UW Medicine | VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER Delirium Reduction & Recognition: Inpatient Management

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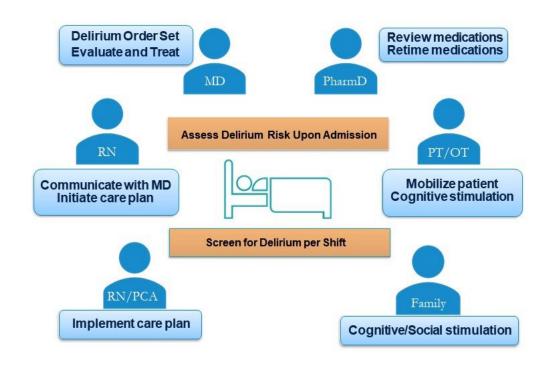
Why Create a Pathway?

- Delirium affects 30-70% of hospital admissions
- Associated with increased morbidity and mortality
- Associated with increased hospital length of stay
- Associated with approximately \$60,000 extra cost per delirious patient per year
- It is estimated that approximately 30% of hospital associated delirium is preventable



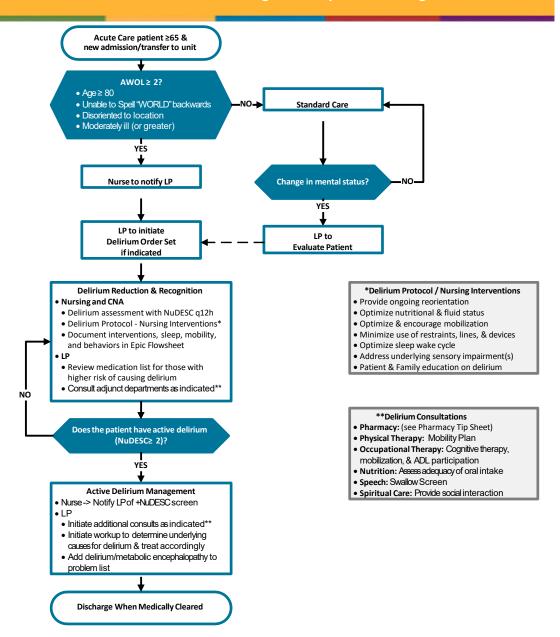
Delirium Reduction and Recognition (DRR)

- The pathway is:
 - Evidence based
 - Multi-component
 - Multidisciplinary
 - Nursing led
- It utilizes a delirium risk screen (AWOL) on admission for all patients >65
- It utilizes a standard delirium screening (NuDESC) per shift during hospitalization when indicated



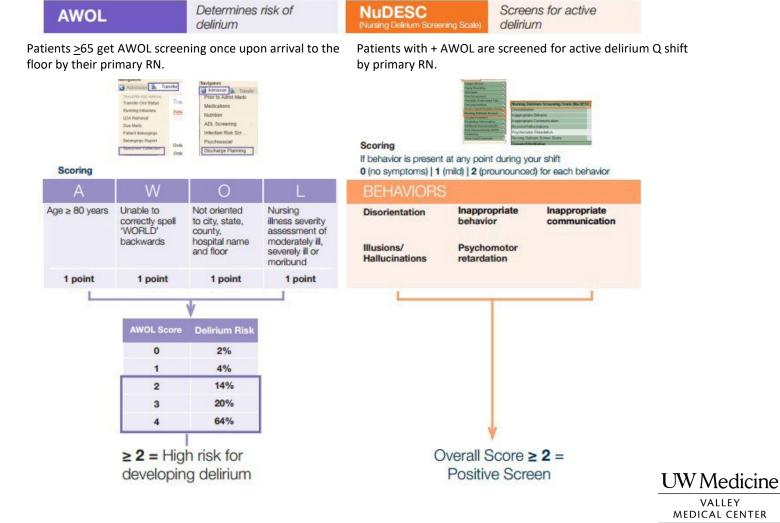


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Delirium Screening



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AWOL Documentation & Scoring

Done on Admission for Patients ≥65 Years of Age

Risk determination using the AWOL is based on the following (1 point assigned to each item):

