

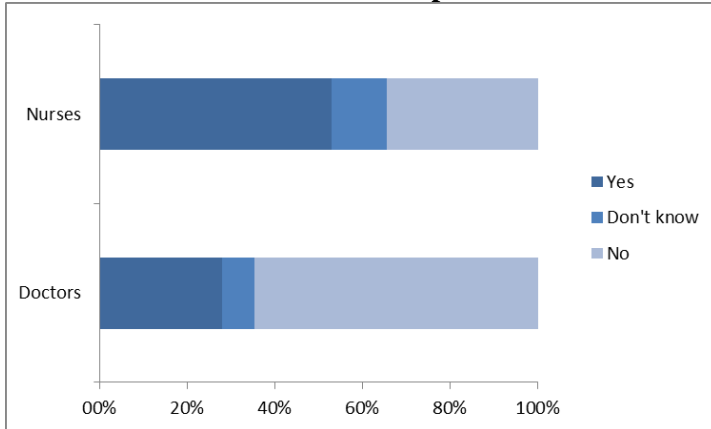
## Supplement 1

### Scenarios included in the online questionnaire and participant responses

#### Scenario 1

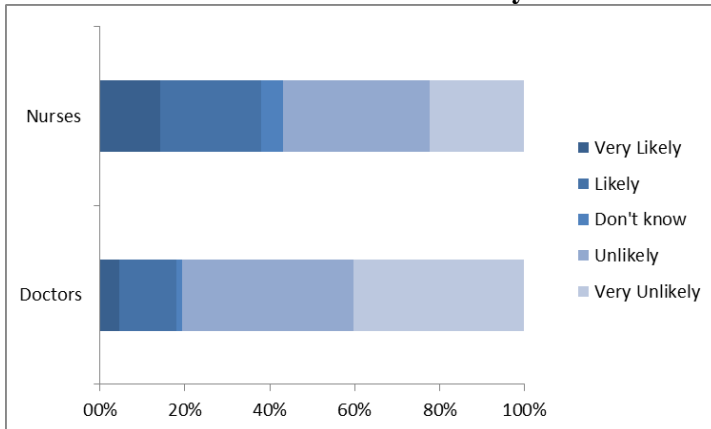
A boy, 9 months old, 8330 g, is prescribed metronidazole (antibiotics), one tablet, 250 mg, three times daily (correct dose). A nurse first gets to administer one tablet to the child at 02.00 PM instead of 08.00 AM because the ward is busy. The child is not injured by the incident.

**Figure 1.1** Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”



Total number of responses: 265 (100%), nurses: 197, doctors: 68

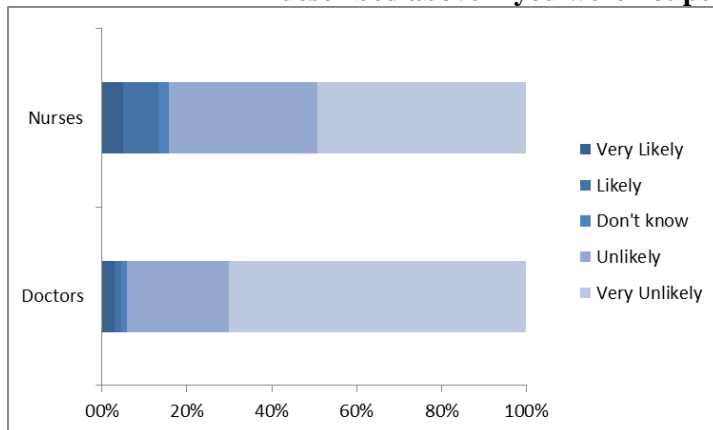
**Figure 1.2** Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”



Total number of responses: 264 (100%), nurses: 197, doctors: 67

**Figure 1.3**

**Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”**

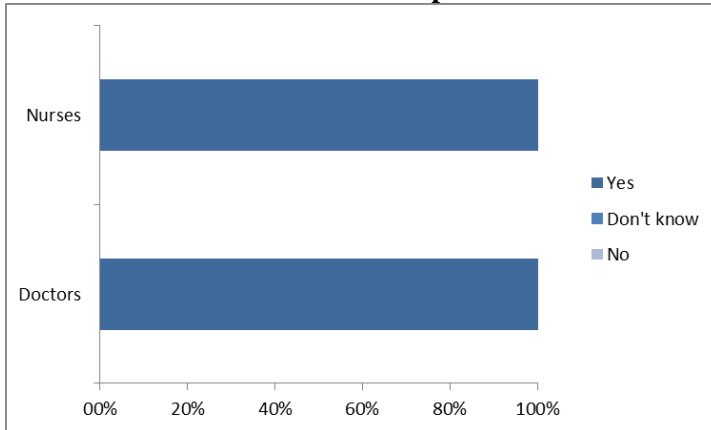


Total number of responses: 264 (100%), nurses: 197, doctors: 67

## Scenario 2

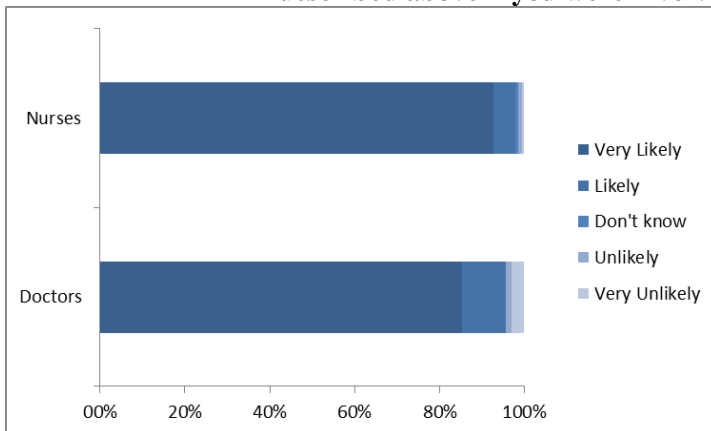
A month old girl must be treated with vancomycin (antibiotics) administered intravenously. A physician prescribes a 9 times higher dose by mistake which is administered to the child. The girl develops oxygen deficiency and is placed on life support due to fluid in her pleural space. The girl's condition improves after removal of 15 mL pleural fluid.

**Figure 2.1 Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”**



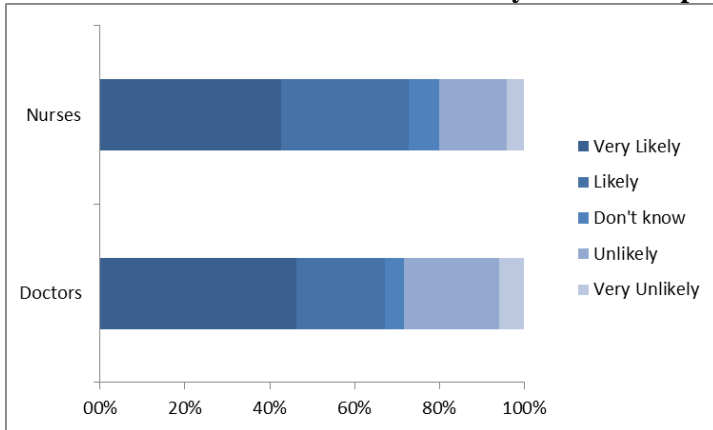
Total number of responses: 262 (100%), nurses: 194, doctors: 68

**Figure 2.2 Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 262 (100%), nurses: 194, doctors: 68

**Figure 2.3 Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”**

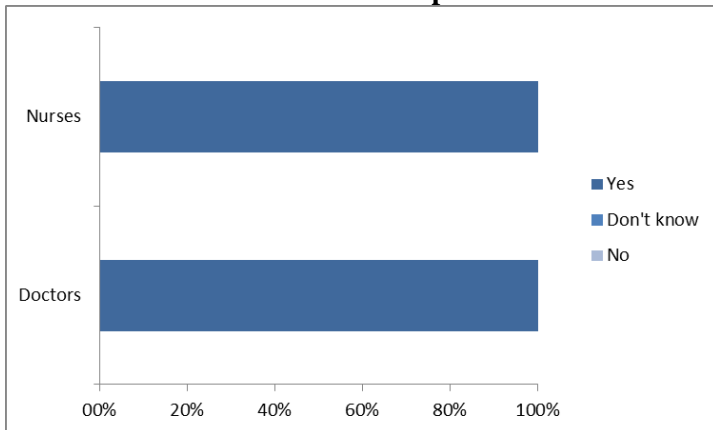


Total number of responses: 261 (100%), nurses: 194, doctors: 67

**Scenario 3**

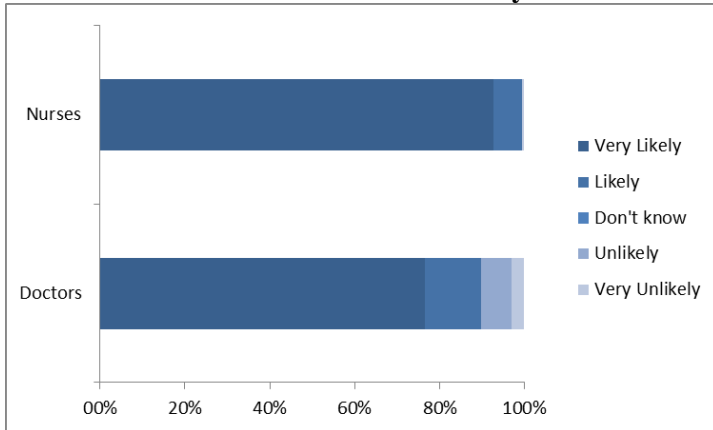
A 1-month-old girl must be treated with vancomycin (antibiotics) administered intravenously. Vancomycin is prescribed correctly by the physician, but the child is administered a 9 times higher dose when a nurse erroneously dilute the medication. The girl develops oxygen deficiency and is placed on life support due to fluid in her pleural space. The girl’s condition improves after removal of 15 mL pleural fluid.

