**Lupo Lupo and Magellan’s seven surgical errors**

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**Introduction and aim:** Trauma surgeonslearn extensively from the military in their practice. Critical decision making is a major pillar of trauma surgery. Consecutive errors in decision making can lead to disastrous consequences. These occur in the cognitive, affective, or psychomotor domains. This presentation aims to analyze the seven consecutive mistakes that Ferdinand Magellan made to be killed in Mactan Battle.

**Methods:**  Ferdinand Magellan started his trip around the world from Spain in1519 towards the west aiming to reach the Spice Island (Indonesia now) and then Spain. He by mistake arrived at Mactan Island in the Philippines and was killed there at 1521 by Lupo Lupo, the chieftain of Mactan Island. The decision-making process and actions of Magellan in this event is analyzed and compared with those decisions made by his slave (Enrique of Malacca) who survived and completed the trip around the world.

**Results:** The seven consecutive mistakes that led to the death of Magellan during this battle were two in the cognitive domain (miscalculation and lack of knowledge); four in the affective domain (ignoring the setting, refusing help, getting angry, and not knowing when to stop) and one in the psychomotor domain (distraction). His slave avoided all these mistakes and could survive the battle and finish the trip around the world. These errors are exactly the same that surgeons make in disastrous situations.

**Conclusions:**  Trauma surgeons continue learning from the military. Errors that lead to disastrous outcomes are usually consecutive having a Swiss cheese effect.