Delirium clinical care standard indicators: 2a-Evidence of training sessions undertaken by staff in the use of a validated diagnostic tool for delirium

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# Delirium clinical care standard indicators: 2a-Evidence of training sessions undertaken by staff in the use of a validated diagnostic tool for delirium

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| Identifying and definitional attributes | |
| Metadata item type: | Indicator |
| Indicator type: | Indicator |
| Short name: | Indicator 2a-Evidence of training sessions undertaken by staff in the use of a validated diagnostic tool for delirium |
| METEOR identifier: | 627951 |
| Registration status: | [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 12/09/2016 |
| Description: | Evidence of training sessions undertaken by hospital staff in the use of a validated diagnostic tool for [**delirium**](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/628579). |
| Rationale: | Early diagnosis and prompt treatment offers patients with delirium the best chance of recovery (Clinical Epidemiology and Health Service Evaluation Unit 2006). A range of clinicians can accurately diagnose delirium using a validated assessment tool, but training in the tool is essential (Wei et al. 2008). |
| Indicator set: | [Clinical care standard indicators: delirium](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/613164)  [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 12/09/2016 |
| Outcome area: | [Assessing for delirium](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/627940)  [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 12/09/2016 |

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| Collection and usage attributes | |
| Computation description: | Documented evidence of training undertaken by staff in the use of a validated diagnostic tool for delirium.  Staff predominantly includes nursing staff, but may also include medical and allied health staff.  Some validated diagnostic tools for delirium include:   * Confusion Assessment Method (CAM) (Inouye et al. 2014; Shi et al. 2013) * Confusion Assessment Method (CAM-ICU) (Ely et al. 2001) * 3D-CAM (Marcantonio et al. 2014). |
| Computation: | Yes/No |
| Comments: | This indicator was sourced from the *Key principles for care of confused hospitalised older persons* (ACI 2014). |
| Representational attributes | |
| Representation class: | Count |
| Data type: | Real |
| Unit of measure: | Service event |
| Format: | Yes/No |
| Source and reference attributes | |
| Submitting organisation: | Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care |
| Reference documents: | ACI (Agency for Clinical Innovation) 2014. Key principles for care of confused hospitalised older persons. Sydney: ACI.  Clinical Epidemiology and Health Service Evaluation Unit 2006. Clinical practice guidelines for the management of delirium in older people. Melbourne: Victorian Government Department of Human Services on behalf of AHMAC. Viewed 5 May 2016, [http://docs.health.vic.gov.au/docs/doc/ A9F4D074829CD75ACA25785200120044/$FILE/delirium-cpg.pdf](http://docs.health.vic.gov.au/docs/doc/A9F4D074829CD75ACA25785200120044/$FILE/delirium-cpg.pdf).  Ely EW et al. 2001. Evaluation of delirium in critically ill patients: validation of the Confusion Assessment Method for the Intensive Care Unit (CAM-ICU). Critical Care Medicine 29(7):1370-9.  Inouye S, Westendorp R & Saczynski J 2014. Delirium in elderly people. The Lancet 383(9920):911-22.  Marcantonio ER et al. 2014. 3D-CAM: derivation and validation of a 3-minute diagnostic interview for CAM-defined delirium: a cross-sectional diagnostic test study. Annals of Internal Medicine 161(8):554-61.  Shi Q, Warren L, Saposnik G & Macdermid JC 2013. Confusion assessment method: a systematic review and meta-analysis of diagnostic accuracy. Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment 9:1359-70.  Wei LA, Fearing MA, Sternberg EJ & Inouye SK 2008. The Confusion Assessment Method: a systematic review of current usage. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society 56(5):823-30. |