**Figure 3.1 Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”**



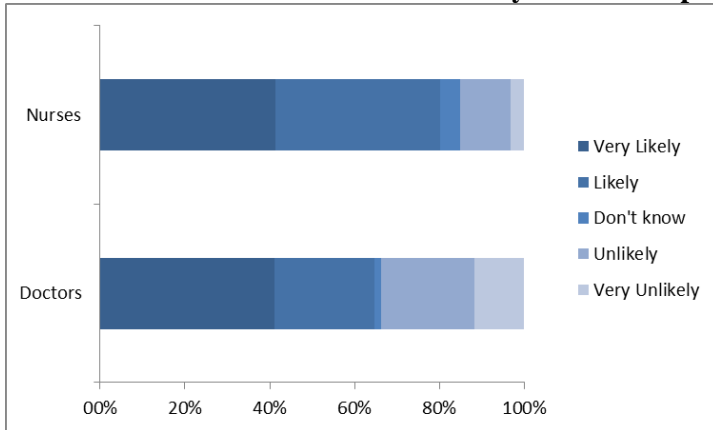
Total number of responses: 259 (100%), nurses: 191, doctors: 68

**Figure 3.2 Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 259 (100%), nurses: 191, doctors: 68

**Figure 3.3 Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”**

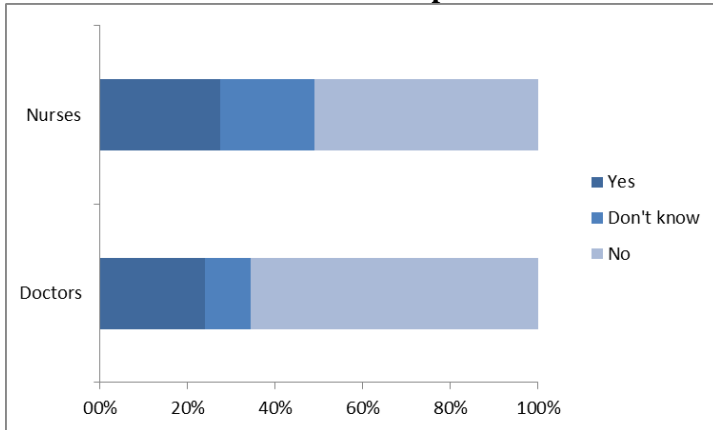


Total number of responses: 259 (100%), nurses: 191, doctors: 68

**Scenario 4**

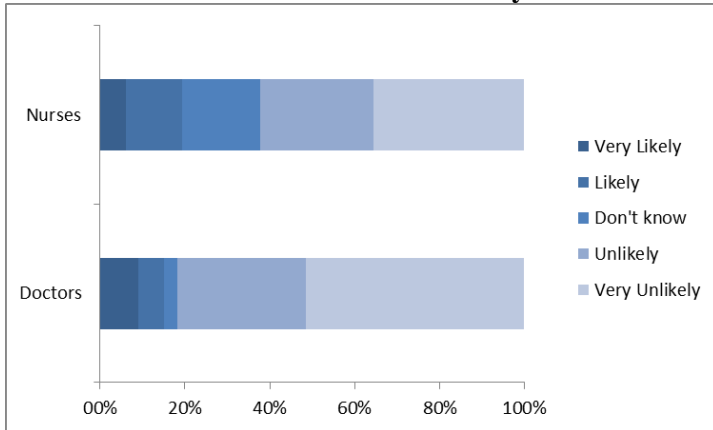
A 2-month-old boy, 5000 g, needs pain relief. The child is prescribed 62.5 mg paracetamol suppository four times daily correctly. In the drug store of the ward only 125 mg Panodil Junior suppositories are available. The nurse and the physician agree that the nurse may split one of the suppositories lengthwise and administer the one half to the child. Subsequently the boy is administered one half of a suppository four times daily. The boy is not harmed by the medicine.

**Figure 4.1 Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”**



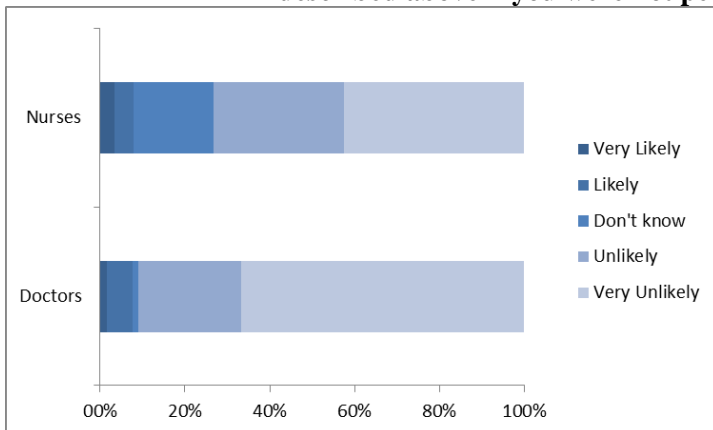
Total number of responses: 249 (100%), nurses: 182, doctors: 67

**Figure 4.2 Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 246 (100%), nurses: 180, doctors: 66

**Figure 4.3 Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”**

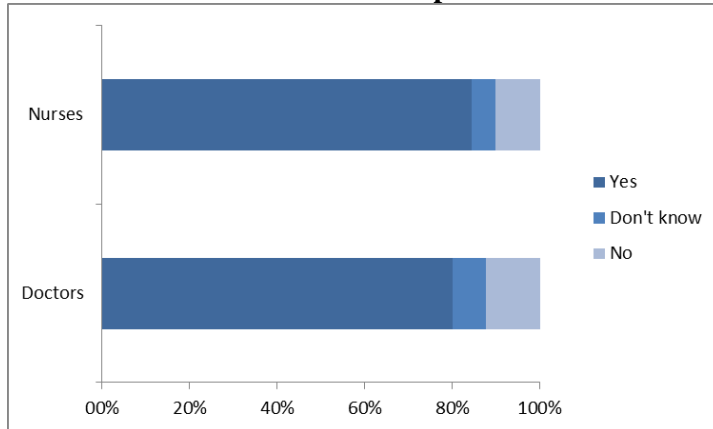


Total number of responses: 245 (100%), nurses: 179, doctors: 66

**Scenario 5**

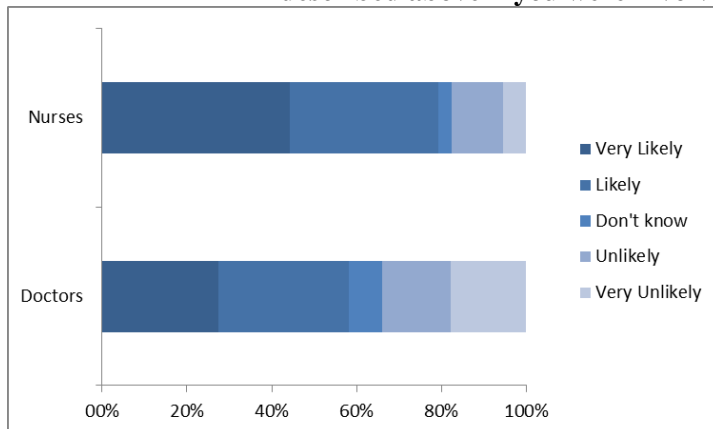
A child is given meropenem (antibiotics) intravenously. A mixture of meropenem and isotonic sodium (24-hour durability) is located in the refrigerator in the drug store. The mixture is administered to the child and later it is discovered that the durability of the mixture was exceeded the previous day. Subsequently the child is closely observed but not harmed.

**Figure 5.1 Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”**



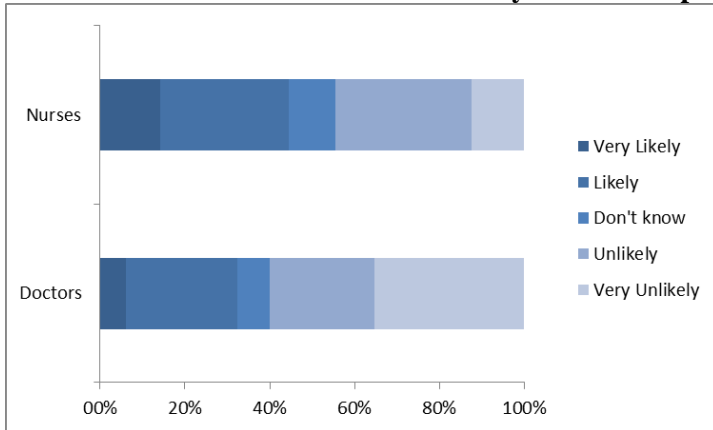
Total number of responses: 251 (100%), nurses: 186, doctors: 65

**Figure 5.2 Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 245 (100%), nurses: 183, doctors: 62

**Figure 5.3 Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”**

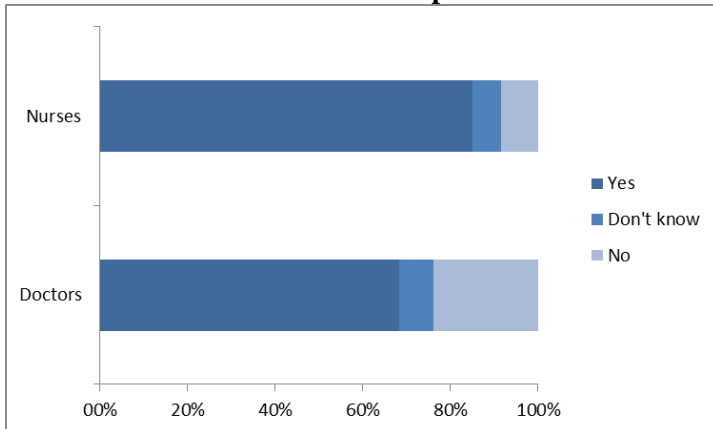


Total number of responses: 249 (100%), nurses: 184, doctors: 65

**Scenario 6**

A 3-year-old boy is administered Hexamycin (gentamicin) intravenously in 5 days instead of 3 days because the physician by mistake does not discontinue the treatment. Samples of the child’s blood are tested to measure the levels of gentamicin in the blood and the kidney function. The child’s kidneys were not damaged.

