



ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN HEALTHCARE SECTOR

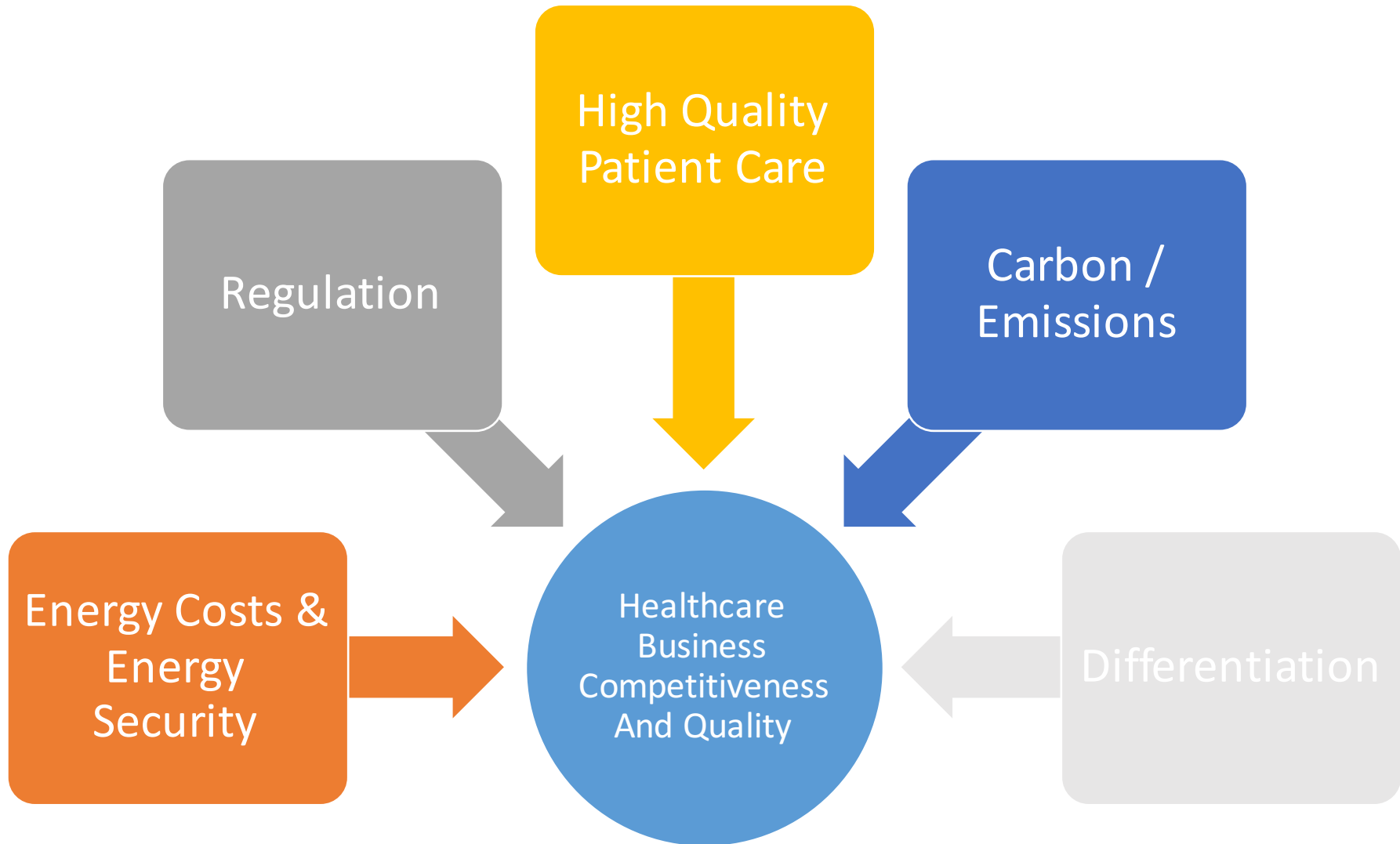
A Webinar by CAHO and AEEE

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Motivation

Green is Becoming an Imperative for Hospitals



WHAT'S IT WORTH? WHY BOTHER?

0.9 bed per 1000 population in 2014 ~ 11 Lakh beds

Private sector's share in **total number of hospitals** and **hospital beds** is estimated at **74 per cent** and **40 per cent**

Annual energy consumption per bed varies from 4,000 kWh – 16,000 kWh and Annual energy consumption per m² varies 75 kWh – 320 kWh

