

Appendix 1. RCA outcome severity categories

A	Circumstances or events that have the capacity to become a hazard
B	A hazard that did not reach the patient
C	A hazard that reached the patient but did not cause harm
D	Patient required increased monitoring or intervention to confirm that it resulted in no harm to the patient
E	Temporary harm to the patient and required intervention
F	Temporary harm to the patient and required initial or prolonged hospitalization
G	Permanent patient harm
H	Intervention required to sustain life
I	Patient death

*Categories based on National Coordinating Council for Medication Error Reporting and Prevention's Taxonomy of Medication Errors, available from <http://www.nccmerp.org/sites/default/files/taxonomy2001-07-31.pdf>

Appendix 2. Categories of New York State reportable events for which RCAs are required or may be performed

RCA required within 30-60 days:

Wrong patient, wrong site surgical procedure
Incorrect procedure or treatment - invasive
Unintentionally retained foreign body
Unexpected deaths (including delay in treatment, diagnoses or an omission of care)
including neonate ~ 28 weeks AND ~ 1000 grams AND no life threatening anomalies)
Cardiac and/or respiratory arrest requiring ACLS intervention (including delay in treatment,
diagnosis or an omission of care)
Loss of limb or organ (including delay in treatment, diagnosis or an omission of care)
Impairment of limb, organ or body function (including delay in treatment, diagnosis,
or an omission of care)
Malfunction of equipment during a treatment or diagnosis, or a defective product resulting
in death or serious injury
Medication error occurred that resulted in permanent patient harm
Medication error occurred that resulted in near-death event
Medication error occurred that resulted in patient death

RCA may be performed within 30-60 days:

Misadministration of radiation or radioactive material
Crime resulting in death or serious injury
Suicides and attempted suicides related to an inpatient hospitalization, with serious injury
Elopement from hospital resulting in death or serious injury
Strike by hospital staff
External disaster outside the control of the hospital which affects facility operation
Termination of any services vital to the continued safe operation of the hospital
or to the health and safety of its patients and personnel
Poisoning occurring within the hospital (water, air, food)
Hospital fire or other internal disaster disrupting patient care or causing harm to patients or staff

Malfunction of equipment during treatment or diagnosis or a defective product which has a potential for adversely affecting patient or hospital personnel or results in a retained foreign body

Infant abduction

Infant discharged to wrong family

Rape of a patient