### Definitions of unexpected perioperative events as captured by the medical record system.

1. **Hypoxia**
   - Clinically significant oxygen desaturation to < 90% requiring change in management

2. **Failed intubation**
   - Multiple attempts and eventual failure in the placement of a tracheal tube into the trachea

3. **Dental injury**
   - Injuries to the patient within 7 days of their anaesthetics that required dental consultation and led to a recommendation to repair, stabilise, or extract involved dentition or supporting structures

4. **Laryngospasm**
   - Airway obstruction due to uncontrolled muscular contraction of laryngeal cords requiring treatment

5. **Bronchospasm**
   - Clinically significant wheezing and decrease airway entry during anaesthesia due to bronchial smooth muscle contraction requiring treatment

6. **Arrhythmia**
   - New or worsening disturbance of heart rhythm requiring new treatment or a change in treatment

7. **Hypertension**
   - Increase in systolic pressure to > 200 mmHg or diastolic pressure to > 110 mmHg with new antihypertensive or change in treatment required

8. **Hypotension**
   - Decrease in systolic pressure < 90 mmHg with treatment required

9. **Haemorrhage**
   - Unanticipated bleeding from the surgery requiring blood transfusion

10. **Hypothermia**
    - Core body temperature (oesophagus, tympanic membrane) verified to be < 35 degrees Celsius

11. **Nerve injury**
    - Clinically significant motor and/or sensory impairment after general anaesthesia, peripheral nerve block, or neuroaxial block

12. **Drug adverse reaction**
    - Harm associated with the use of given medication at a normal dose

13. **Equipment failure**
    - Failure of medical equipment related to the conduct of anaesthesia potentially resulting or actually resulting in patient harm

14. **Unplanned high dependency unit (HDU) admit**
    - Unanticipated HDU admission for medical, surgical or anaesthetic reasons

15. **Unplanned intensive care unit (ICU) admit**
    - Unanticipated ICU admission for medical, surgical or anaesthetic reasons

16. **Post-anaesthesia care unit (PACU) > 2 hours**
    - a. Postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) – PACU stay for longer than 2 hours due to severe PONV necessitating treatment
    - b. Pain – PACU stay for longer than 2 hours due to severe pain or visual analogue pain score > 7/10
    - c. Sedation – PACU stay for longer than 2 hours due to patient sedation (drowsy and difficult to rouse)