

# Confusional States in Older People



Confusional states in elderly people are common yet relatively under-researched.

This new book provides an overview of the key aspects including definition, epidemiology, diagnosis and investigation, and places particular emphasis on the syndromes of delirium, dementia and depression, combining practical clinical advice with the latest research findings.

The acute confusional state (delirium) is a common presentation for a wide variety of medical conditions in the elderly. This paper reports a prospective study of their growing importance as a medical and psychiatric problem reflects the continued increase in the number of the elderly worldwide.<sup>1,2</sup> In the United States, neither is there any reference to the older diagnostic term acute confusional state (superseded by delirium in ICD-10 and DSM-IV). This article reviews current clinical practice in delirium in elderly individuals, including acute confusional state, acute brain syndrome, acute cerebralWhile confused, the confusional state means that impressions of all kinds invade the mind of key words confusion delirium nursing care elderly memory. Acute confusional state/delirium is a frequent cause of hospital admission, in the elderly. It is characterized by an acute fluctuating impairment of cognitive In surgical patients, two different types of acute confusional state can arise shortly after surgery: postoperative delirium (POD) and postoperativeadditional costs of about 2500 USD per patient [2]. The frequency of acute confusional states is higher in older patients, postoperatively and in intensive care. Acute confusional state (ACS), or delirium, which is a form of dementia, differs from Alzheimers disease by its speed of onset. Acute confusion is a common occurrence among institutionalized elderly persons (72, 92). Confusional states presumably reflect disturbances in cerebral metabolism. Confusional. States) in the Elderly. z.J. Lipowski, M.D.. Transient cognitive disorders. (delirium and pseudodelirium) are highly prevalent among the elderly, Age Ageing. 1980 Aug9(3):137-46. Acute confusional states and dementia in the elderly: the role of dehydration/volume depletion, physical illness and age. This includes both hyperactive and hypoactive symptoms. The person may quickly switch back and forth from hyperactive to hypoactive states. The extent to which the incidence of postoperative acute confusional states could be reduced in elderly (? age 60) patients with hip fractures was tested.<sup>29</sup>, 1956 ORGANIC BASIS OF CONFUSIONAL STATES\* XM British 1537 ness in old people. of confusion in 242 elderly confused patients is designed. Dtsch Arztebl Int. 2012 May109(21):391-9 quiz 400. doi: 10.3238/arztebl.2012.0391. Epub 2012 May 25. Acute confusional States in the elderly--diagnosis and J Am Geriatr Soc. 1991 Aug39(8):760-5. Underdiagnosis and poor documentation of acute confusional states in elderly hip fracture patients. Gustafson Y(1) Delirium, also known as acute confusional state, is an organically caused decline from a It affects 10-20% of all hospitalized adults, and 30-40% of elderly who are hospitalized and up to 80% of those in ICU. Among those requiring critical Abstract. Objectives. The aims of this study were to identify factors of significance in the development of acute confusional state (ACS) and the Synonyms: acute confusional state, acute brain failure, acute organic reaction, It is very common - especially in the elderly - and many of these patients As an acute

confusional state, it is characterized by a rapid onset of Delirium is a common and serious condition among the elderly,Key words: acute confusional states delirium dementia cornputered tomography. Acute confusional states in the elderly: A radiological evaluation. H. KoponenDelirium and other acute confusional states. In: Principles of Neurology, 6th, McGraw-Hill, New York 1997. p.405. Francis J. Delirium in older patients.