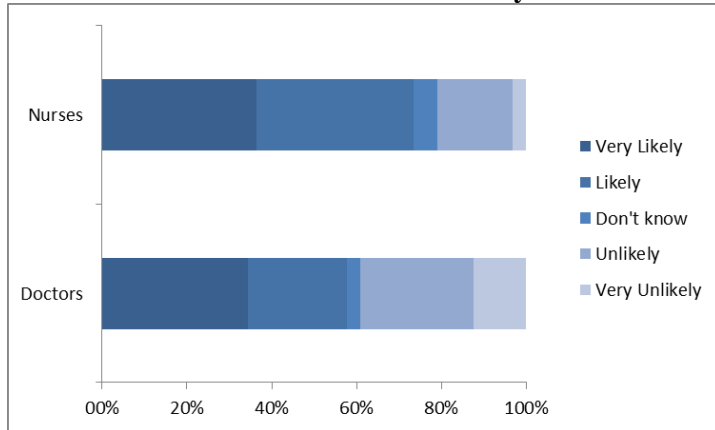
**Figure 6.1 Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”**



Total number of responses: 244 (100%), nurses: 181, doctors: 63

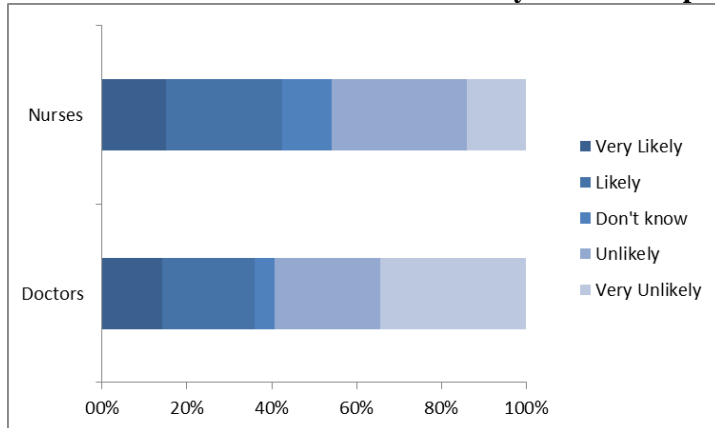


**Figure 6.2 Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 245 (100%), nurses: 181, doctors: 64

**Figure 6.3 Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”**

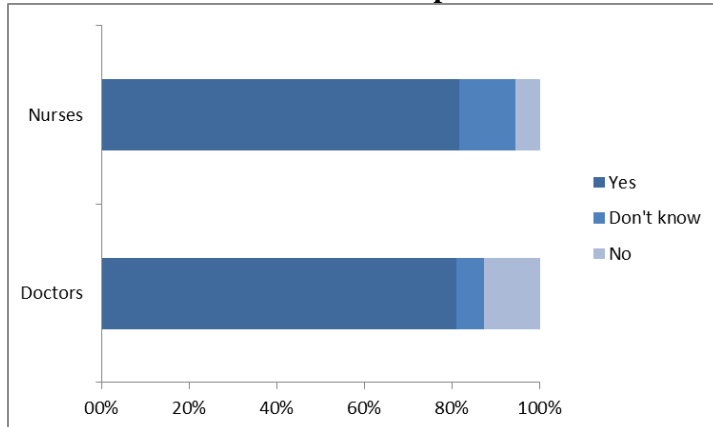


Total number of responses: 243 (100%), nurses: 179, doctors: 64

### Scenario 7

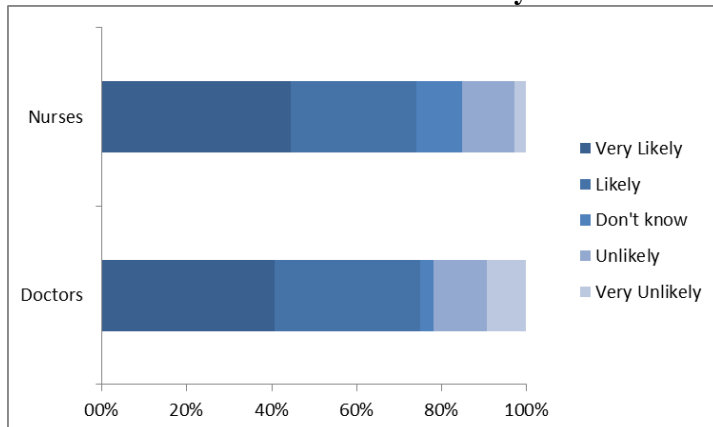
A 5-year-old girl receives Cisplatin (cytostatic agent) for the treatment of a neuroblastoma. The girl is later hospitalized because of febrile seizures and a physician prescribes Nebcina (aminoglycoside) among others. Two days later, it is discovered that simultaneous administration of Cisplatin and Nebcina may have adverse effects on the kidneys why Nebcina is discontinued. No harm of the child is observed.

**Figure 7.1 Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”**



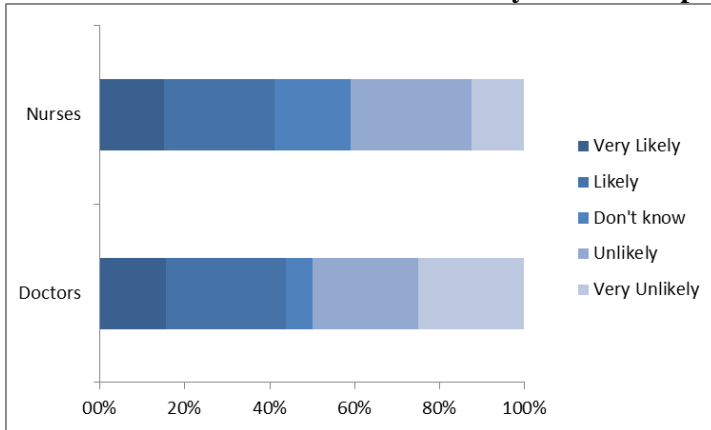
Total number of responses: 243 (100%), nurses: 180, doctors: 63

**Figure 7.2 Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 242 (100%), nurses: 178, doctors: 64

**Figure 7.3 Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”**

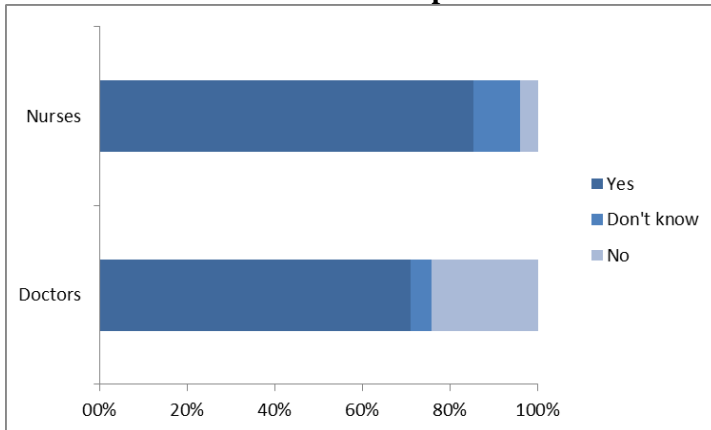


Total number of responses: 242 (100%), nurses: 178, doctors: 64

**Scenario 8**

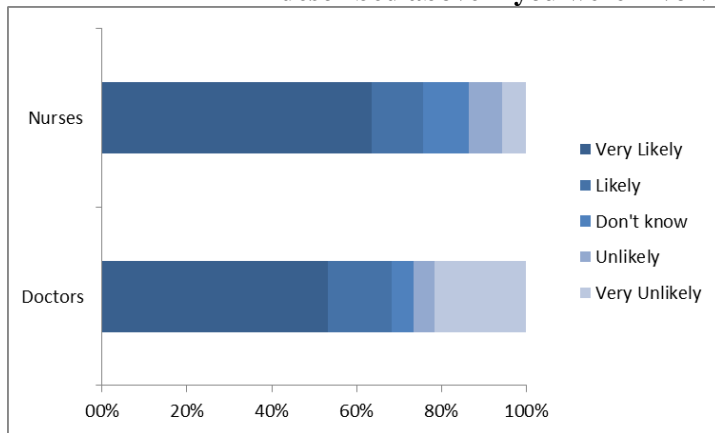
A child with a central venous catheter develops cardiac arrest and resuscitation fails. The child was administered glucose 5%, parenteral nutrition and three types of antibiotics in adequate doses intravenously through the central venous catheter. The autopsy shows that the tip of the central venous catheter is misplaced in the pericardium and pericardial tamponade, where the pumping action of the heart is inhibited because of fluid retention, is observed