- Patient age is ≥80 years.
- Patient cannot spell WORLD backwards..
 - If patient is unable to correctly spell, assign 1 point.
- Patient is not fully oriented to (and can name): city, state, county, hospital, floor.
 - If patient cannot name all five correctly, assign 1 point.
- Level of illness severity (mild, moderate, severe)
 - Use clinical judgement to assess.
 - Assign 1 point to 'moderate' and 'severe' levels.

| Α | W | 0 | L |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| A ge ≥80 years | Unable to spell " W ORLD" backwards | Not o riented to city, state, county, hospital name and floor | Nursing illness severity level assessment of moderately ill, severely ill, or moribund |
| 1 point | 1 point | 1 point | 1 point |

A total AWOL score of ≥2 indicates the patient is at high-risk for developing delirium during their hospital stay.



NuDESC Documentation & Scoring

Done Q Shift When + AWOL or When Concerns for Active Delirium

Completed toward the end of the shift to allow sufficient time for observation of any behavior changes in the patient and note frequency and severity of behaviors.

- Recommended to complete the screen along with 4pm/am vitals, to fit with standard workflow.
- EXCEPTION to end of shift documentation: If it is clear the patient is delirious, assess and document the NuDESC right away so that the pathway is initiated.

Presence and severity of delirium is screened for with the NuDESC based on the following guidelines:

- 0 | No alteration in behavior throughout shift
- 1 | Mild alteration in behavior throughout shift
- 2 | Pronounced alteration in behavior

| BEHAVIOR | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Disorientation | Fully oriented | Disoriented x1; easily re-oriented | Disoriented x2-4; not easily re-oriented |
| Inappropriate Behavior | Calm, cooperative | Restless, uncooperative | Agitated, pulling at lines/devices; climbing out of bed |
| Inappropriate Communication | Appropriate | Unclear or rambling speech | Incoherent, nonsensical or unintelligible speech |
| Illusions/Hallucinations | None noted | Paranoia | Hallucinations; distortions of visual/auditory objects/stimuli |
| Psychomotor Retardation | Normal speed of movement and response time to questions | Delayed responses; slow to respond to verbal or physical stimulation | Excessive sleeping; somnolent, lethargic; reaction time is slow when prodded; difficult to motivate |

A total NuDESC score of ≥2 indicates the patient is positive for active delirium.

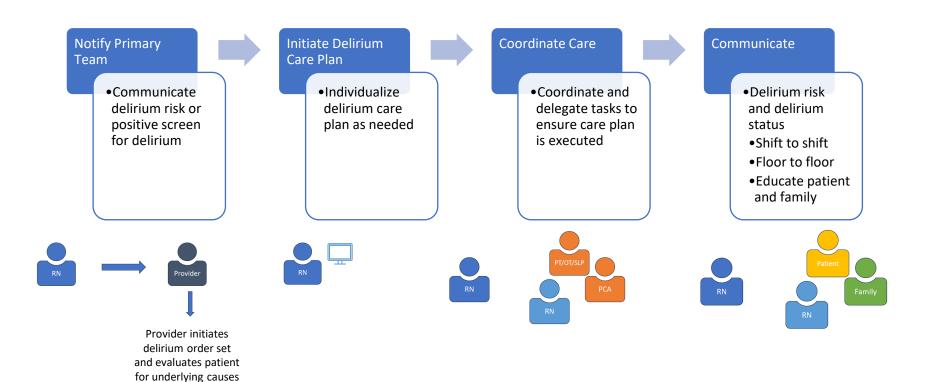


Positive Screen Triggers

- Epic Best Practice Advisory
 - Prompts nursing to alert provider of finding and to initiate DRR order set
- Nursing
 - Initiation of delirium nursing care orders (if not done already)
 - Working with LP and colleagues on individualizing nursing care plan specific for the patient
- LP (MD, APP)
 - Initiate DRR order set (if not done already)
 - Assessment of patient and underlying causes
 - Any work-up needed (labs, imaging, etc.)
 - Consideration for consultations as appropriate



Nursing Care Guidelines

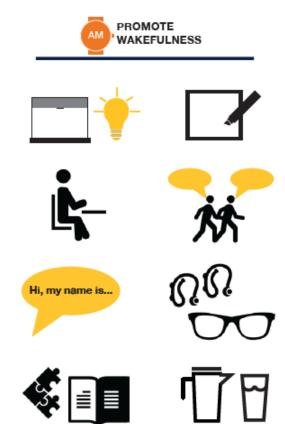




Delirium Nursing Care

"Sunrise Service"

