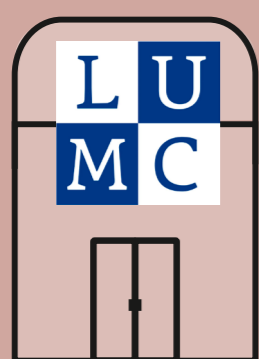


A tube of blood or just a spot?

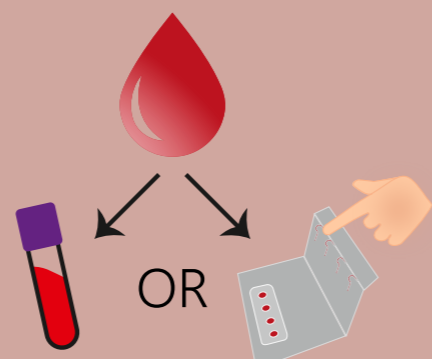
comparing environmental and financial implications for a novel way of monitoring kidney transplant patients

Background

- The healthcare sector faces two huge challenges: rising costs and a high proportion of national carbon emissions
- An innovative method for monitoring kidney transplant patients' medication using dried blood spots (DBS) instead of a tube filled with whole blood (WB) implies changes in the whole care pathway

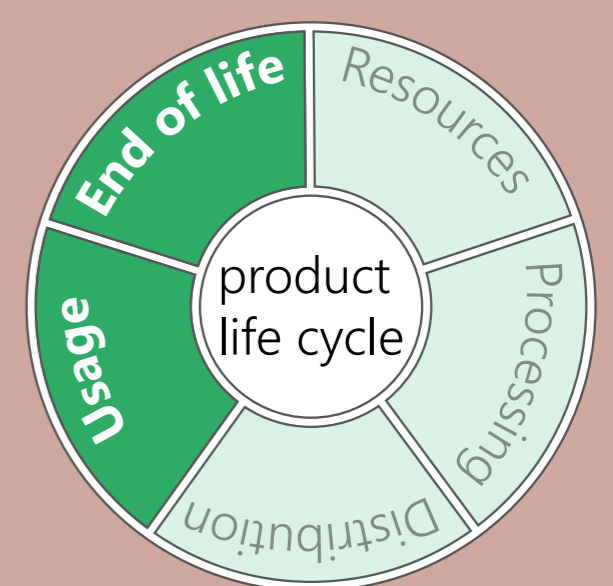
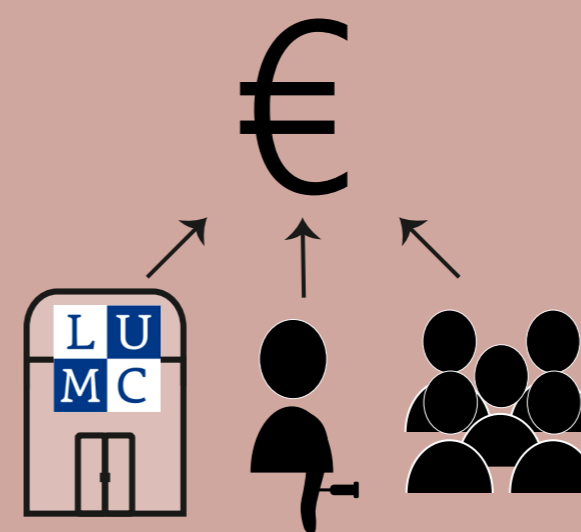


>51 kton CO₂
€17.2 Mill loss



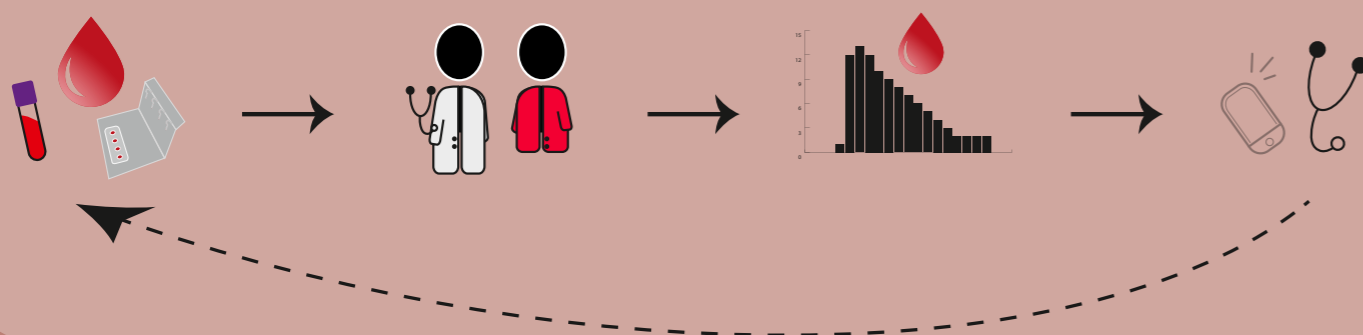
This study

- Evaluates associated costs from a societal perspective
- Estimates usage end end-of-life carbon emissions



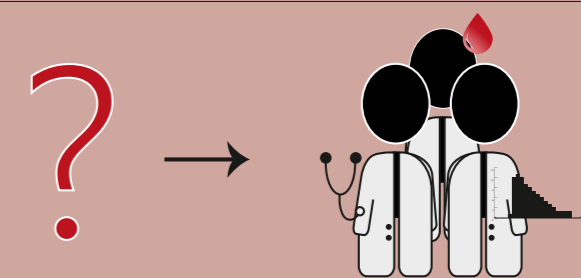
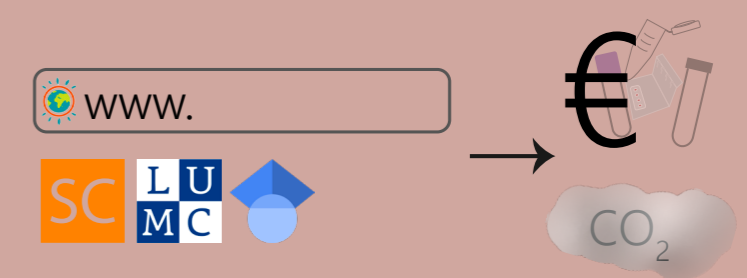
Methods

- Searching literature on cost analyses and environmental impact in the healthcare sector
- Identification and mapping of phases in the care pathway:



- Acquiring needed data on:

- emission factors
- costs
- consumable use
- energy use



Results & conclusion

The first results show that:

- DBS sampling is associated with:
 - Less costs
 - Less carbon emissions
 - And thereby less DALYs
- Society costs decrease the most