**Figure 8.1 Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”**



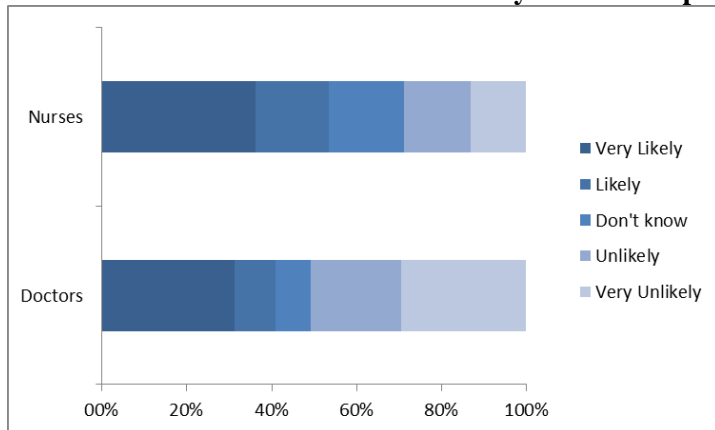
Total number of responses: 240 (100%), nurses: 178, doctors: 62

**Figure 8.2 Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 236 (100%), nurses: 176, doctors: 60

**Figure 8.3 Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”**

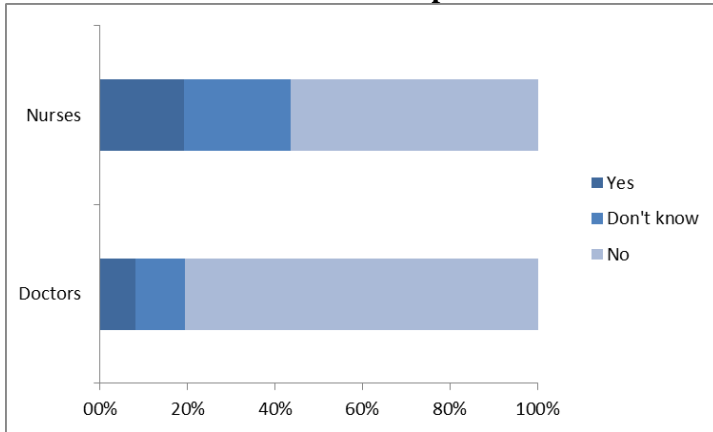


Total number of responses: 235 (100%), nurses: 174, doctors: 61

### Scenario 9

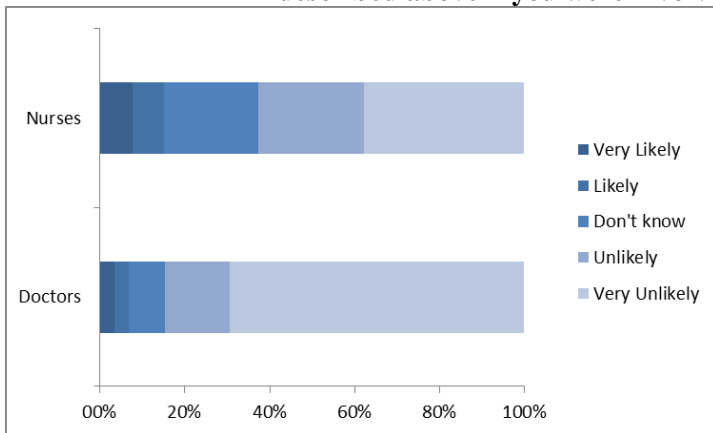
A 12-year-old girl was administered the HPV vaccine at her general practitioner three weeks ago and arrives at the Paediatric Emergency Department after a near-fainting experience at school. In the two recent weeks, she has complained of headache, dizziness and difficulty in concentrating. She has previously had some headaches but has never passed out before.

**Figure 9.1** Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”



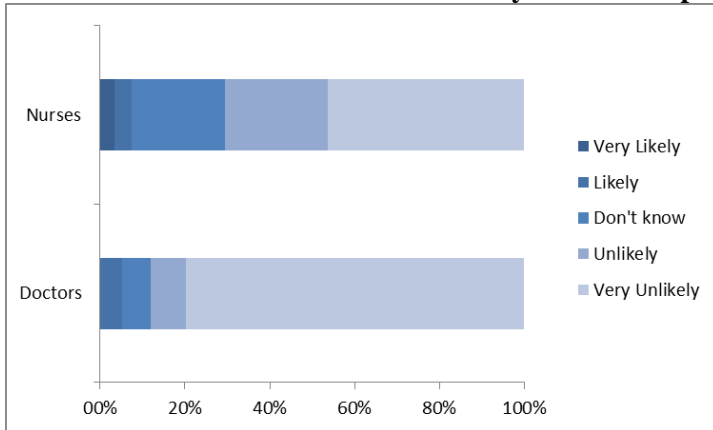
Total number of responses: 239 (100%), nurses: 177, doctors: 62

**Figure 9.2** Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”



Total number of responses: 231 (100%), nurses: 172, doctors: 59

**Figure 9.3 Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”**

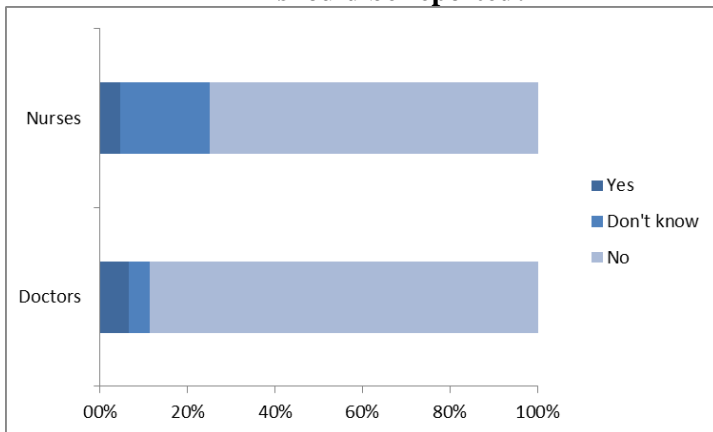


Total number of responses: 232 (100%), nurses: 173, doctors: 59

**Scenario 10**

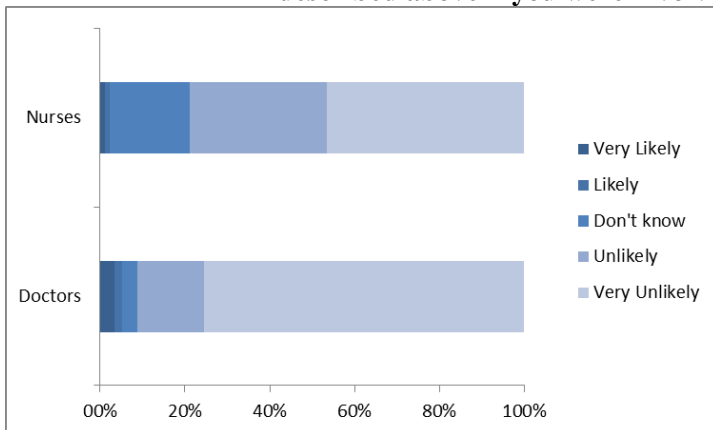
A 15-year-old boy with asthma is about to be discharged from the hospital. A physician prescribes salbutamol 5 mg 8 times daily for the boy’s asthma and his family is informed. A nurse chooses to check the dose of salbutamol using Pro.medicin.dk and reads that salbutamol is given 4 times daily. The nurse chooses to contact the physician to make him correct the dose, but the physician ensures that the dosing is an intentional choice, and that the dose is used for treatment of certain types of asthma patients why the treatment is continued. The boy is not harmed by the incident.

**Figure 10.1 Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”**



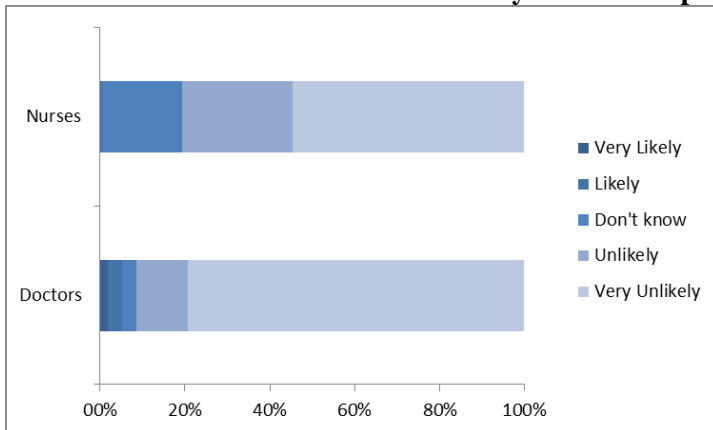
Total number of responses: 237 (100%), nurses: 175, doctors: 62

