

The belief that certain personality traits could result in potentially dangerous [outcomes](#) was first recognized in aviation, as “Arrogance got more pilots in [trouble](#) than faulty [equipment](#)” ¹⁾. Furthermore, it was even suggested that over half of the aviation disasters were related to poor pilot decision-making ²⁾. This has resulted in pilots being trained to use mitigation techniques for specific attitudes, such as [machismo](#), [impulsiveness](#), [anxiety](#), [antiauthority](#), [resignation](#), and [invulnerability](#), to avoid [disasters](#).

¹⁾

Yeager C, Janos L. Yeager. New York, NY, USA: Bantam; 1985

²⁾

Administration UDoT-FA. Advisory Circular: Aeronautical Decision Making. Advisory Circular 60-22 Washington, DC, USA. 1991.

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