- Lights on in pt room
- Blinds open (>50%) in pt room
- OOB (GOAL: minimum = w meals; amb ≥3x/day)
- Water w/in reach
- Pt awake prevent/minimize daytime napping (<1 hr)
- Sensory aids at bedside/in use (e.g., hearing aids, glasses)
- Remove/avoid tethers when possible, ASAP
- Cognitive/social stimulation
- Orientation aids (e.g., (re-)introductions; whiteboard info date, location, names/contacts)



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Delirium Nursing Care

"Turndown Service"

- Lights off in pt room
- Blinds closed
- TV off
- Computer monitor off
- Area around pt room quiet
- Pt sleeping by ~2300
- No/minimal caffeine after 1200; liquids after 2000
- Minimal interruptions (bundle care items; no/minimal VSs ~2200-0500 (when safely possible in stable pts))





AWOL | Determines risk of delirium

If Score ≥2:



Discontinue precipitating medications

NuDESC | Screens for active delirium

Score ≥2:









Delirium Order Panel

- Name of order panel:
 - 'Med IP Delirium Focused'

Med IP Delirium Focused

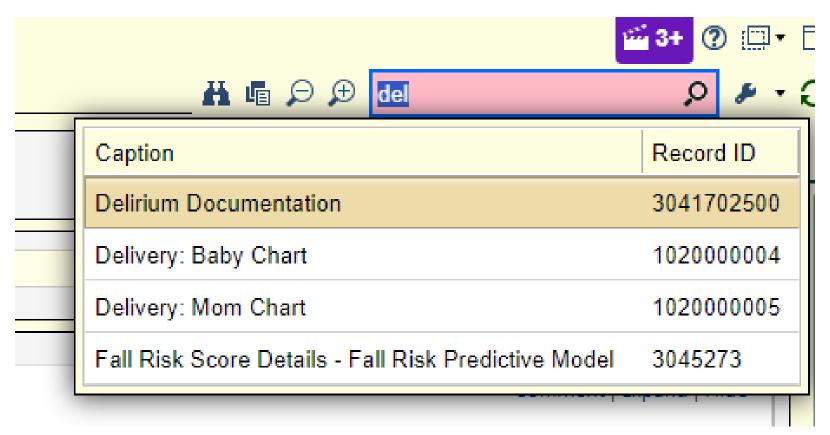


Delirium Order Panel



How to View Delirium Documentation Report in Epic

From the Summary activity, start typing "delirium" and hit Enter or the magnifying glass

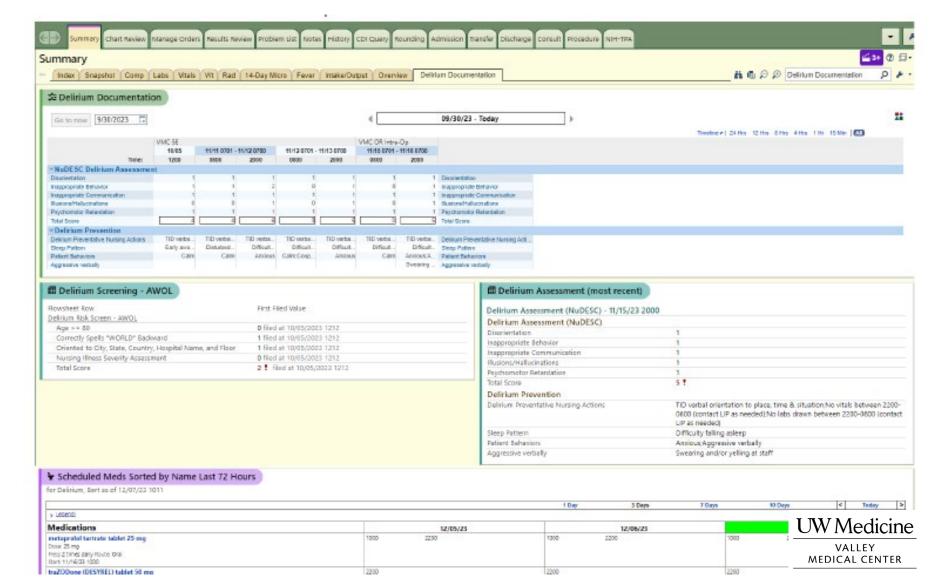


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Delirium Documentation Report



