

According to the OIG, preventable adverse events were generally caused by:

- **Appropriate treatment provided in a substandard way (56%)**
- **Resident's progress not adequately monitored (37%)**
- **Necessary treatment not provided (25%)**
- **Inadequate resident assessment and care planning (22%)**

Potentially Preventable Events Related to Medication

1. Change in mental status/delirium related to use of Opiates and Psychotropic medication
2. Hypoglycemia related to use of anti-diabetic medication
3. Ketoacidosis related to use of anti-diabetic medication
4. Bleeding related to use of Antithrombotic medication
5. Thromboembolism related to use of Anticoagulant medication
6. Prolonged Constipation/Ileus/Impaction related to use of Opiates
7. Electrolyte imbalance (including dehydration and acute kidney injury) related to use of diuretic medication
8. Drug Toxicities including: Acetaminophen, Digoxin; Levothyroxine; ACE Inhibitors; Phenytoin; Lithium; Valproic Acid; Antibiotics
9. Altered cardiac output related to use of cardiac/blood pressure medication

Potentially Preventable Events Related to Resident Care

1. Falls, abrasions/skin tears, or other trauma related to care
2. Electrolyte imbalance (including dehydration and acute kidney injury/insufficiency) associated with inadequate fluid maintenance
3. Thromboembolic events related to inadequate resident monitoring and provision of care
4. Respiratory distress related to inadequate monitoring and provision of tracheostomy/ventilator care
5. Exacerbations of preexisting conditions related to inadequate or omitted care
6. Feeding tube complications (aspiration, leakage, displacement) related to inadequate monitoring and provision of care
7. In-house acquired/worsened Stage pressure ulcers, and unstageable/suspected deep tissue injuries
8. Elopement

Potentially Preventable Events Related to Infections

1. Respiratory infections
 - a. Pneumonia
 - b. Influenza
2. Skin and wound infections
 - a. Surgical Site Infections (SSIs)
 - b. Soft tissue and non-surgical wound infections
3. Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs)
 - a. Catheter Associated UTIs
 - b. UTIs
4. Infectious diarrhea
 - a. Clostridium difficile
 - b. Norovirus