

## Appendix I Children's Surgery Safety Report Reference Guide

- Please refer to 6.2 Children's Surgery Safety Report for more details
- Major Safety Events (MSE): 100% capture of events
- Monitor Events (ME): Capture 100% of events
- Anesthesia Events (AE): Captured by Anesthesia and 100% capture of events
- A surgical procedure is defined as a case requiring general anesthesia

Category	Event	Timeframe*	Definition
MSE	Medication error: Wrong medication or dosing	Intraoperative events or those occurring within 48 hours of operation	Wrong drug, wrong patient, infusion error, or administration of drug that patient is known to be allergic to, resulting in need for ongoing care, not a result of underlying disease
MSE	Operation on incorrect patient	Intraoperative events	Start of surgery or induction of anesthesia on the wrong patient
MSE	Operation on incorrect side/site	Intraoperative events	Start of surgery or anesthesia on the wrong body part or wrong side of patient
MSE	Wrong operation performed	Intraoperative events	The wrong operation was performed on the patient, including using an incorrect or expired device
MSE	Surgical fires and/or patient burns	Intraoperative events	Spark or flame in the OR resulting in patient injury or damage to surgical supplies or equipment including surgical drapes
MSE	Transfusion reaction within 48 hours	Intraoperative events or the immediate postoperative period (PACU/ICU)	Patient had a transfusion reaction after receiving a blood product initiated during the index procedure
MSE	Unintentional retained foreign body	Intraoperative events	Surgical items or foreign objects retained after skin closure following an invasive procedure that resulted in a return to the operating room or an additional intervention
MSE	Loss or mishandling of an irreplaceable biological specimen	Intraoperative events	The loss or mishandling of a biological specimen that results in an additional intervention or an inability to diagnose
MSE	Death within 30 days	Intraoperative events and events occurring within 30 days postoperative period and within the hospital stay	
ME	Unanticipated ICU admission within 48 hours	Intraoperative events or those occurring within 48 hours of operation	Any occurrence in which a patient was admitted to a non-ICU bed after a surgical procedure and within 48 hours was transferred to any ICU bed

ME	Unanticipated transfer to another institution for higher level of patient care within 30 days	Events occurring within 30 days of the postoperative period	This includes patients transferred to the main hospital from satellite locations
ME	Any neurologic deficit following surgery or regional anesthesia: Residual sensory, motor, or autonomic block	Intraoperative events or the immediate postoperative period (PACU/ICU)	New residual sensory and/or motor and/or autonomic deficit that persists 72 hours after the operation or the last local anesthetic injection
ME	CPR during operation	Intraoperative events	Utilize ACS NSQIP Pediatric definition
ME	Unplanned extubation	Intraoperative events	Utilize ACS NSQIP Pediatric definition
ME	Cerebral vascular accident/stroke or intracranial hemorrhage	Events occurring within 30 days of the postoperative period	Utilize ACS NSQIP Pediatric definition
AE	Major systemic local anesthetic toxicity	Intraoperative events	Following the injection of local anesthetic, new onset of: Seizure, somnolence, loss of consciousness, respiratory depression/apnea, bradycardia/asystole, or ventricular tachycardia/fibrillation thought to be related to the injection
AE	Infection following epidural or spinal anesthesia, or peripheral nerve block: Abscess, meningitis, or sepsis	Events occurring within 30 days of the postoperative period	Superficial (swelling, local erythema, and tenderness) or deep (abscess) with any of the following: Fever > 38 degrees Celsius, drainage, positive culture, leukocytosis, neurologic deficit, localized back pain, or neck pain
AE	Postdural puncture headache	Intraoperative events or those occurring within 48 hours of operation	Headache after intended or unintended dural puncture that requires either prolonged bedrest or an epidural blood patch
AE	Intraoperative awareness: Explicit awareness during anesthesia	Intraoperative events	Patient memory of events in the OR that occurred while the patient was under general anesthesia
AE	Visual loss: Permanent impairment or total loss of sight	Intraoperative events	Any permanent impairment or total loss of sight
AE	Malignant hyperthermia: Definite, suspected, or use of dantrolene (during or after exposure to anesthetic gases or succinylcholine)	Intraoperative events	Signs include increasing end-tidal CO <sub>2</sub> , trunk or total body rigidity, masseter spasm or trismus, tachycardia, tachypnea, mixed respiratory and metabolic acidosis, increased temperature, and myoglobinuria

\* Timeframe denotes when the event occurred, not when it was detected. For example, a patient received the wrong medication during the procedure. This was detected the following day. This event occurred during the intraoperative timeframe but was detected during the postoperative timeframe.

Level III centers that do not participate in ACS NSQIP Pediatric **should** include the following monitoring events to review:

- Coma > 24 hours
- Seizure
- Cardiac arrest requiring CPR
- Venous thrombosis requiring therapy
- Unplanned intubation
- Blood transfusion
- Unplanned readmission