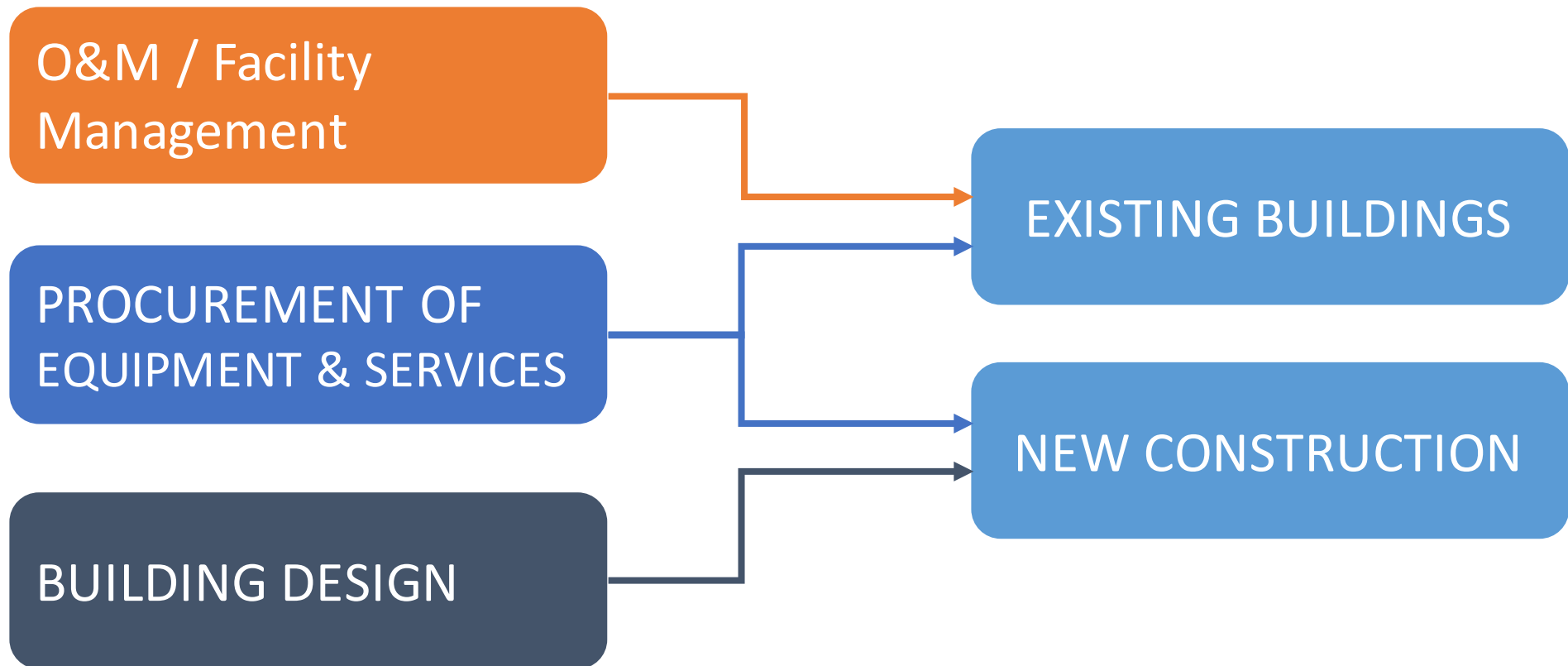
Total national level electricity consumption ~ 9,40,000 GWh

Total commercial sector consumption ~ 1,03,000 GWh (11%)

Total healthcare sector energy consumption – 5,000 GWh – 10,000 GWh (5% - 10%)

Total built-up area in health care sector considering 11 lakh beds – **30 - 50 million m²**

Expected rise in number of beds in next 5 years – 50,000 equivalent to 2 million m²



Align Energy Efficiency with the Critical Function of Health Care Facilities

Energy Efficient Facility Management in Hospitals

Overarching Goals of Hospital Facility Administrators

Ensure quality patient care and minimize health risks

Secure reliable energy and utility supplies

Manage building services and indoor environmental services

Guarantee performance and cost

Measurable and Enforceable Service Level Agreements (SLAs)

Get Basics Right Before Attempting Ambitious Projects

Know Your Facility - Meter Your Building and System

Benchmark Your Hospital Building and Systems

Set KPIs for Facility Staff (EPI, Plug Power, HVAC, etc.)

Conduct Action-Oriented Energy Audit – Use Facility/System Data to Get Best Bang for your Buck

