

Table S1. Example of a trigger, its definition and clarifying text.

## Deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism diagnosed during hospital care and not apparent on admission</b>
<b>Check for</b>	Venous catheter (central venous catheter, subcutaneous venous port, etc.), recent surgery, immobilisation, obesity, cancer or cancer treatment increases the risk. Has thrombosis prophylaxis been given according to routines?
<b>Harm that can be found</b>	Transient or permanent reduction of cardiac or pulmonary function, reduced venous circulation in the lower extremities with oedema and reduced function
<b>Preventability</b>	Deep vein thrombosis should be regarded as preventable if: <input type="checkbox"/> Prophylaxis against thrombosis has not been given according to routines. <input type="checkbox"/> Increased risk following immobilisation has not been considered, for example, after surgery. <input type="checkbox"/> Anticoagulation therapy (e.g, warfarin) has not been adequately controlled.  Pulmonary embolus should also be regarded as avoidable if signs of deep vein thrombosis have not been adequately observed and treated.
<b>Relevant codes for diagnosis, treatment and medication</b>	ICD-10-code: I82 (Embolus and thrombosis) I26 (Pulmonary embolus) O88.2 (Obstetric embolus due to thrombosis)
<b>Results associated to this trigger</b>	Results from investigation with ultrasound, CT or phlebography. Results from pulmonary scintigraphy (ventilation and perfusion scintigraphy).