

Appendix 1

Examples of adverse events (AEs), their causes and prevention strategies

strategies

Description of AE	Main causal factor(s)	Prevention strategies
Decompensatio cordis with respiratory difficulties resulting in restrictions for rehabilitation. Patient had severe pre-existing cardiac conditions.	Patient related	Not preventable
Severe, untreated anaemia due to operative blood loss with pre-existing anaemia.	Organisational	Information & communication, Quality Assurance/ Peer review
Gammanail was not long enough and therefore broke out.	Human, Patient Related	Information & Communication, Training, Motivation, Quality assurance/ Peer review
Wound infection and hematoma after femoral head replacement requiring drainage, gentamicin-beads and irrigation. The femoral head replacement was removed and a fissure and proximal femur fracture occurred because the prosthesis was still firmly fixated with cement. This eventually leads to a girdlestone as residual state.	Technical, Human	Technology/ equipment, Procedures
Increasing shortage of leg due to migration of osteosynthesis material. This was caused by an insufficient fixation and a related inadequate advice for mobilisation (too much weight bearing). Two surgical revisions are necessary.	Human	Procedures, Training, Quality assurance/ Peer review
Drill overshoots and hits arteria, resulting in bleeding of arteria femoralis.	Human	Training
Pertrochanteric fracture was missed at initial presentation. Only after renewed presentation due to persistent pain the diagnosis was made. Fracture was visible on original x-rays.	Organisational, Human	Procedures, Training, Quality assurance/ Peer review