Identify ECMs with ROI; Develop Implementation Plan

Measure and Verify

Apply for BEE Star or Green Building Rating

SPECIAL NEEDS IN CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTS HAVING ENERGY IMPLICATIONS

Air Conditioning

Lighting & Electrical

Uninterrupted
Power Supply

Cogeneration

Refrigeration

Medical Vacuum
Systems

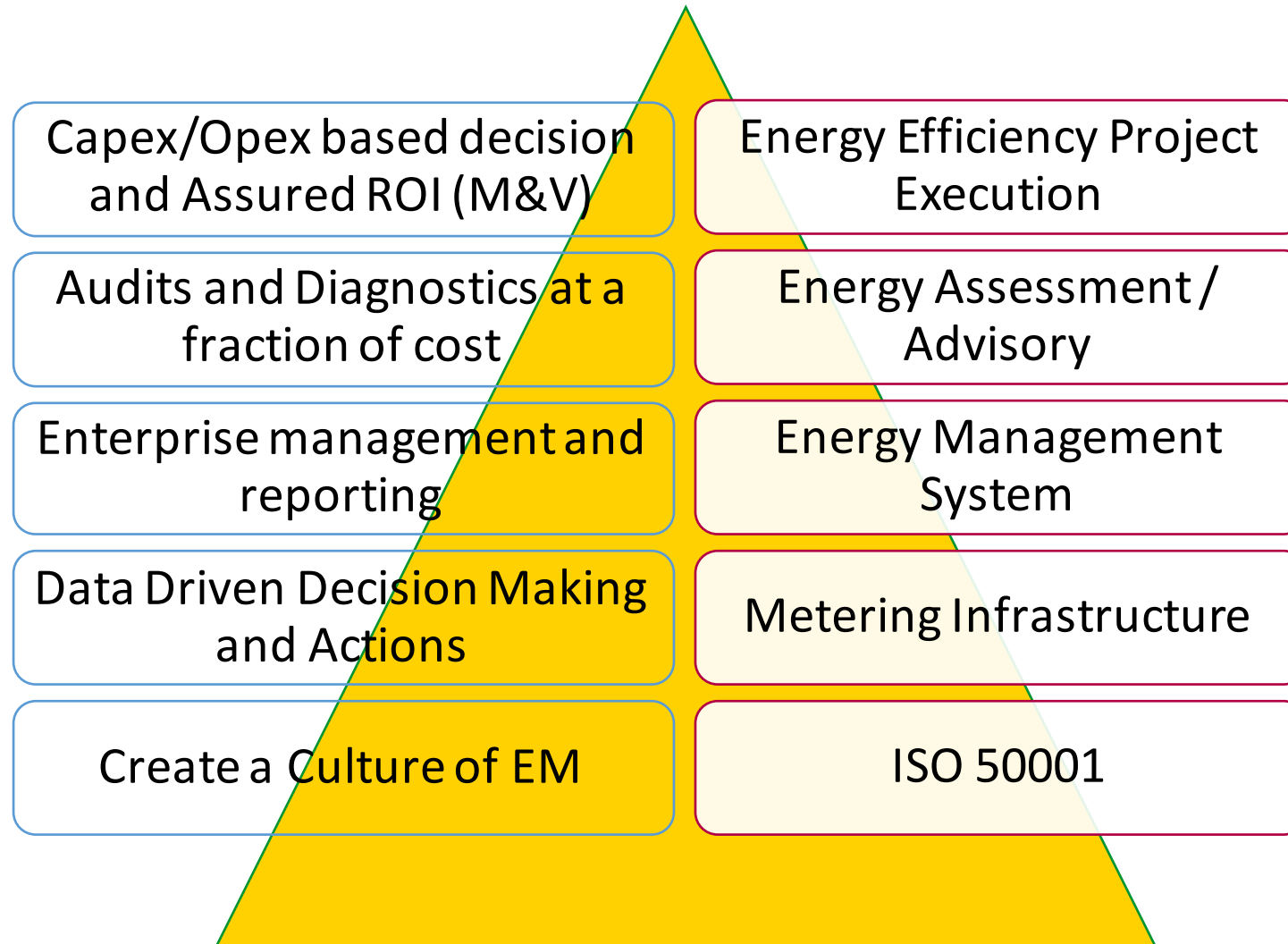
Cleanrooms

Sterilization

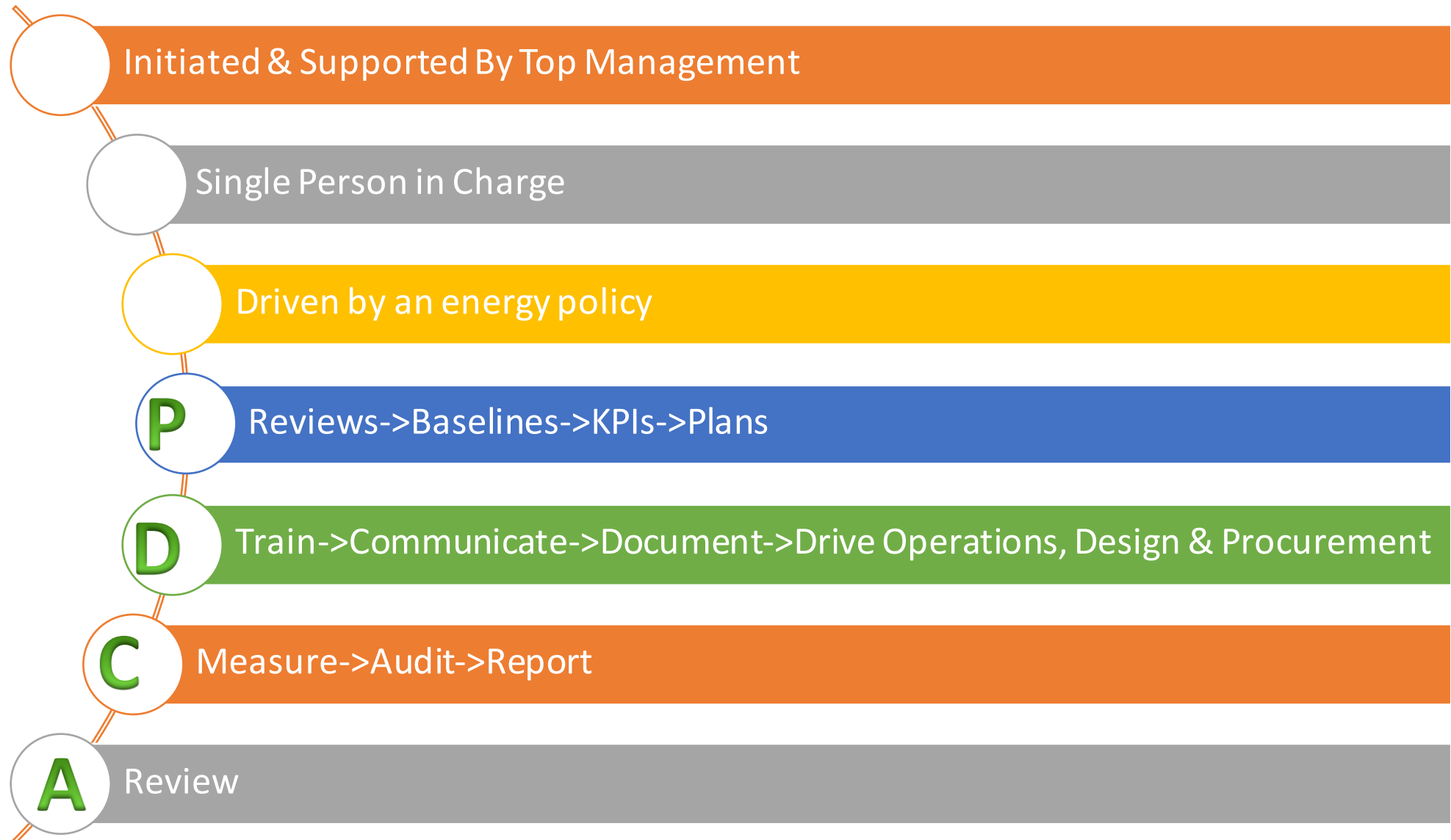
Steam

KPI Driven Energy Management:

From ISO 50001 to Capex Investments



ISO 50001 ENERGY MANAGEMENT



BEE-ECO-III BENCHMARKING STUDY

AVERAGES FOR DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Count	Building Type	Floor Area, (m ²)	Annual Energy Consumption (kWh)	Energy Performance Index (kWh/m ² /year)
OFFICE BUILDINGS				
145	One shift Building	16,716	20,92,364	149
55	Three shifts Building	31,226	88,82,824	349
88	Public Sector Building	15,799	18,38,331	115
224	Private Sector Building	28,335	44,98,942	258
10	Green Buildings	8,382	15,89,508	141
HOSPITALS				
128	Multi-specialty Hospitals	8721	24,53,060	378
22	Government Hospitals	19,859	13,65,066	88
HOTELS				
89	Luxury Hotels – 4&5 Star	19,136	48,65,711	279

BEE Star Label for Hospitals

Average hospital: Yearly : ~230 kWh/sq.m or ~11500 kWh/bed

Monthly: Rs. ~12/sq. ft. or Rs. ~6680/bed

Energy costs for BEE 5-Star rated hospital:

