To identify factors associated with severe harm and mortality in malpractice claims due to delayed/wrong diagnosis, Shahaf et al. reviewed records of malpractice claims against Clalit Health Services due to delayed/failed diagnosis in 2010-2019.

The study included 354 claims (60.9% males, median age: 48). Primary care physicians were involved in a third of cases. The most common correct diagnoses were cardiovascular disease (21%), infection (19%) and cancer (16%). The level of harm was moderate in 38%, and severe in 24%, while 25% died. In a multivariable analysis, factors associated with severe harm were age, cancer or a cardiovascular disease, the department involved (pediatrics, internal medicine or primary care were associated with severe harm) and the physician's specialty (neurology/neurosurgery associated with severe harm). Factors associated with mortality included age, cancer or a cardiovascular disease, involvement of the internal medicine department and the physician's specialty (internal medicine associated with mortality).

About half of malpractice claims involved delayed/failed diagnosis resulting in severe harm or mortality. Factors associated with severe harm and mortality include age, the diagnosis and the medical specialty involved.

It is important to be familiar with delayed/failed diagnosis as a major cause of harm in health services and in malpractice claims ¹⁾.

1)

Shahaf P, Imber-Shahar T, Djarasi R, Weistein O, Dreiher J. [DIAGNOSTIC ERROR: PREDICTING THE SEVERITY OF HARM]. Harefuah. 2022 Mar;161(3):149-155. Hebrew. PMID: 36259399.

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