

# FEHLER PASSIEREN. UND NUN?

Hebammenforum 6/2021; 22: 26–29

- 1 Vincent C, Neale G, Woloshynowych M: Adverse events in British hospitals: preliminary retrospective record review. *BMJ* 2001; 322: 517–519
- 2 Wu AW et al.: Do house officers learn from their mistakes? *JAMA* 1991; 265: 2089–2094
- 3 Aasland OG, Forde R: Impact of feeling responsible for adverse events on doctors' personal and professional lives: the importance of being open to criticism from colleagues. *Qual Saf Health Care* 2005; 14: 13–17
- 4 Waterman AD et al.: The emotional impact of medical errors on practicing physicians in the United States and Canada. *Joint Commission Journal on Quality and Patient Safety/Joint Commission Resources* 2007; 33: 467–476
- 5 Golder L, Kopp L, Longchamp C: Politische Einflussnahme weiter ausbauen. Ergebnisse der FMH-Mitgliederbefragung. *Schweiz Ärzteztg* 2009; 90(24): 937–941
- 6 Madsen MD et al.: The attitude of doctors and nurses towards reporting and handling errors and adverse events. *Ugeskrift for laeger* 2006; 168: 4195–4200
- 7 Schwappach DL, Boluarte TA: The emotional impact of medical error involvement on physicians: a call for leadership and organisational accountability. *Swiss Med Wkly* 2008; 139: 9–15
- 8 Wu AW: Medical error: the second victim. The doctor who makes the mistake needs help too. *BMJ* 2000; 320: 726–727
- 9 Manser T, Staender S: Aftermath of an adverse event: supporting health care professionals to meet patient expectations through open disclosure. *Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica* 2005; 49: 728–734
- 10 Abd Elwahab S, Doherty E: What about doctors? The impact of medical errors. *The Surgeon: Journal of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of Edinburgh and Ireland* 2014; 12: 297–300
- 11 Stangierski A et al.: Medical errors – not only patients' problem. *Archives of Medical Science* 2012; 8: 569–574
- 12 West CP et al.: Association of perceived medical errors with resident distress and empathy: a prospective longitudinal study. *JAMA* 2006; 296: 1071–1078
- 13 Han K et al.: The surgeon as the second victim? *J Am Coll Surg* 2017; 224(6): 1048–1056
- 14 Chitwood TM: Second victim: support for the health-care team. 2019; [https://etd.ohiolink.edu/apexprod/rws\\_etd/send\\_file/send?accession=casednp1554820138107259&disposition=inline](https://etd.ohiolink.edu/apexprod/rws_etd/send_file/send?accession=casednp1554820138107259&disposition=inline) (Zugriff 30.4.21)
- 15 Wetzel CM et al.: The effects of stress on surgical performance. *The American Journal of Surgery* 2006; 191: 5–10
- 16 Merlani P et al.: Burnout in ICU caregivers: a multi-center study of factors associated to centers. *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine* 2011; 184: 1140–1146
- 17 Manser T, Ahne T: Effektive Kommunikation in METs. In: Koch T, Heller AR, Schewe J (Hrsg.): *Medizinische Einsatzteams*, Springer 2019, 179–188
- 18 Regehr C et al.: Interventions to reduce the consequences of stress in physicians: a review and meta-analysis. *J Nerv Ment Dis* 2014; 202: 353–359
- 19 Shapiro SL, Shapiro DE, Schwartz GE: Stress management in medical education: a review of the literature. *Acad Med* 2000; 75: 748–759