Monthly: Rs. ~8/sq. ft. or Rs. ~4500/bed

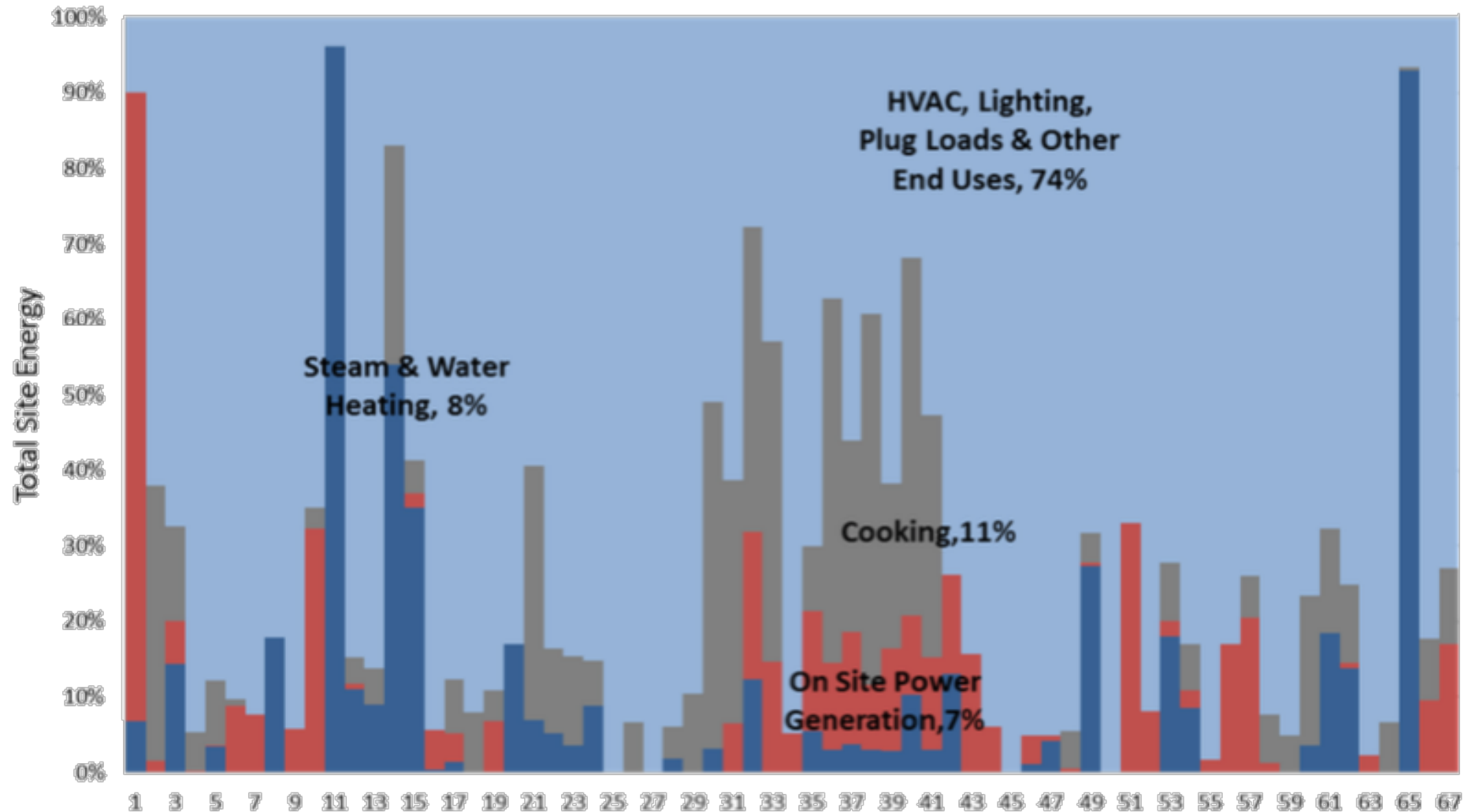
Collected sample characteristics

Rank	0	4	12	24	40	60
EPI (kWh/m ²)	0	153	192	229	269	318
EPI (kWh/bed)	0	7661	9616	11445	13425	15900
INR/sq ft/month	0	8	10	12	15	17
INR/bed/month	0	4469	5609	6676	7831	9275

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION - CBERD STUDY

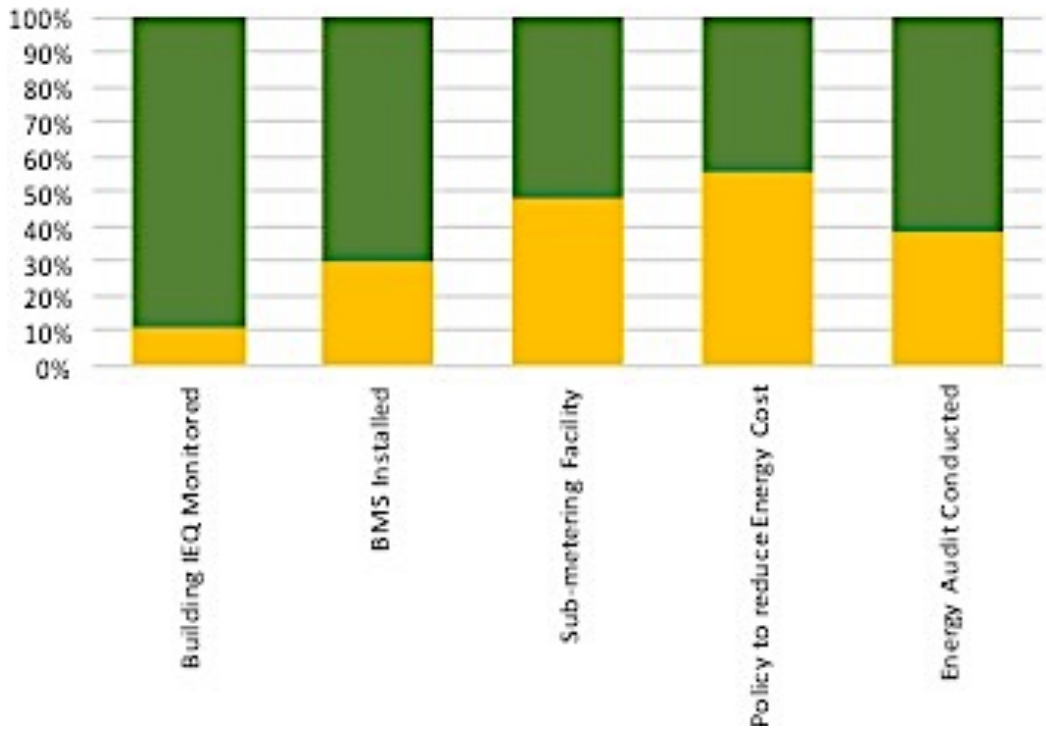
67 Indian hospitals analysis carried by CBERD