**Figure 10.2** Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”



Total number of responses: 227 (100%), nurses: 170, doctors: 57

**Figure 10.3** Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”

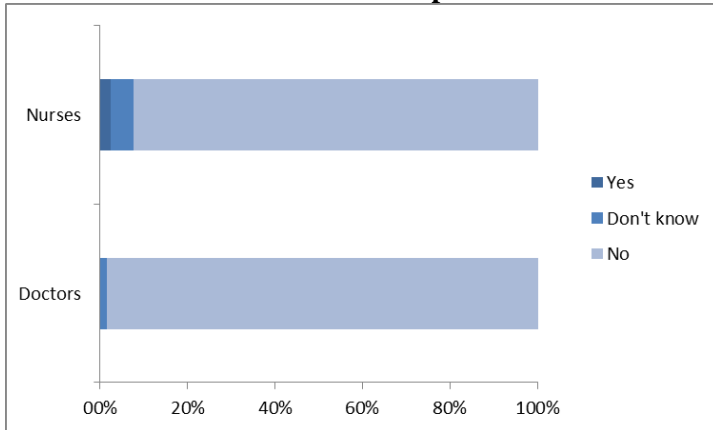


Total number of responses: 228 (100%), nurses: 170, doctors: 58

**Scenario 11**

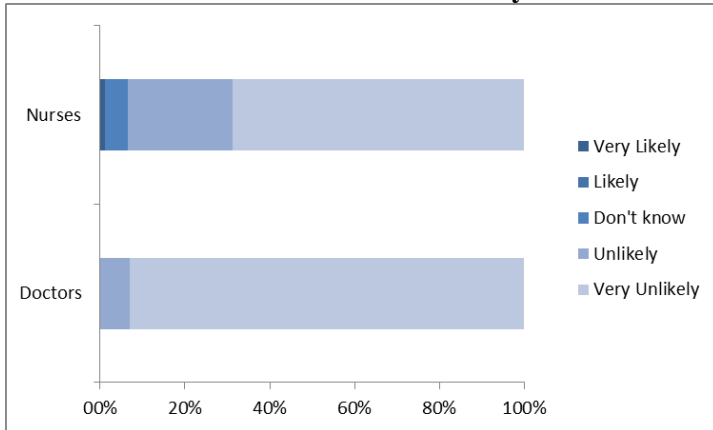
An 11-year-old girl is hospitalized after a throat surgery. The girl is prescribed diclofenac (NSAID), one tablet, 25 mg, 3 times daily (correct dose). A nurse makes the physician aware of the girl’s inability to swallow the tablet because of the surgery and the prescription is changed to diclofenac suppositories at equivalent doses. The girl is not harmed by the incident.

**Figure 11.1 Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”**



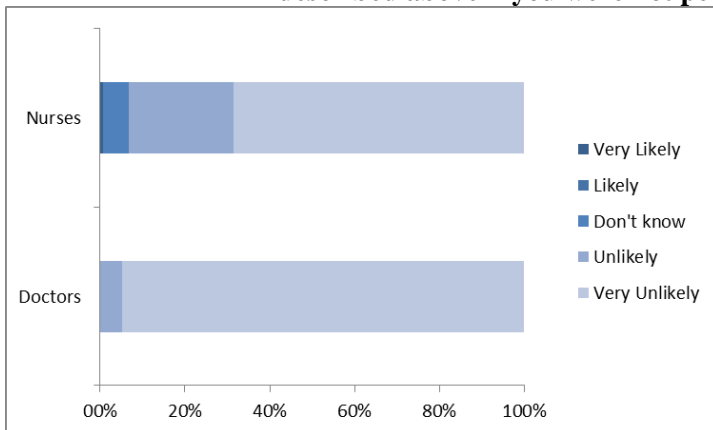
Total number of responses: 233 (100%), nurses: 171, doctors: 62

**Figure 11.2 Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 224 (100%), nurses: 167, doctors: 57

**Figure 11.3 Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”**



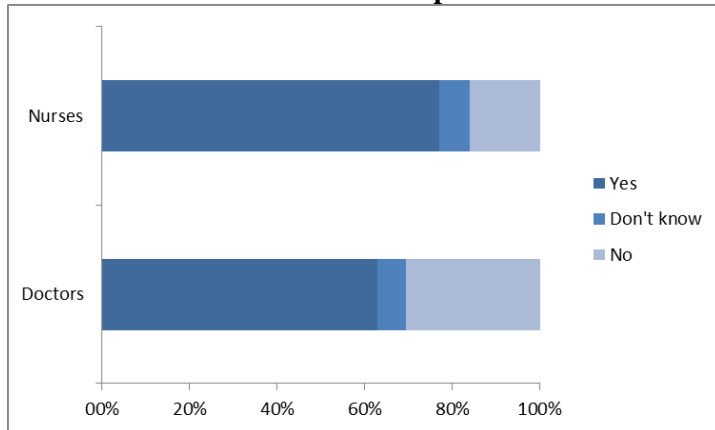
Total number of responses: 222 (100%), nurses: 165, doctors: 57

**Scenario 12**



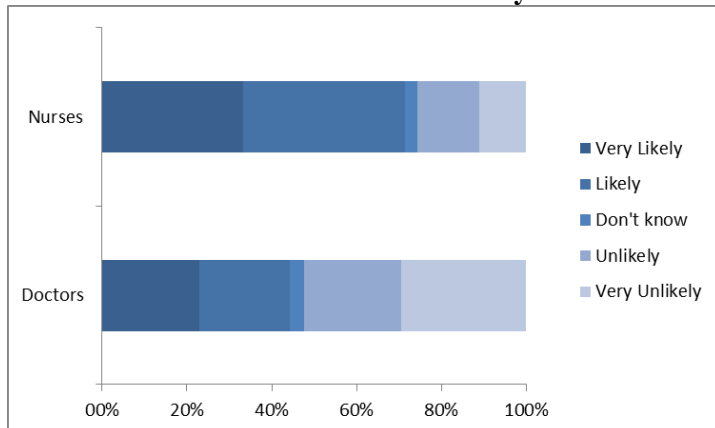
A premature girl (810 gram) is administered 40.5 mg cefuroxime (antibiotics) intravenously two times a day. In the middle of her treatment, two nurses calculate the amount of cefuroxime (50 mg/ml) that must be administered to the girl. They use the same calculator for the calculation and both agree that the child needs 0.61 mL. Later, it is recognized that the dose of medicine is wrong. The volume administered to the child should have been 0.81 mL. The calculator is defect and does not show the line which would convert the number 6 into the number 8. Thus, the child is administered a smaller amount of medicine than intended, but the next day a drop in the child’s infection counts is observed ; the child was not harmed.

**Figure 12.1 Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”**



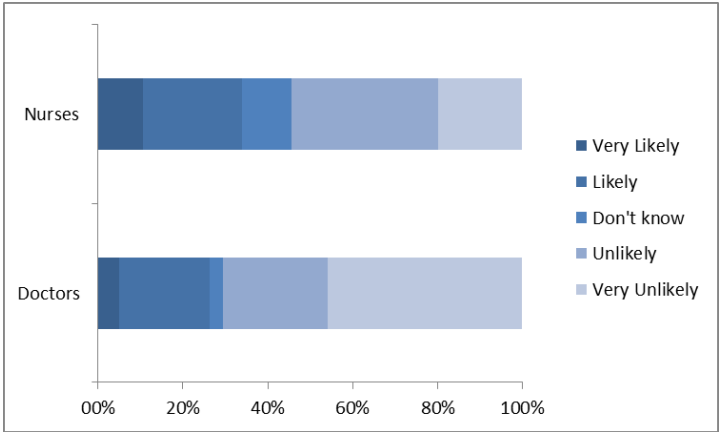
Total number of responses: 237 (100%), nurses: 175, doctors: 62

**Figure 12.2 Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 233 (100%), nurses: 172, doctors: 61

**Figure 12.3 Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”**

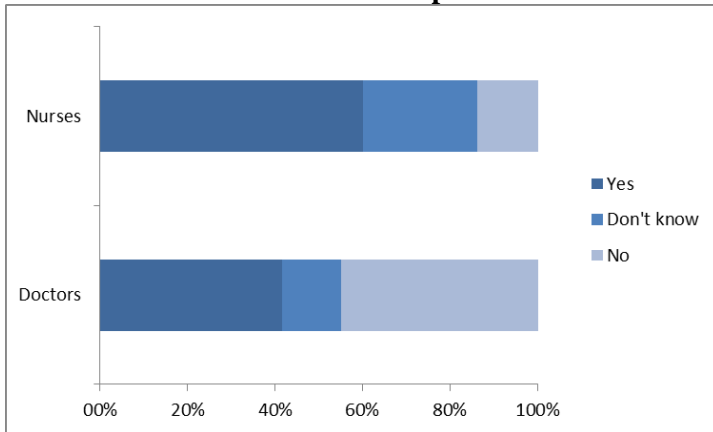


Total number of responses: 232 (100%), nurses: 171, doctors: 61

### Scenario 13

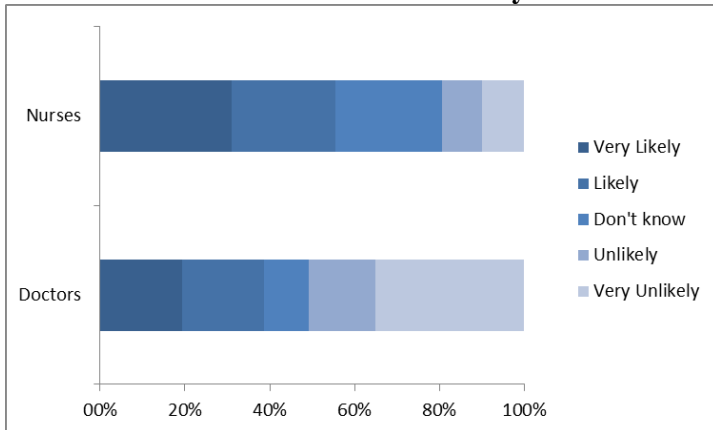
A 14-year-old boy is expected to start Cytarabin treatment (cytostatic agent) which is manufactured by the hospital pharmacy. The chemotherapy is correctly ordered to be delivered at the department October 22<sup>nd</sup> because it has to be administered to the child on 23 October at 8 AM. For unknown reasons, the chemotherapy is delivered by the hospital pharmacy on 23 October at 2 PM and the medicine is administered to the child. It is not known whether the delayed delivery of the chemotherapy will have any consequences for the patient.

