

# elirinm of sndden onset

~10% of aged inpatients!

In medical in-patients, prevalence of delirium may be 10-20%, and incidence 5-10%.

In surgical patients, the incidence may be up to 30%.

#### **RISK FACTORS FOR DELIRIUM**

Age over 60 years

Drug or alcohol addiction and withdrawal Prior brain injury (vascular or trauma) Insomnia or other sleep deprivation

**Polypharmacy** 

Hospitalization or post-surgery Multiple comorbid conditions

Hepatic or Renal failure

Poor nutritional status

## **DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA:**

## → Disturbance of CONSCIOUSNESS

Reduced arousal, alertness, vigilance; Increased distractability, reduced ability to focus Reduced awareness of environment tested by repetition of digits, or spelling "world" backwards.

### Disturbance of COGNITION

Disorientation, language disorder,

Memory deficit, they will have an incomplete memory of the episode! Perceptual disturbance (illusions,hallucinations).

#### Clinical course is characteristic

Delirium is an acute problem.

At night they get worse (more aggressive and confused)
There may be an altered sleep/wake cycle

HISTORY AND EXAMINATION: too broad to detail: whats the MOST LIKELY cause?

LOOK FOR THOSE MOST LIKELY TO BE RESPONSIBLE:

## Listen to the chest:

Could they have aspiration pneumonia?

IS THERE UNDERLYING **DEMENTIA?** 

Ask the family

NOT EVERYBODY WILL BE ABLE TO EVEN COMPREHEND THE MINI-MENTAL STATE EXAM.

Its often a clinical diagnosis based on the clinitians experience of what delirium should look like, as well as any history provided by the carers.

#### **AS YOU AGE:**

Fat content doubles:

thus any fat soluble drugs have longer half-lives.

Water content decreases:

thus water-soluble drugs end up more concentrated

**Drug metabolism** is impaired as the liver ages

Renal elimination decreases
Age-related fall in GFR

Evidence of DEHYDRATION

- Stigma of LIVER DISEASE
- HYPER or HYPOglycaemia
- HYPER or HYPOthermia
- HYPER or HYPOthyroidism
- HYPOXIA
- URAEMIA

TAKE THE TEMPERATURE!!

→ INFECTION is a common and easily reversible cause.

MEDICATIONS: ! sedatives, antipsychotic agents, analgesics, just about anything could bring about a sudden descent into dribbling madness.

DRUG INTOXICATION OR WITHDRAWAL

(endone prescription ran out 2 days ago?...)

## **INVESTIGATIONS:** trying to rule out intracranial pathology and infection

FBC- macrocytic? Anaemic in any way? WBCs suggest infection?

**EUC**– chronic renal failure? Hypo or hyper natremia?

**BSL** – too low, too high

**Urinalysis** – infected?

LFT- encephalopathic?

TSH – hypothyroidism?

**B12** – encephalopathic

#### **DELIRIUM CONFERS A POORER OUTCOME:**

No matter what your condition, it will be worse

**But...** DELEIRIUM IS REVERSIBLE:

If you treat the cause: improvement in 10-14 days, most recovering within 4 weeks;

**BUT:** in 10%, confusion may last for up to 6 months

VDRL – could it be syphilis, reactivating after 60 years?

Chest Xray and Head CT if it is called for (eg. sputum + crackles, focal neuro signs, etc)

## SUPPORTIVE MANAGEMENT OF DELIRIUM: recommendations from eMedicine.com

Make the patient more comfortable while you treat the underlying cause of their confusional state

- reduce disturbing stimuli; no TV in the room; disallow traveling clown
- provide soothing stimuli; ? stupid recommendation; ? whale song?
- use of simple, clear language in communication; they are confused enough without jargon
- same staff treating the patient all the time to reduce confusion.
  Restraints if they keep pulling out their lines and catheters
- Antipsychotic drugs ONLY if the patient is wildly deranged, hallucinating and uncooperative.

## IN THE LONG TERM ASSESS THEIR ABILITY TO CARE OF THEMSELVES:

When you get them back to normal and its time for discharge, ask: what am I discharging them into?

If delirium is a recurrent problem, and no cause for it is found, maybe they need continuous residential care. Discuss this with the guardians. If they go home, who will care for them there? Is there anybody to check on them every day?