End Uses as % share of Total Site Energy

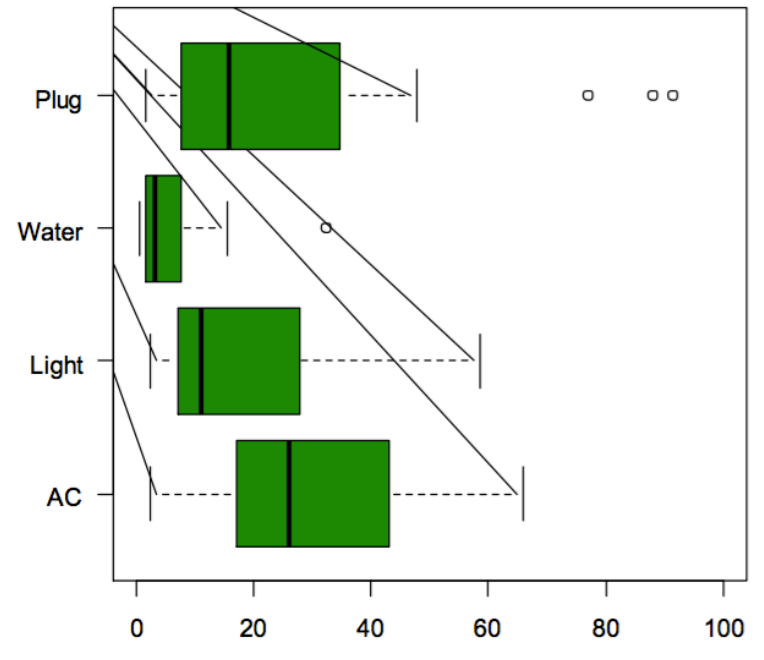


CBERD STUDY - 67 INDIAN HOSPITALS ANALYSIS

Energy Management Variables ■ Yes ■ No



Installed Loads Density (W/m²)



STRATEGIES FOR Energy
Efficient Procurement in
HEALTHCARE SECTOR

Medical Equipment Categories

Diagnostic and Imaging Equipment



Computer Tomography (CT)
Magnetic Resonance
Imaging (MRI)
Molecular Imaging (MI)
PET & PET/CT Imaging
Mammography
Ultrasound

Life Saving Equipment



Operation Theater
Equipment
Intensive Care Unit
Equipment
Catheterization Laboratory
Equipment
Central Sterilization
Equipment
Patient Monitoring
Solutions

Hospital IT Equipment



Hospital Information System
Workstations
Computers
Laser Camera
Film Processors
Printers
Television/Screens

PROCUREMENT OF EQUIPMENT

Energy Consumption of some of the medical equipment

EQUIPMENT	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
MRI	High		
CT	High		
CATHLAB	High		
PET & PET CT	High		
OT Equipment	High		
CSSD (Central sterilization supply dept.)	High		
X-RAY (Radiography & Fluoroscopy)		Medium	
ICCU Equipment		Medium	
Mammography		Medium	
Ultrasound			Low
Healthcare IT workstations			Low

PLUG LOAD ENERGY CONSUMPTION

In US installed base of MRI machines is estimated to have increased by over 40% in just three years from 7000 in 2005 to 9400 in 2008 (Zogg et al. 2009)

TIAX (2010) estimates the standby power draw of MRI machine as 14kW and even an off mode power draw as high as 7 kW

TIAX estimates about 40% savings in annual energy consumption from MRI machines

Source: Miscellaneous Energy Loads in Buildings by Sameer Kwatra, Jennifer Amann, and Harvey Sachs June 2013

MRI Power
Consumption
pattern –
European study

MODE	Average Power Consumption (kW)	Average distribution of daily energy consumption %
Off	9,3	34
Ready to scan	14,6	34
Scan	22,3	32

Source: COCIR Self-regulatory Initiative for Medical Imaging Equipment Status Report 2013