**Figure 13.1** Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”



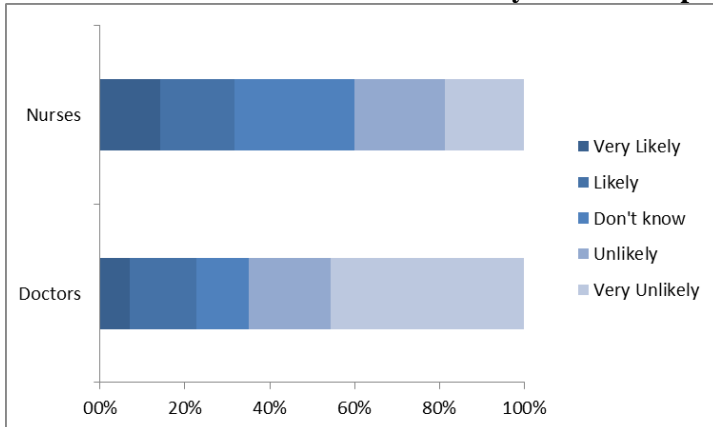
Total number of responses: 233 (100%), nurses: 173, doctors: 60

**Figure 13.2** Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”



Total number of responses: 228 (100%), nurses: 171, doctors: 57

**Figure 13.3** Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”

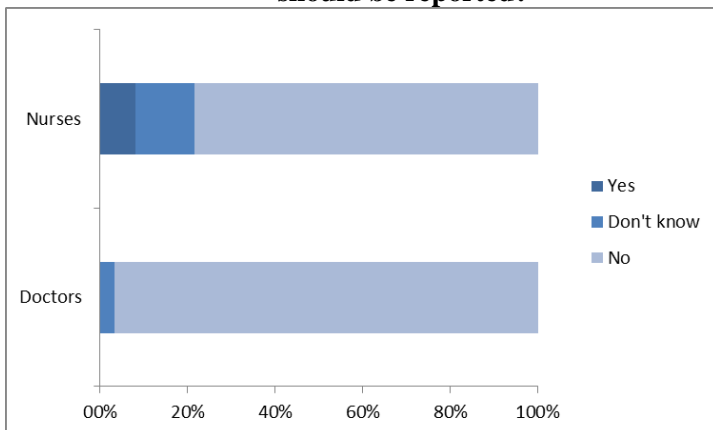


Total number of responses: 227 (100%), nurses: 170, doctors: 57

**Scenario 14**

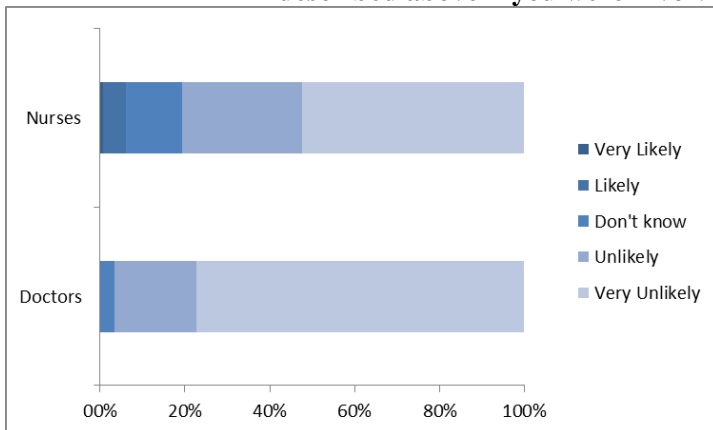
A 5-year-old boy is hospitalized due to pneumonia and receives Primcillin treatment (penicillin) oral suspension 3 times daily. A nurse administers the first dose to the child with great difficulty because the taste of the medicine is foul. The boy refuses to take the second dose of the medicine and the boy’s father decides that the medicine must be administered to the boy later. The nurse informs the physician of the department about the incident who decides that the second dose is not to be administered to the child but that the third dose will be. The child is administered the third dose and judged not to have been harmed.

**Figure 14.1** Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”



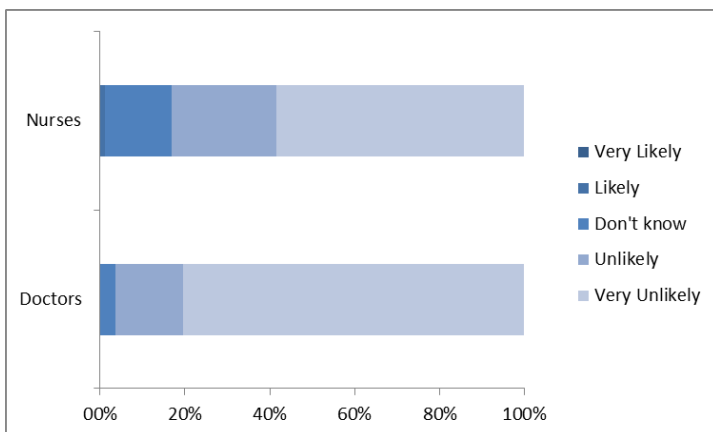
Total number of responses: 232 (100%), nurses: 171, doctors: 61

**Figure 14.2 Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 223 (100%), nurses: 166, doctors: 57

**Figure 14.3 Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”**

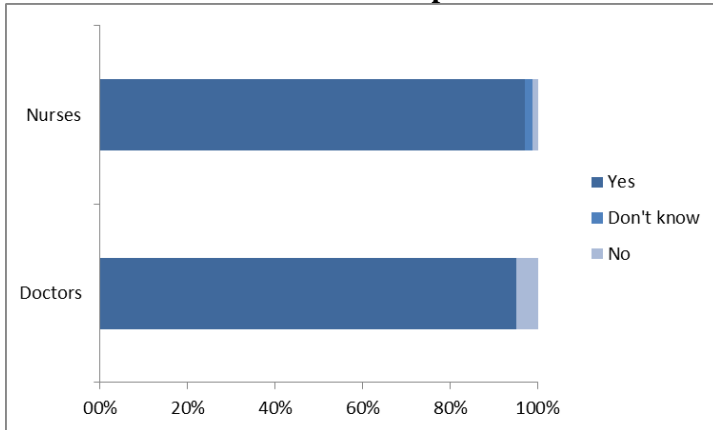


Total number of responses: 222 (100%), nurses: 166, doctors: 56

**Scenario 15**

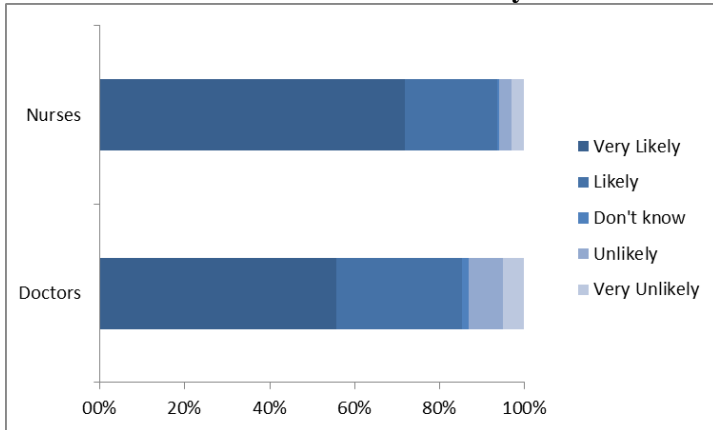
Twin A and B (1 month old) are hospitalized at the neonatal unit. Twin A receives treatment of 40 mg Diclocil (antibiotics). A nurse has prepared the medicine correctly, but administers the medicine to twin B instead of twin A because the wristband of the child is not checked. Only twin A receives antibiotic treatment. None of the twins were harmed by the incident.

