

Appendix 3. Description of Error Scenarios Used to Investigate Action Plans before and after the Program

Case 1. Sentinel events

Patient A was admitted to the ER due to dyspnea. After taking a portable X-ray, a pneumothorax was observed, and I (resident) inserted a chest tube in the patient. The patient's symptoms did not improve, and X-rays were taken again to check the results of the procedure. When I checked the X-ray, I noticed that the chest tube had entered the contralateral side of the chest. The pneumothorax was severe, and the patient experienced respiratory arrest.

Case 2. Adverse events, toddler

A mother brought her 15-month-old boy to the ER due to a fever. She said she had left her phone in the car, so she asked the nurse if she could leave the child in her care for a while. After checking the fever and respiration rate, the nurse went to the nurse station to answer the phone without raising the handle by the bed. In the meantime, the child cried and then fell from the bed. Immediately, the nurse and I (resident) put the child on the bed and had a physical examination; there were no special trauma or abnormal findings. The state of consciousness was also the same as when he first came to the ER.

Case 3. Adverse events, old age

A 92-year-old woman developed a high fever and was transferred from a nursing home to the ER. Due to pre-existing dementia, her consciousness was not clear. She screamed intermittently in the ER and normal communication was impossible. While the caregiver went to the bathroom, she fell from the bed. After the fall, I (resident) went to check on her, and after lifting her to the bed, I noted that the handle by the bed was lowered. She had no special trauma, her consciousness was the same as when she first arrived at the ER, and there was no evidence of abnormal findings on the neurological examination.

Case 4. Near miss

The antacid Gaster injection to be administered to patient A and the antispasmodic Buscopan injection to be administered to patient B were reversed. However, neither patient experienced any notable side effects.

Choose your own behavior for each case from the options below, and write the reason.

- (1) Do not report to the department of emergency medicine or hospital, keep it private.
- (2) Do not report to the department of emergency medicine or hospital after disclosing to patient (family) only.
- (3) Report to the department of emergency medicine or hospital after disclosing to patient (family) only.
- (4) After reporting to the department of emergency medicine or hospital, disclose to the patient (family), despite opposition.
- (5) Report to the department of emergency medicine or hospital, obtain consent, and disclose to the patient (family).
- (6) After reporting to the department of emergency medicine or hospital, it is left to the department of emergency medicine or hospital to decide whether or not to disclose to the patient (family).