PROCUREMENT OF EE EQUIPMENT

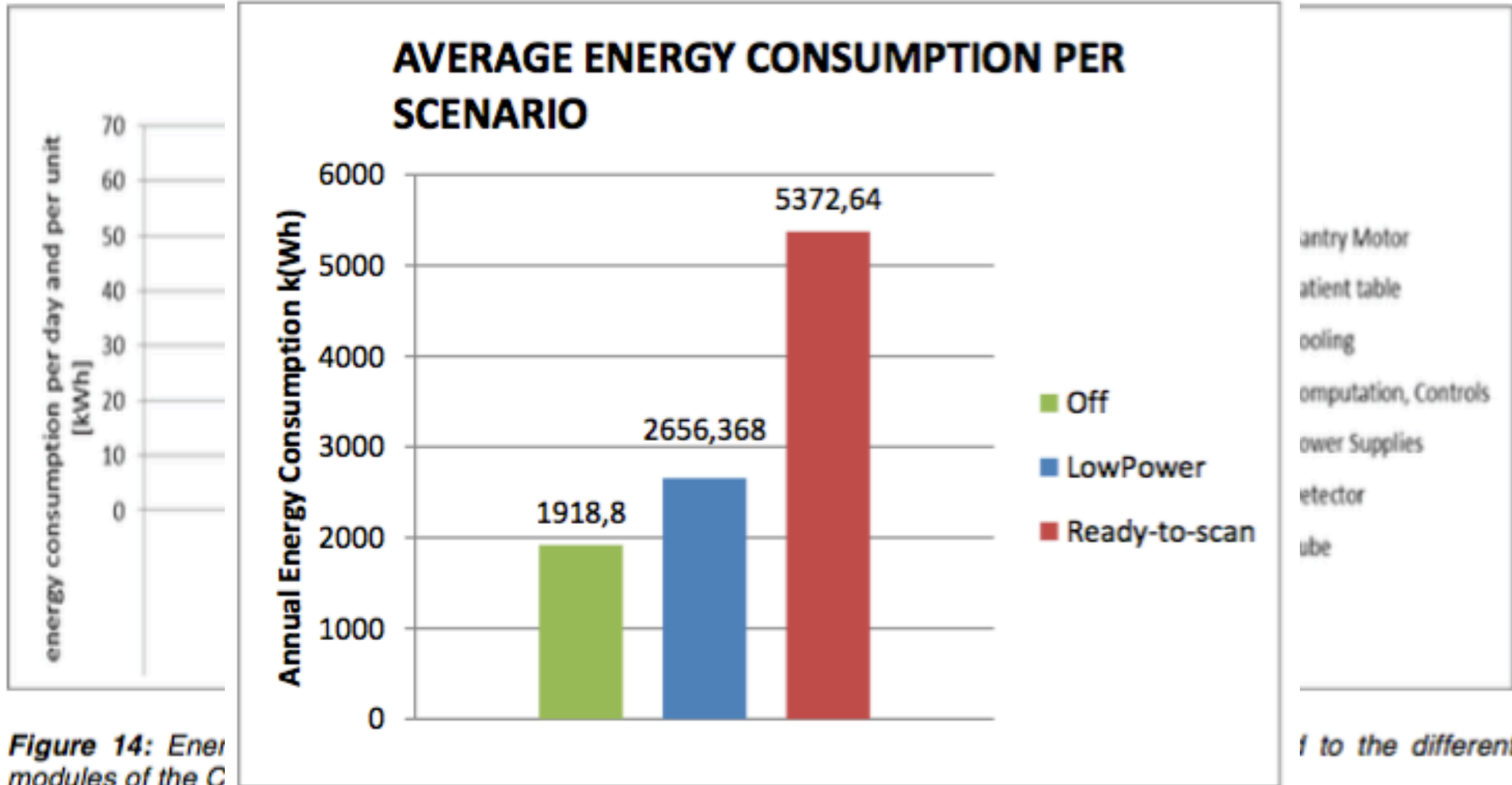


Figure 14: Ener modules of the C

Figure 22: Annual energy consumption of x-ray device per scenario

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PROCUREMENT OF EE EQUIPMENT



The EU project launched in 2011 to define green criteria for public procurement of medical devices has concluded and published in July 2014

Some opportunities include:

Evolving technology - Shifting to digital X-ray technology, Digital X-ray technology eliminates the need for film processing and uses less energy than conventional analog systems

Given the intermittent use of medical imaging services, **efficient power management** should offer substantial energy savings, equipment to be designed to consume less energy on standby mode

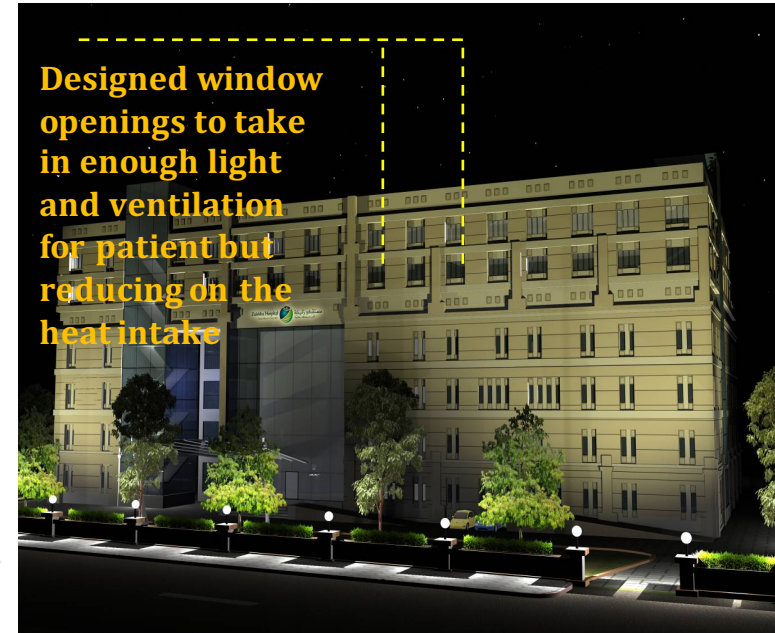
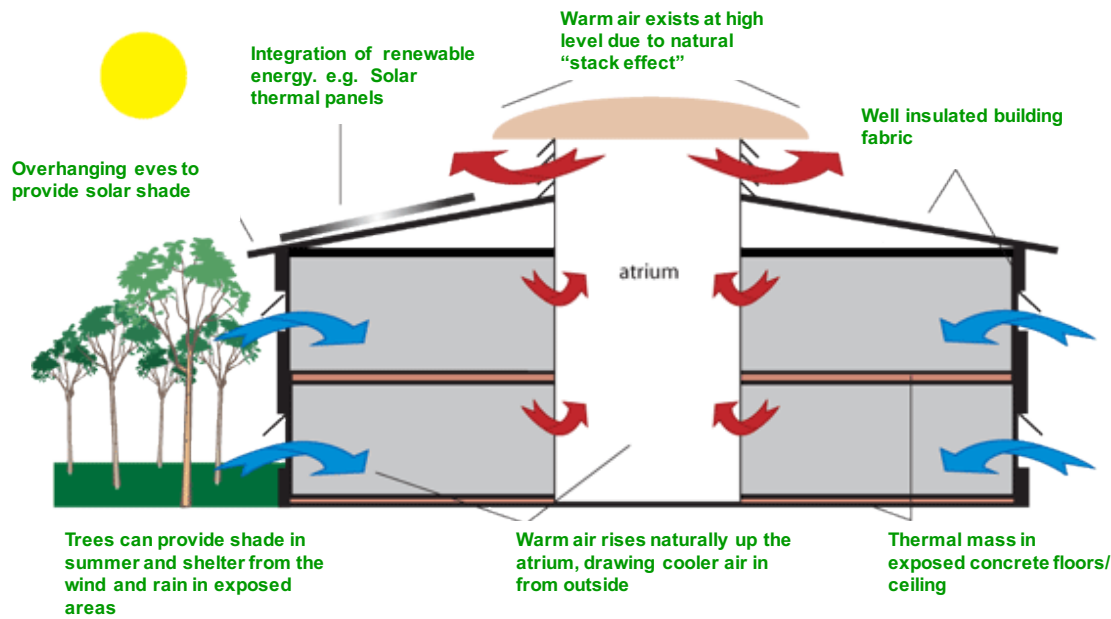
Energy efficiency rating systems for medical equipment - helping to create a market for more efficient products by providing the buyers with more information and giving manufacturers an incentive to differentiate

