# 2022/23 Health and Disability Sector Adverse Events

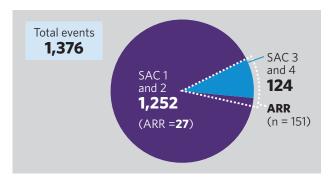




Harm during the provision of health care has wide-ranging negative impacts on human wellbeing and relationships, for consumers, whānau, health workers and communities.

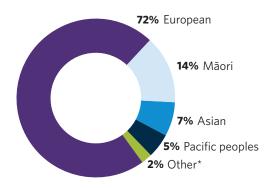
This infographic shows major events for consumers involving death or severe loss of function (SAC 1) or major loss of function (SAC 2) reported to Te Tāhū Hauora Health Quality & Safety Commission between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023. For context: 12% of patients experience harm across different medical care settings.\* More information: hqsc.govt. nz/AdverseEvents

\*World Health Organization. 2024. Global patient safety report 2024. Geneva: World Health Organization.



### By prioritised ethnicity

SAC 1 and 2 adverse events reported by Health New Zealand I Te Whatu Ora (Health New Zealand)



<sup>\*</sup> Other = other ethnicity + MELAA + residual categories

### SAC 1 and 2 adverse events were reported by:





New Zealand Private Surgical Hospital Association



Service Care





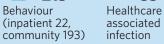
### Health New Zealand adverse events

523 SAC 1 and 2 adverse events (excluding clinical management). There has been a sustained reduction in reported adverse events for falls that resulted in life-saving intervention or death (SAC 1), or a fracture of a major bone (SAC 2).











Medication/ IV fluids



Consumer accidents

(≤5 per category)

#### Clinical management sub-classification adverse events

There has been a sustained increase in non-hospital-acquired pressure injuries.





Pressure injury



Delayed diagnosis or treatment

Retained item



Adverse outcome



Complication



Deterioration



(≤5 per category)

## Always Report and Review (ARR)

The ARR list is a subset of events that hospital specialist services report and review, irrespective of whether harm happened.





Wrong

consumer/

site/side







Retained item



Wrong transfusion or transplant

Other (≤5 per category)