**Figure 15.1 Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”**



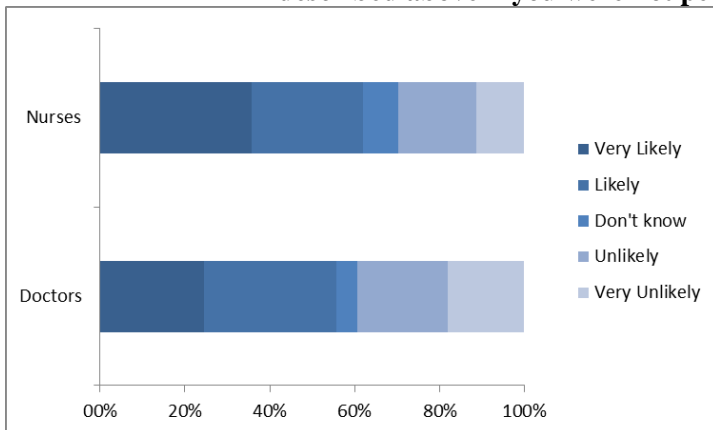
Total number of responses: 232 (100%), nurses: 171, doctors: 61

**Figure 15.2 Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 231 (100%), nurses: 170, doctors: 61

**Figure 15.3 Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”**

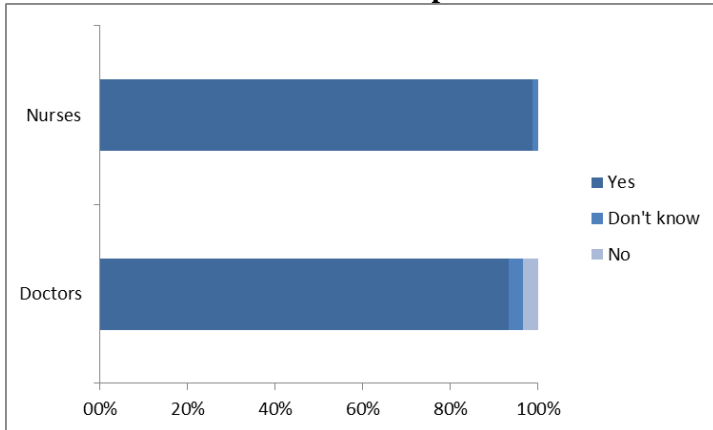


Total number of responses: 229 (100%), nurses: 168, doctors: 61

### Scenario 16

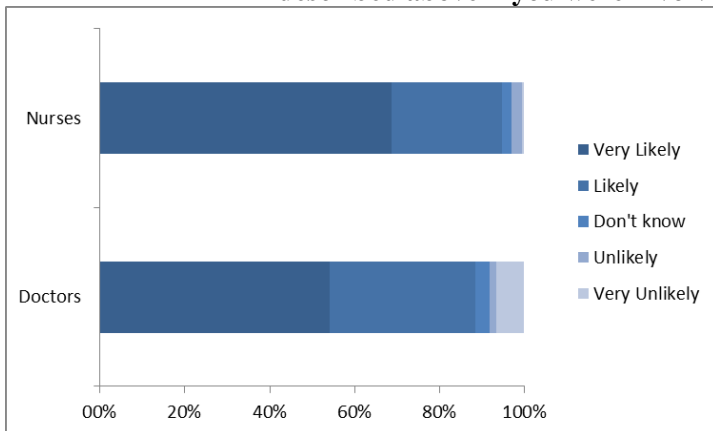
A physician is about to prescribe Solu-cortef (hydrocortisone) to a child, but erroneously prescribes Solu-medrol (methylprednisolone; 5 times more potent than hydrocortisone) instead because of confusion regarding names. Solu-medrol is administered to the child but the child is not harmed by the medicine.

**Figure 16.1** Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”



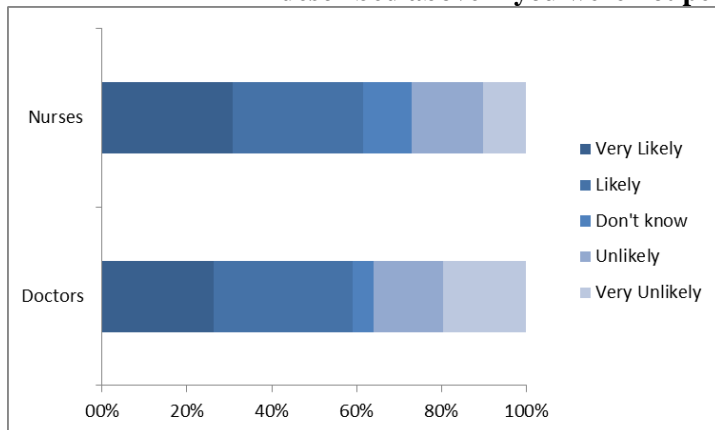
Total number of responses: 230 (100%), nurses: 170, doctors: 60

**Figure 16.2** Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”



Total number of responses: 230 (100%), nurses: 169, doctors: 61

**Figure 16.3** Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”



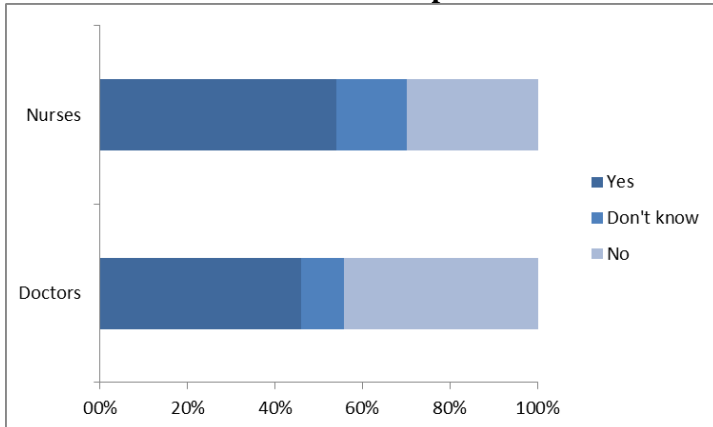
Total number of responses: 227 (100%), nurses: 166, doctors: 61



**Scenario 17**

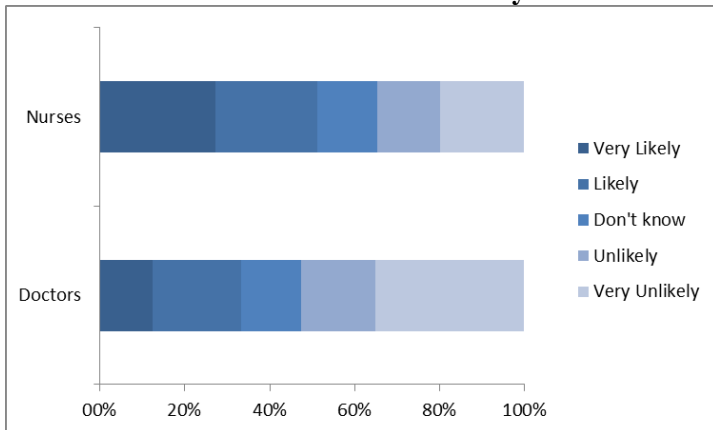
A child is to receive magnesium sulphate mixed with Sodium chloride “B. Braun” 9 mg/ml 100 ml. The department staff has previously assumed that the bottle contained 100 ml Sodium chloride which is stated on the bottle label. Accidentally, a nurse discovers that the bottle contains 110 ml Sodium chloride which may have had an influence on the concentration of medicine administered to the child. The child was apparently not harmed by the incident.

**Figure 17.1 Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”**



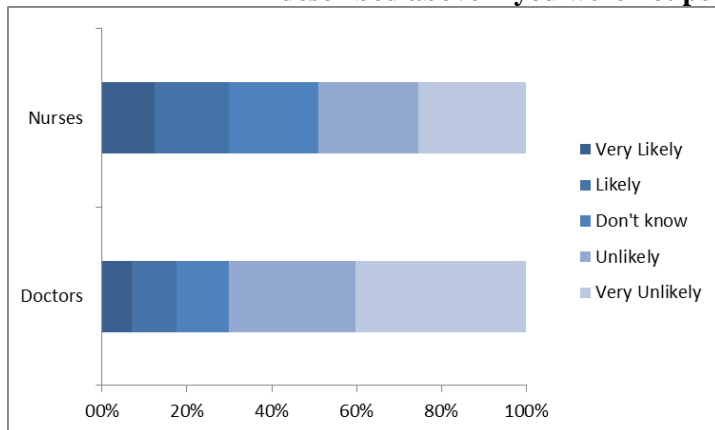
Total number of responses: 228 (100%), nurses: 167, doctors: 61

**Figure 17.2 Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 219 (100%), nurses: 162, doctors: 57

**Figure 17.3** Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”

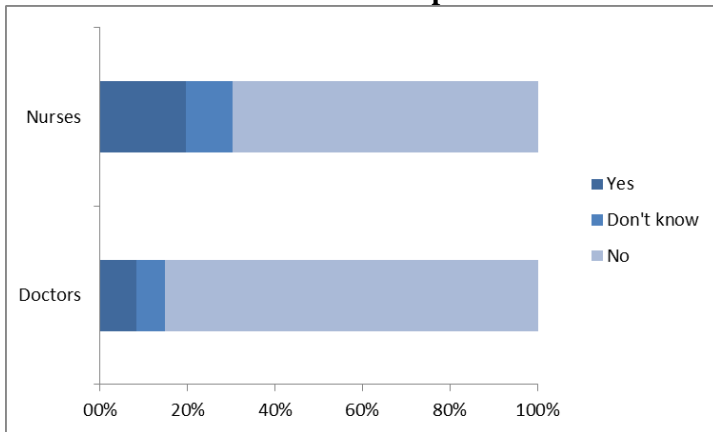


Total number of responses: 218 (100%), nurses: 161, doctors: 57

### Scenario 18

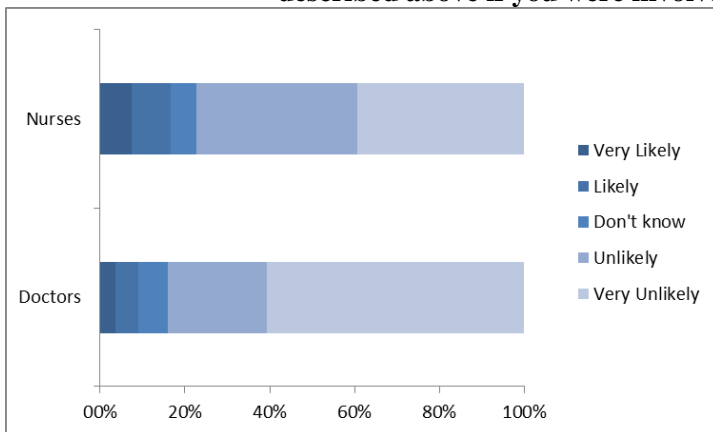
A boy is about to receive medicine through a peripheral intravenous line. The intravenous line is flushed with 3 ml sodium chloride without any resistance before the medicine is administered. The medicine is now being administered to the boy through infusion. When a nurse inspects the infusion, infiltration is discovered and swelling and redness is observed around the entry site of the intravenous line. Subsequently, no necrosis is observed where the intravenous line was placed.