Future research and product development with a focus on energy efficiency are likely to reveal additional opportunities to reduce energy use.

In US, clinics could save over \$2000 per year per unit and hospitals could save over \$6000 per unit with the purchase of more efficient equipment (EPA 2013).

Hospital Building Design

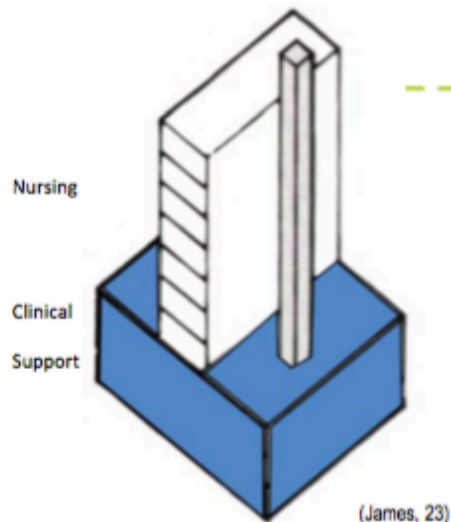
Energy Efficient Design Fundamentals



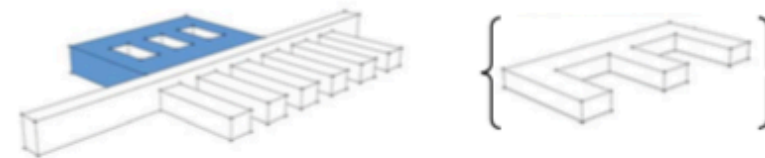
Hospital Layout and Form Evolution

Better Circulation, Accessibility and Expandability: European Hospital Leading the Way

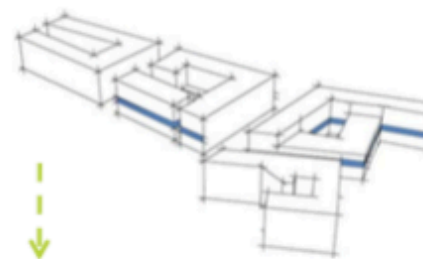
Vertical model: "Podium on a Platform"



Horizontal model: the "Pavilion Concept"



Unbundled model: "Community Place Making"



Layered model: Ultimate Flexibility of Function



Role of Environment in Therapeutic Care of Patients



1. Be Lean: Halve the Demand

- Review Standards
- Reduce Losses
- Eliminate Wastage

2. Be Mean: Double the Efficiency

- Buy efficient equipment/technology
- Optimise system efficiency
- Operate and maintain the system with KPIs

3. Be Green: Halve the Carbon

- With on-site renewables, if possible
- With green procurement, where possible
- With validated offsets, where possible

Potential to reduce energy consumption to 1/8th of business as usual BUT you need to all the above steps and in the right order

- Bureau of Energy Efficiency
- Center for Building Energy Research and Development Program
- Dalkia Energy Services Ltd.
- USAID ECO-III Program
- General Electric India
- Schneider Electric India Pvt. Ltd.
- Usable Building Trust

- http://www.cees.ingersollrand.com/CEES_documents/2013.ACEEE.MiscEnergyLoadsInBuildings.pdf
- https://hightech.lbl.gov/sites/all/files/documents/HealthcareRoadmap_2009.pdf
- http://www.who.int/medical_devices/publications/en/MD_Regulations.pdf
- http://www.cocir.org/fileadmin/6_Initiatives_SRI/SRI_Status_Report/CO_CIR_SRI_Status_Report_2014_-_10092015.pdf
- http://dhae.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Targeting100_FullReport_063010.pdf



Discussions and Questions