Assess Underlying Causes*

Drugs/medications/polypharmacy

Electrolytes (Na, Ca, CO2), Environment change

Lack of drugs (withdrawal), Lack of sleep

Infection, Immobility (catheters, feeding tubes), latrogenic (e.g., major surgery)

Restraints, Reduced sensory input (vision/hearing)

Intracranial (stroke, bleed, seizure, meningitis)

Urinary Retention, constipation, Uncontrolled pain

Metabolic (hypoxia, uremia, hepatic encephalopathy, thyroid)

WORKUP

- Physical exam: check surgical wound; check tubes/lines/drains; brief neuro exam
- · Vital signs, pulse ox, pain assessment
- Labs: UA, CBC, BMP. Consider TSH, LFTs, UTox, cultures, EKG, Chest X-ray

*Patients with more risk factors (old age, cognitive impairment, poor functional status, hearing/vision impairment, depression, alcohol abuse) can develop delirium with minor precipitants.







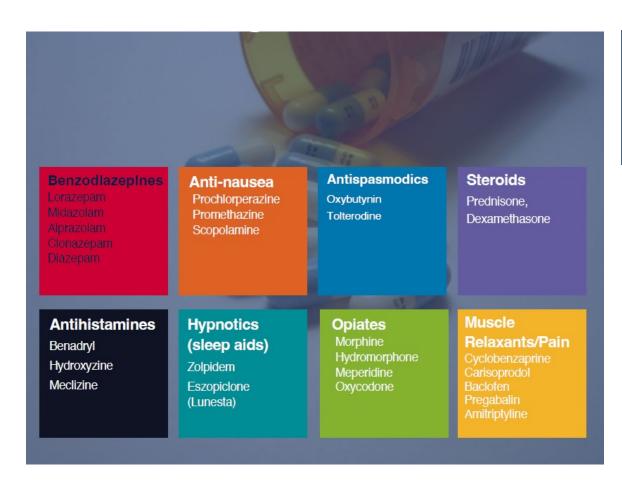












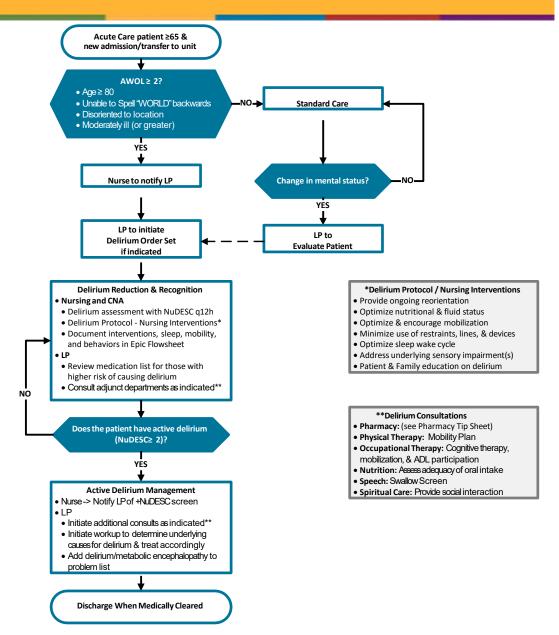




- Review medication list, esp. those started, dose adjusted, or stopped within last 24 hours
- Assess pain, urinary retention, constipation, electrolytes, vital signs, oxygen saturation, etc
- Consider bladder scan to check for urinary retention
- If no BM in past 48 hours check for fecal impaction
- Foley out as soon as feasible
- Education (patient and family caregiver)



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Delirium Prevention Pathway

 To access the pathway:
 https://www.valleymed.org/contentassets/dff2ea0e3 f5a4184a89d05049d6098ff/delirium inpatient care pathway.pdf

To access the policy:

https://valleymed.sharepoint.com/sites/policycentral/ /PolicyCentral/DELIRIUM%20ASSESSMENT%20AND% 20MANAGEMENT%20POLICY.docx

THANK YOU!

