extensive tubular and interstitial damage are more prone to maladaptive hyperfiltration secondary to surgical nephron reduction. It could also be postulated that these counterintuitive results are the consequence of small numbers, especially because there were substantially fewer patients with signs of advanced chronic damage. The complex relationship between histopathological markers of damage and GFR warrants further study.

**SAT-339**

**UNDERSTANDING THE ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINTS OF NEPHROLOGY AND DIALYSIS**

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**Introduction:** Several individual efforts have been made to encourage nephrologists and dialysis staff to explore the array of research opportunities and implementation practices possible in sustainable dialysis practice (SDP) and nephro-environmental care (NEC). Surveys in United Kingdom (UK) and Australia confirm a disappointing level of understanding of the extent of our past eco-culpability, and the future potential for eco-solutions. Best evidence suggests most dialysis services still discard their potable reverse osmosis reject water (RORW); few (if any) augment their service power consumption with solar or wind renewables; and most (or all) still appear confused by structured waste recycling and/or the possible on-use potential for most discards.

**Methods:** Two surveys, one from the UK (1) (2010), and a more recent 2017 Australian study in the State of Victoria (2), both revealed major gaps in SDP perceptions and NEC implementation, with minimal internal and external cross-service collaboration or coordination. The Victorian survey used SurveyMonkey – an online, cloud-based, software platform – to ask 107 SDP and NEC-directed questions. The response was remarkable: it captured completed returns from 86% of all state dialysis services, representing 628 of the 660 (95%) state dialysis chairs.

**Results:** In the past 18 months, the number of live streams done using the Periscope app was 172. Total number of views = 21782. Live views = 4726. Replay views = 17056. Total time of the live stream videos was 3501.9 hours. 6852 people liked the videos (see figure). The total time these video streams were watched was 26440 hours. Of the total of 172 periscope videos, the Median duration was 15.65 minutes (25th percentile: 7.84; 75th percentile: 26.69 minutes). The Median Viewers figure). The total time these video streams were watched was 26440 hours. Of the total of 172 periscope videos, the Median duration was 15.65 minutes (25th percentile: 7.84; 75th percentile: 26.69 minutes). The Median Viewers of the video. It indicates how much education has been delivered. The response was remarkable: it captured completed returns from 86% of all state dialysis services, representing 628 of the 660 (95%) state dialysis chairs.

**Conclusions:** Concepts in SDP and NEC were uniformly ignored by 20th century medicine, and little has changed in the 21st. However, healthcare professionals should owe the same duty of care to the planet, its environment, and its ecosystems as they accord its human populations, particularly given the independence of planetary and human health. As nephrologists – and especially in the resource-heavy sub-speciality of dialysis – we must take greater care with the eco-impact of our proliferate water and power consumption, and must better quantify and define waste generation and disposal. We must encourage macro-systems research into better ways to manage, reuse, and re-purpose the resources we have previously cast aside. Nephrology must urgently and cooperatively develop systems that reduce resource consumption and re-purpose disposable waste to secondary use. An essential first step must be the coordinated collection of audit information from multiple multi-national jurisdictions of both resource consumption and waste generation. The ISN is well placed to auspice this. Understanding local and global eco-potentials will then encourage greater awareness of SDP and NEC.