

Detect and Flag Delirium

Risk Factors for Delirium

- poor functional status
- untreated pain
- malnutrition
- falls
- novel environment
- urinary retention
- social isolation
- physical restraints
- constipation
- use of a bladder catheter
- hyper/hypothermia
- trauma
- any iatrogenic event (*i.e. any resulting illness or harmful occurrence that was not a natural consequence of the patient's underlying illness*)

Putting the P.I.E.C.E.S. Together Learning Initiative (Nov. 2004)

Examples of Risk Drugs

Benzodiazepines: Diazepam, Flurazepam, Lorazepam

Anticholinergic agents: Dimenhydrinate, Amitriptyline, Benztropine, Oxybutinin, Diphenhydramine

Narcotics: Morphine, Codeine, Oxycodone

Antihypertensives: Methyldopa

Miscellaneous: Digitalis, Corticosteroids, Cimetidine

Looking Out for Delirium Can Save Lives