**Figure 18.1** Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”



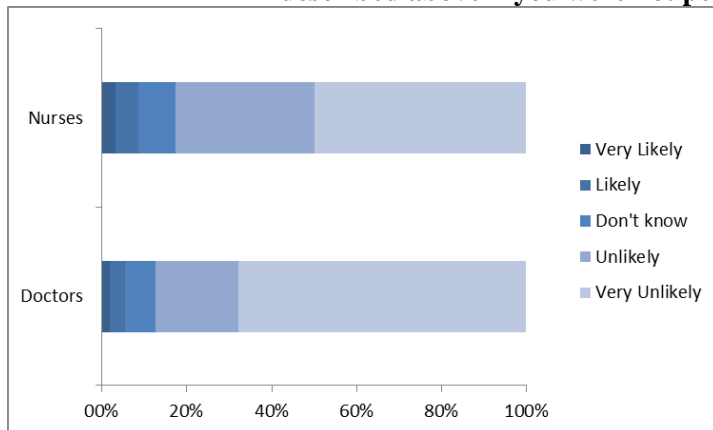
Total number of responses: 229 (100%), nurses: 168, doctors: 61

**Figure 18.2** Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”



Total number of responses: 219 (100%), nurses: 163, doctors: 56

**Figure 18.3** Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”

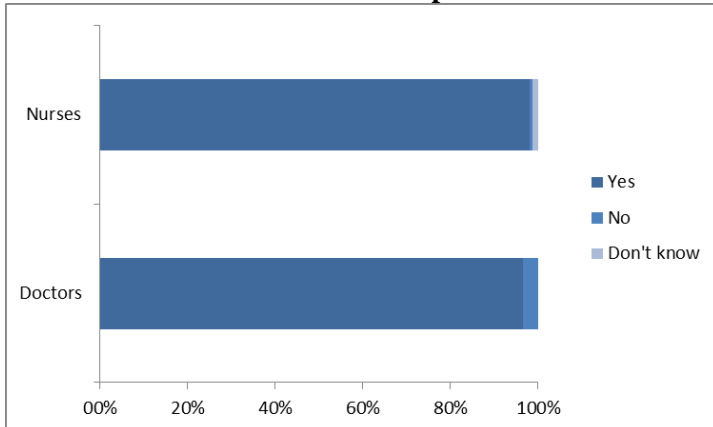


Total number of responses: 218 (100%), nurses: 162, doctors: 56

**Scenario 19**

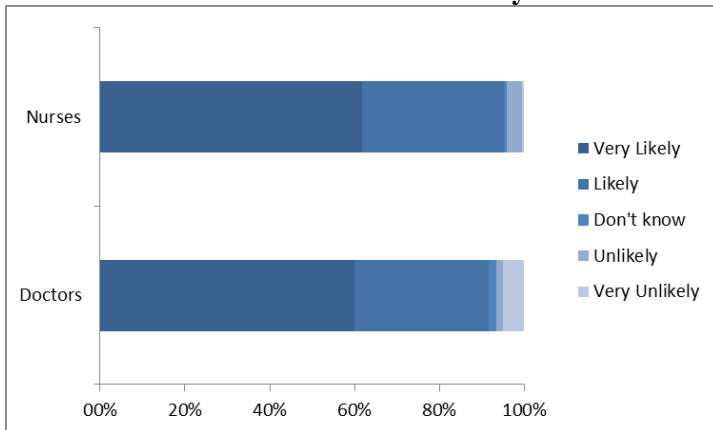
A 1-month-old girl is prescribed vancomycin (antibiotics) intravenously, 175 mg twice a day equivalent to 35 ml twice a day. The dose is incorrectly calculated by the physician during prescribing for which reason the child is administered 100 ml vancomycin instead of 35 ml. Serum vancomycin is monitored and the child’s kidneys are unaffected. The child is not harmed.

**Figure 19.1 Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”**



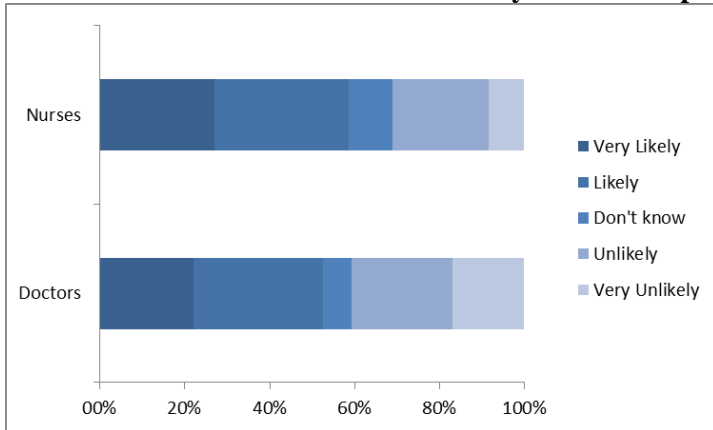
Total number of responses: 226 (100%), nurses: 168, doctors: 58

**Figure 19.2 Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 227 (100%), nurses: 167, doctors: 60

**Figure 19.3** Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”

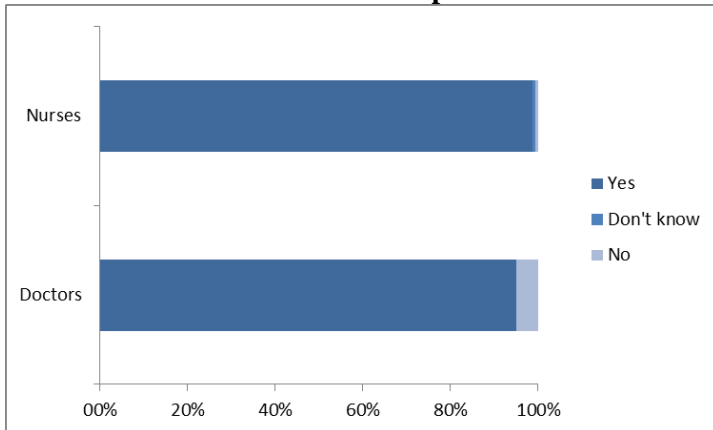


Total number of responses: 226 (100%), nurses: 167, doctors: 59

**Scenario 20**

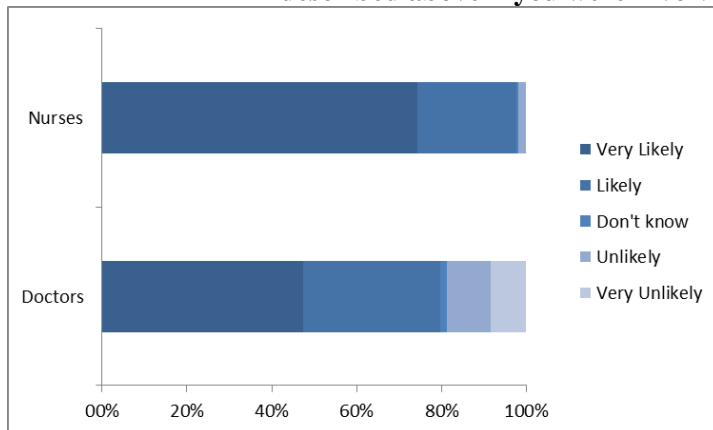
A 1-month-old girl is prescribed vancomycin (antibiotics) intravenously. A physician correctly prescribes 175 mg (35 ml) twice a day. By mistake a nurse administers 100 ml vancomycin (500 mg) to the child instead of 35 ml. Serum vancomycin is monitored and the child’s kidneys are unaffected. The child is not harmed.

**Figure 20.1** Responses to Question 1 “Do you believe that the scenario described above should be reported?”



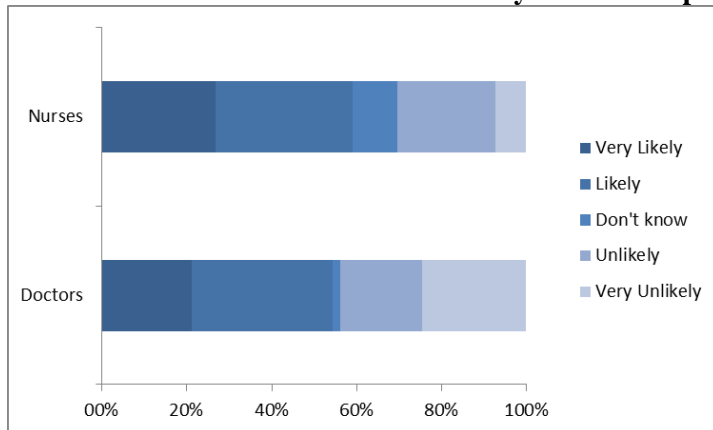
Total number of responses: 227 (100%), nurses: 167, doctors: 60

**Figure 20.2 Responses to Question 2 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 226 (100%), nurses: 167, doctors: 59

**Figure 20.3 Responses to Question 3 “How likely is it that you will report the scenario described above if you were not personally involved in the incident?”**



Total number of responses: 221 (100%), nurses: 164, doctors: 57