



Levent Beker
Philip Brown
Nicci Cazares
Corten Singer

reorient

Helping patients get back on track

Problem | Risk of Delirium

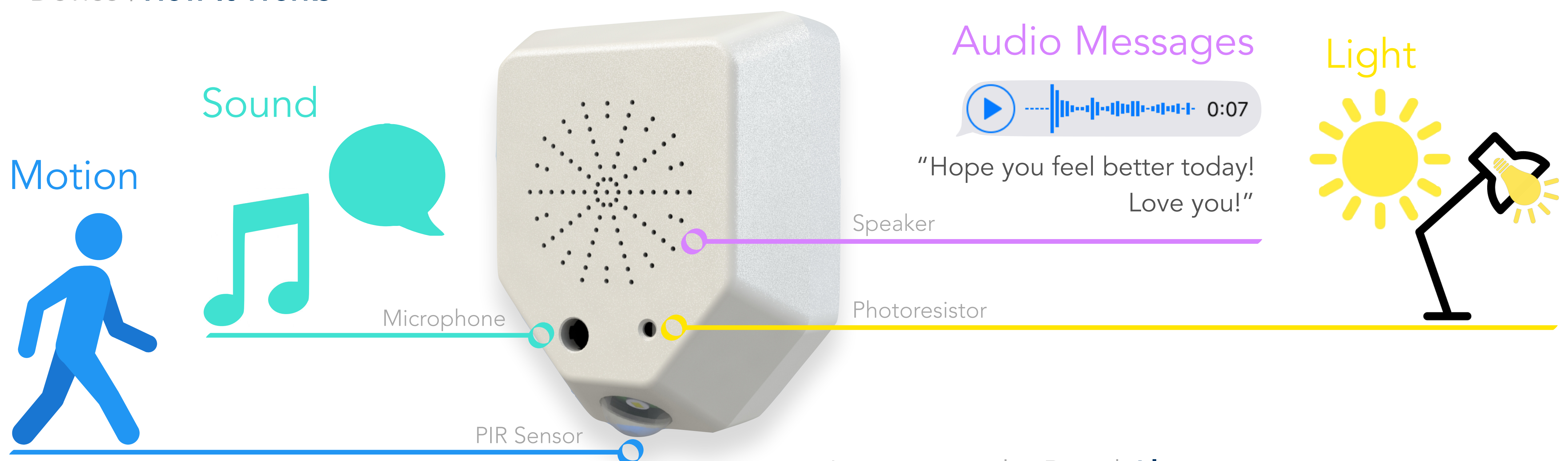
Hospital patients are at risk of acquiring or intensifying delirium over the course of their stay. Delirium can be traumatic for both patients and their families, and increases the risk of patient mortality and functional decline. It should therefore be addressed as soon as possible.



Target User | Hospital Patients

Delirium affects 25% of hospitalized patients at UCSF Medical Center. However, 30% of hospital-acquired delirium can be prevented through non-pharmacologic interventions.

