

Prospective study of delirium in elderly patients

- - Long

TABLE I	Medications Associated with Delirium
	Anticholinergics
	Anticonvulsants
	Antihistamines
	Anti-inflammatory medications
	Antiparkinsonian medications
	Antipsychotics
	Barbiturates
	Benzodiazepines
	Cardiac antiarrhythmics
	Corticosteroids
	Digitalis
	Diuretics
	Fluoroquinolones
	Histamine H ₂ -receptor antagonists (H ₂ blockers)
	Lithium
	Opioid analgesics (meperidine and propoxyphene)
	Sedative-hypnotic agents
	Tricyclic antidepressants

Description: -

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A Prospective Study of Delirium in Hospitalized Elderly

Delirium superimposed on dementia: a systematic review. This reflects a humanistic, compassionate approach to management based on high quality nursing and medical care see. Delirium is a serious medical condition defined as the presence of inattention, fluctuating consciousness and disorganisation of thinking.

Protocol for the Prognosticating Delirium Recovery Outcomes Using Wakefulness and Sleep Electroencephalography (P

Schneider LS, Dagerman KS, Insel P. Patients with a pre-existing diagnosis of dementia were also obviously similarly classified.

A prospective observational cohort pilot study of the association between midazolam use and delirium in elderly endoscopy patients

Delirium was identified through the administration of the Family Confusion Assessment Method survey; this was administered to carers of the study population 24—48 h pre and post procedure to categorically identify the presence or absence of delirium. Multivariable logistic regression showed that atrial fibrillation OR 1. Interrater agreement between the delirium experts was determined using weighted Cohen's kappa.

Recognition of Delirium in Postoperative Elderly Patients: A Multicenter Study

While a larger sample size would significantly improve the power of the study, this was not possible due to 1 ; a high proportion of patient-carer pairs not providing consent, and 2 ; factors which did not allow for the FAM-CAM interview to be administered 24—48 h pre and post procedure i. Despite this, midazolam is often used in elderly patients undergoing low risk procedures due to the benefits of rapid onset, anxiolysis and haemodynamic stability compared to other sedatives. The syndrome of delirium can be defined as acute brain failure associated with autonomic dysfunction, motor dysfunction and homeostatic failure.

A prospective observational cohort pilot study of the association between midazolam use and delirium in elderly endoscopy patients

While a larger sample size is needed to validate these results, it is important data that shows a low rate of post-operative delirium after ambulatory surgery; this suggests that patients undergoing ambulatory procedures form a demographic that is significantly different to previously studied

groups. A future area of research includes a larger or multi-centre study to validate our findings through the expansion of catchment and sample size. This process is self-propelling and can last for months after the initial event.

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