

The Four Cs.

A framework for pediatric harm response.

When harm happens, four commitments hold the room together – for the family, for the second-victim clinician, and for the institution. Practice them until they become reflex.

01 · CLARITY

Tell the truth.

Speak plainly. Name what happened. Separate what is **known** from what is **not yet known**. No jargon, no euphemism, no defensive language.

"Here is what we know. Here is what we don't yet know. We are actively investigating."

02 · COURAGE

Say the hard thing.

Disclose when silence would be easier. Escalate when the ladder tells you to. Do the M&M, the root cause, the honest conversation with the family – **structured courage, not recklessness**.

"The right thing costs something. Do it anyway – through proper channels, with documentation."

03 · COMPASSION

Meet the human cost.

Apologize genuinely. Acknowledge the family's suffering. Care for the **second victim** – the clinician standing at the bedside who also hurts. Compassion is patient-safety infrastructure.

"I am so sorry this happened to your child. I can only imagine how frightening this is."

04 · COLLABORATION

Never do it alone.

Enter the disclosure room with an **ethics consult**, a nurse liaison, and a colleague. Investigation is inherently multidisciplinary. Families, clinicians, and institutions heal together – or not at all.

"Nobody does this alone. Not the disclosure, not the investigation, not the healing."

MONDAY MORNING

Clarity tells the truth. Courage says it aloud. Compassion holds the human cost. Collaboration makes it a system, not a solo act.

SOURCES

AHRQ CANDOR Toolkit · AAP Disclosure of Adverse Events in Pediatrics (2025) · Wu, *BMJ* 2000 · IHI Framework for Safe, Reliable Care

TERRI MAJOR-KINCADE, MD, MPH
Balancing Equity, Empathy, and Institutional Interests
Children's Mercy Bioethics Center · August 4, 2025

The disclosure conversation.

Four emotional moves for the hardest conversation in medicine. Say them in order. Take your time. *Silence is not your enemy.*

01

ACKNOWLEDGE

Open the door. Sit at their level.

"Something has happened during your child's care that I need to talk with you about. I want you to know we take this very seriously."

02

EMPATHIZE & APOLOGIZE

Say the words. Not the corporate version.

"I am so sorry this happened. I can only imagine how frightening this is. Your child's safety is our first concern."

03

EXPLAIN HONESTLY

Name uncertainty. It builds trust.

"Here is what we know so far. Here is what we don't yet know. We are actively investigating and will tell you what we learn."

04

COMMIT

Give them something to hold onto.

"We will meet with you tomorrow at 9 AM to share what we've learned. Nurse Rivera is your point of contact until then."

DO

Speak in person · Sit at the family's level · Prepare with the team first · Silence is okay · One named point of contact

AVOID

Defensive language · Premature promises · Blaming others · Rehearsed corporate phrasing · Doing it cold

SOURCES

AHRQ CANDOR Toolkit · AAP Disclosure of Adverse Events in Pediatrics (2025) · IHI Respectful Management of Serious Clinical Adverse Events

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The escalation ladder.

When you see something wrong, start at the lowest rung. Move up only when the rung below fails. **Document at every step.**

1	Direct conversation With the colleague. In private. Curious rather than accusatory. <i>"Help me understand your thinking here."</i> Most concerns resolve at this rung.
2	Immediate supervisor Your direct supervisor or the attending of record. Bring facts, not adjectives. Now you're formalizing the concern.
3	Department leadership Division chief, medical director, or equivalent. The record starts here.
4	Patient safety or ethics committee Multidisciplinary review structures exist for exactly this. Use them — they're your allies.
5	Executive leadership or board Rare — essential when institutional interests actively interfere with patient safety.
6	External reporting Licensing boards, accreditors, regulators. Last rung, not first. Internal channels exhausted, harm ongoing, legally protected.

BEFORE YOU ESCALATE · APPLY THIS FILTER	
Disagreement <i>or</i> violation?	
REASONABLE DISAGREEMENT Two competent clinicians, both within standard of care, choosing differently. → Discussion, not escalation.	VIOLATION Outside standard of care, evidence of harm, pattern not incident, refusal to engage. → Climb the ladder.