

National Quality Forum Serious Reportable Events in Healthcare, 2002 Consensus Report, Updated October, 2006

| ADVERSE EVENT | GUIDANCE |
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| 1. Surgery performed on the wrong body part | Defined as a surgery performed on a body part that is not consistent with the documented informed consent for that patient. Excludes emergent situations that occur in the course of surgery and/or whose existence precludes obtaining informed consent. Surgery includes endoscopies & other invasive procedures. |
| 2. Surgery performed on the wrong patient. | Defined as any surgery on a patient that is not consistent with the documented informed consent for that patient. Surgery includes endoscopies & other invasive procedures. |
| 3. Wrong surgical procedure performed on a patient. | Defined as any procedure performed on a patient that is not consistent with the documented informed consent for that patient. Excludes emergent situations that occur in the course of surgery and/or whose existence precludes obtaining informed consent. Surgery includes endoscopies & other invasive procedures. |
| 4. Unintended retention of a foreign object in a patient after surgery or other procedure. | Excludes objects intentionally implanted as part of a planned intervention & objects present prior to surgery that were intentionally retained. |
| 5. Intraoperative or immediately post-operative death in an ASA Class 1 patient. | Includes all ASA Class 1 patient deaths in situations where anesthesia was administered; the planned surgical procedure may or may not have been carried out. Immediately post-operative means within 24 hours after induction of anesthesia (if surgery not completed), surgery, or other invasive procedure was completed. |
| 6. Patient death or serious disability associated with the use of contaminated drugs, devices, or biologics provided by the healthcare facility. | Includes generally detectable contaminants in drugs, devices, or biologics regardless of the source of contamination and/or product. |
| 7. Patient death or serious disability associated with the use or function of a device in patient care in which the device is used or functions other than as intended. | Includes but not limited to, catheters, drains, and other specialized tubes, infusion pumps, and ventilators. |
| 8. Patient death or serious disability associated with intravascular air embolism that occurs while being cared for in a healthcare facility. | Excludes deaths associated with neurosurgical procedures known to present a high risk of intravascular air embolism. |
| 9. Infant discharged to wrong person. | |
| 10. Patient death or serious disability associated with patient elopement (disappearance). | Excludes events involving competent adults. |
| 11. Patient suicide, or attempted suicide resulting in serious disability, while being cared for in a healthcare facility. | Defined as events that result from patient actions after admission to a healthcare facility. Excludes deaths resulting from self-inflicted injuries that were the reason for admission to the healthcare facility. |
| 12. Patient death or serious disability associated with a medication error (e.g. errors involving the wrong drug, wrong dose, wrong patient, wrong time, wrong rate, wrong preparation or wrong route of administration). | Excludes reasonable differences in clinical judgment on drug selection and dose. |
| 13. Patient death or serious disability associated | |

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| with a hemolytic reaction due to the administration of ABO/HLA-incompatible blood or blood products. | |
| 14. Maternal death or serious disability associated with labor or delivery in a low-risk pregnancy while being cared for in the healthcare facility. | Includes events that occur within 42 days post-delivery. Excludes deaths from pulmonary or amniotic fluid embolism, acute fatty liver of pregnancy or cardiomyopathy. |
| 15. Patient death or serious disability associated with hypoglycemia, the onset of which occurs while the patient is being cared for in a healthcare facility. | |
| 16. Death or serious disability (kernicterus) associated with failure to identify and treat hyperbilirubinemia neonates. | Hyperbilirubinemia is defined as bilirubin levels > 30mg/dl. Neonates refers to the first 28 days of life. |
| 17. Stage 3 or 4 pressure ulcers acquired after admission to a healthcare facility. | Excludes progression from Stage 2 to Stage 3 if Stage 2 was recognized upon admission. |
| 18. Patient death or serious disability due to spinal manipulative therapy. | |
| 19. Patient death or serious disability associated with electric shock or elective cardioversion while being cared for in a healthcare facility. | Excludes events involving planned treatments such as electric countershock. |
| 20. Any incident in which a line designed for oxygen or other gas to be delivered to a patient contains the wrong gas or is contaminated by toxic substances. | |
| 21. Patient death or serious disability associated with a burn incurred from any source while being cared for in a healthcare facility. | |
| 22. Patient death associated with a fall while being cared for in a healthcare facility. | |
| 23. Patient death or serious disability associated with the use of restraints or bedrails while being cared for in a healthcare facility. | |
| 24. Any instance of care ordered by or provided by someone impersonating a physician, nurse, pharmacist, or other licensed healthcare provider. | |
| 25. Abduction of a patient of any age. | |
| 26. Sexual assault on a patient within or on the grounds of a healthcare facility. | |
| 27. Death or significant injury of a patient or staff member resulting from a physical assault (i.e. battery) that occurs within or on the grounds of a healthcare facility. | |
| 28. Artificial insemination with the wrong donor sperm or egg. | |