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Conclusions: In women with obesity, no-labour cesarean section reduces overall adverse birth outcomes.

Keywords: plan for delivery; induction of labour; cesarean section; obesity

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Optimal Plan for Delivery in Women with Obesity:
A Large Population-Based Retrospective Study Using the Better Outcomes Registry and Network (BORN) Database

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Objectives: To discern the optimal plan for delivery in nulliparous women with obesity at term gestation.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of closed medicolegal cases from 2014 to 2018 at the Canadian Medical Protective Association (CMPA).

Results: We identified 387 surgical cases involving diagnostic error. The most common specialties involved were general surgery (37.8% of cases), obstetrics and gynaecology (16.2%), orthopedic surgery (11.9%), urology (9.7%), and plastic surgery (7.0%). Errors were classified as diagnoses that were missed (54.4% of cases), delayed (34.1%), and wrong (17.6%). One-third of cases occurred in the pre-operative phase, with errors most commonly involving neoplasms. Cases occurring in the intra-operative phase made up 31.0% of cases, with errors involving lack of injury recognition during surgery. Almost 45% of cases occurred in the post-operative phase, with errors involving delayed identification of complications related to surgical injury, including failure to recognize subsequent clinical deterioration. A care team (50.3%), and system (11.9%). At the provider level (82.1% of cases), deficiencies in clinical decision making, failure to follow-up on complications, and loss of situational awareness were the most common contributing factors. At the health care team level (50.3% of cases), communication breakdown and documentation issues were the most common contributing factors. At the system level (11.9% of cases), resource issues, protocol, policy, and procedure issues, and office issues were the most common contributing factors.

Conclusions: Diagnostic error involves most surgical disciplines and occurs across all phases of surgical care. Additional research is needed to characterize epidemiology and explore potential solutions specific to surgical disciplines.

Keywords: diagnostic error; surgery

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National Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Trends in the United States: 2000-2019

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Objectives: The study objective was to examine recent trends in sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) in the United States, both over time and by sex and race.

Methods: A population-based cohort study was conducted on 80 710 348 live births using data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention mortality database.