Device | How It Works



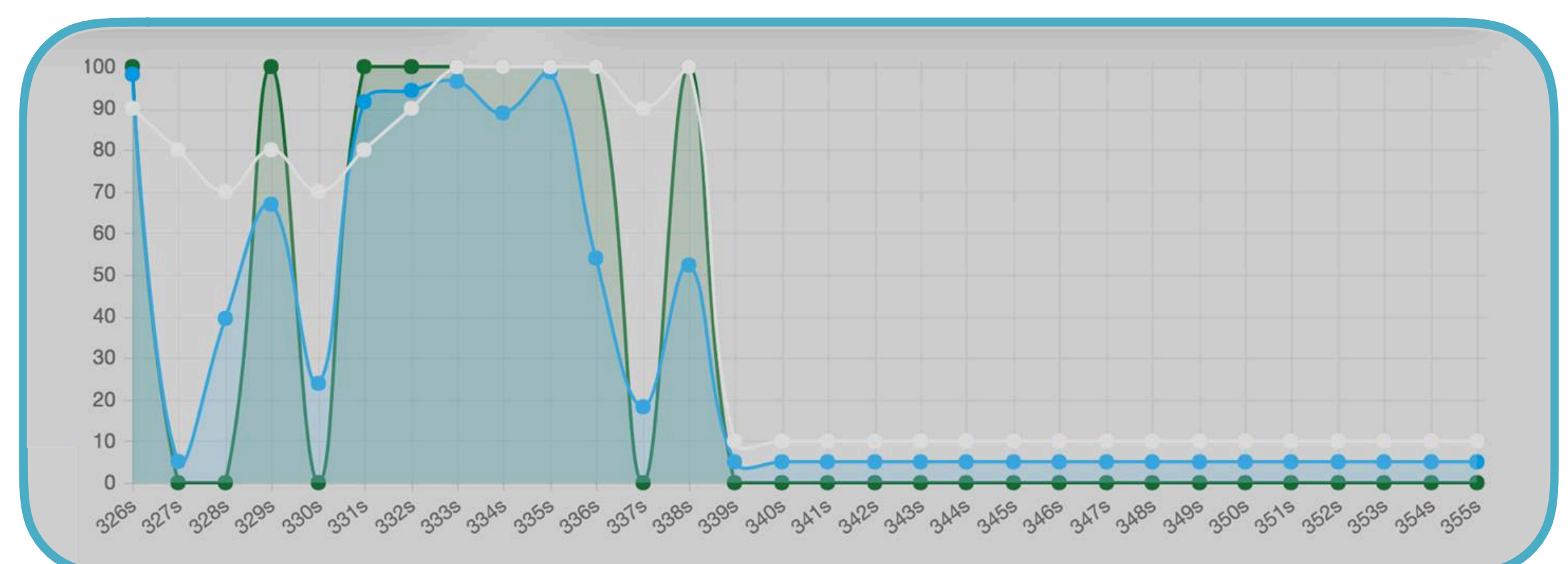
Solution | Patient Monitoring

Delirium prevention through non-pharmacologic interventions include promoting wakefulness in the AM through cognitive stimulation, and promoting sleep in the PM by minimizing disturbances. Our device aims to monitor a patient's environment for both stimulation and disturbances through sensing motion, sound, and light.

Interpreting the Data | Alerts

INACTIVITY ALERT

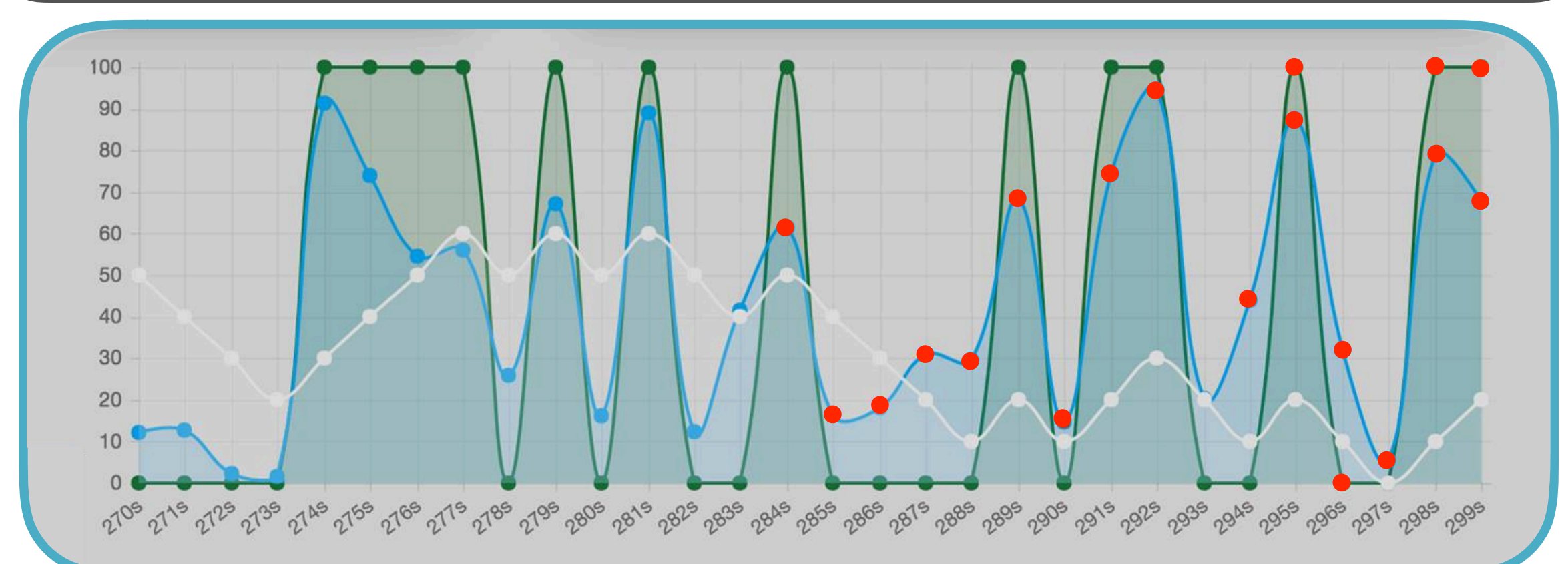
Extended lack of sensory stimulation. Now would be a good time to send a message.



The nurse receives an alert if little or no motion, sound, or light is sensed by the device over at least a two hour period during the daytime.

DISTURBANCE ALERT

The patient's sleep is likely being interrupted!
Time of Day: 4:20AM



The nurse receives an alert if unordinary motion, sound, or light is detected during the nighttime.



The reOrient homepage displays the patient's light, noise, and motion data from the last 24 hours.