

Delirium clinical care standard indicators: 4b- Proportion of patients with delirium who receive a set of interventions to treat the causes of delirium, based on a comprehensive assessment

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Delirium clinical care standard indicators: 4b- Proportion of patients with delirium who receive a set of interventions to treat the causes of delirium, based on a comprehensive assessment

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
Short name:	Indicator 4b-Proportion of patients with delirium who receive a set of interventions to treat the causes of delirium, based on a comprehensive assessment
METEOR identifier:	628100
Registration status:	Health , Standard 12/09/2016
Description:	Proportion of patients with delirium who receive a set of interventions to treat the causes of delirium, based on a comprehensive assessment.
Rationale:	A range of risk factors consistently associated with the incidence of delirium have been identified in the literature (Australian and New Zealand Society for Geriatric Medicine 2012). Some of these may be modifiable, for example, medical illness related factors or laboratory abnormalities such as low albumin and polypharmacy. Identifying underlying causes of delirium can help to target interventions (Ahmed et al. 2014).
Indicator set:	Clinical care standard indicators: delirium Health , Standard 12/09/2016
Outcome area:	Identifying and treating underlying causes Health , Standard 12/09/2016

Collection and usage attributes

Computation description:	For the numerator, the comprehensive assessment of the causes of delirium and the tailored interventions must be documented in the patient's medical record. Unless explicitly stated in the indicator, all patients with delirium are included in both the numerator and the denominator, not only those where Hospital service—care type, code N[N] = 1 Acute care. Presented as a percentage.
Computation:	$(\text{Numerator} \div \text{denominator}) \times 100$
Numerator:	Number of patients with delirium who receive a set of tailored interventions to treat the causes of delirium, based on a comprehensive assessment.
Denominator:	Number of patients with delirium.
Comments:	This indicator was sourced from <i>The Ontario senior friendly hospital strategy delirium and functional decline indicators</i> (Wong et al. 2012).

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Percentage
Data type:	Real
Unit of measure:	Person
Format:	N[NN]

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care

Reference documents: Ahmed S, Leurent B & Sampson EL 2014. Risk factors for incident delirium among older people in acute hospital medical units: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Age and Ageing* 43(3):326-33.

Australian and New Zealand Society for Geriatric Medicine 2012. Delirium in older people: position statement 13.

Wong K, Tsang A, Liu B & Schwartz R 2012. The Ontario senior friendly hospital strategy delirium and functional decline indicators. Toronto: Ontario Local Health Integration Network.