion criteria

No filters applied

- (a) RCTs, quasi-RCT, qualitative studies, cross-sectional studies, cohort studies, quasi-experimental studies
- (b) studies that mentioned knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of critical care nurses regarding sustainable clinical pratice

Data extraction and ∠ quality appraisal

Study selection and methodological quality

EndNote 21.5 was used as a computer based reference management software program.

RYYAN software was used to remove duplicates, screen and select articles.

The critical appraisal of the quality of the studies was carried out using Joanna Briggs Institute's (JBI) checlists

Systematic Review

Results

13 studies satisfied the inclusion and quality criteria

1 prospective cross-sectional point prevalence study

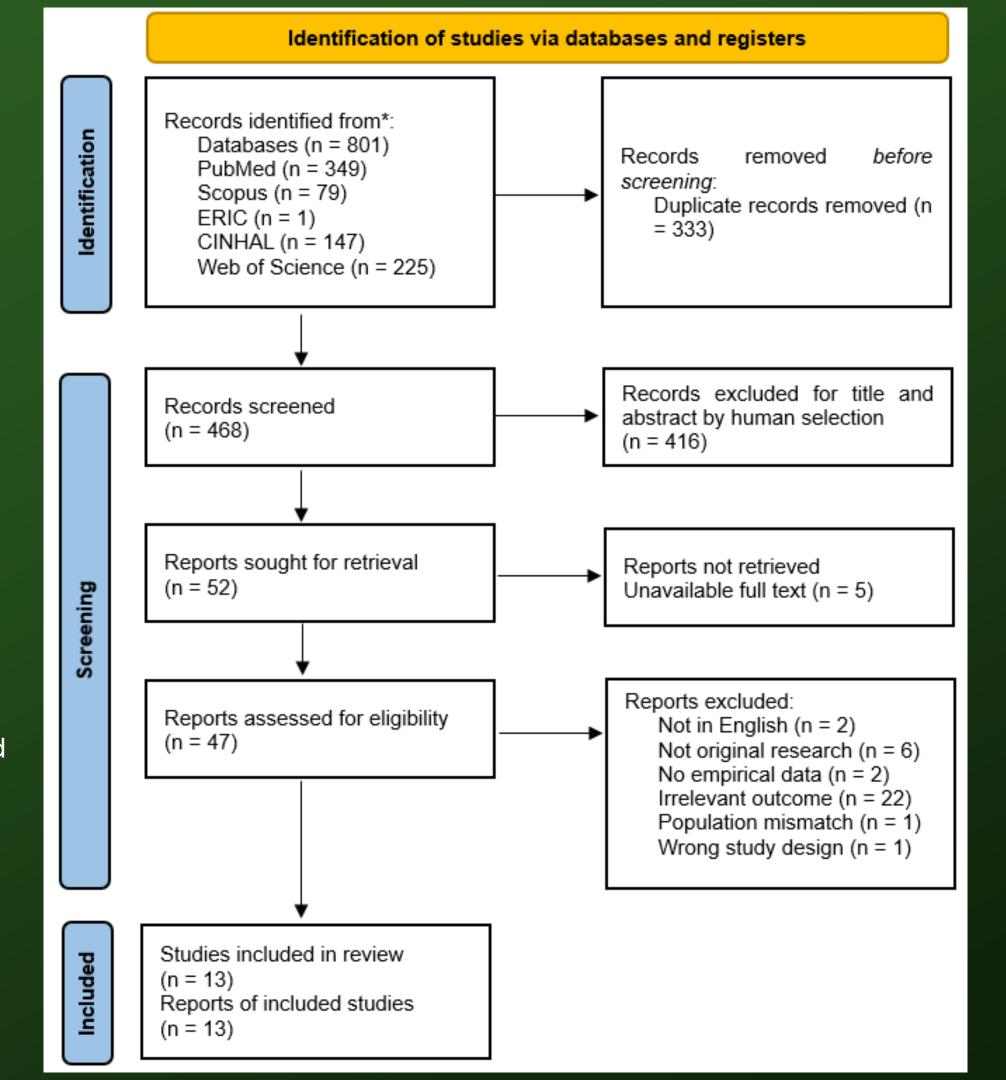
1 cross-sectional exploratory survey

1 monocentric prospective longitudinal study

4 pre-post intervention studies (before-and-after, field experiment, quality improvement designs)

1 nationwide online survey

5 qualitative studies



Knowledge

Fragmented

Narrow focus



High-income countries

Broader ecological awareness



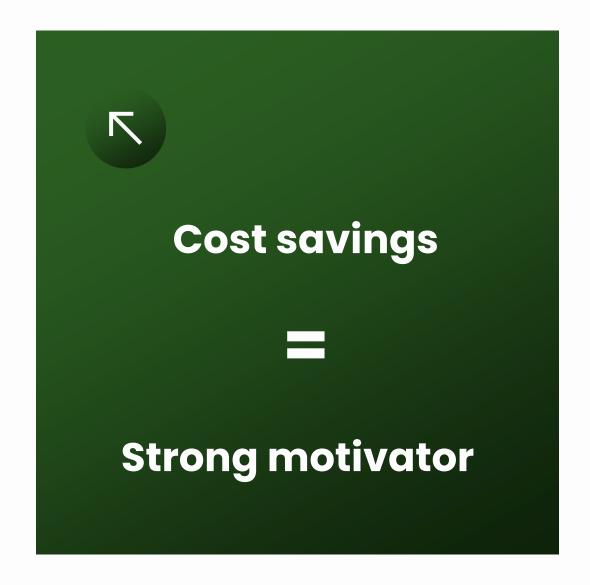
Middle-income countries

Framed around cost and waste reduction

Generally positive

Attitudes

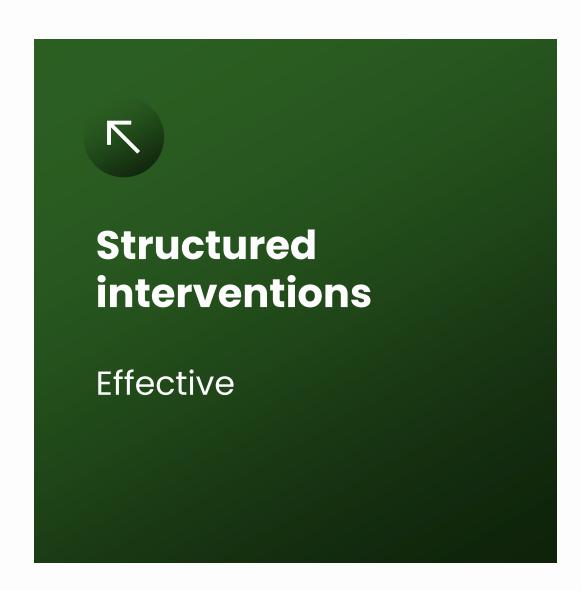




Behaviors

Inconsistent

Context-dependent











Systematic Review

Limitations

Heterogeneous study Z designs/outcomes

Reliance on self reported data

Mostly single-center, L'small samples

English-only <a hre

Thanks A guestions?