

DELTASCAN[®] BRAIN STATE MONITOR

Bedside EEG for medical decision support acute encephalopathy ● delirium



HYPOACTIVE DELIRIUM

Delirium can express itself in different types. Up to 75% of delirious patients have hypoactive or silent delirium. With the current screening instruments, this group is often missed. Only 12% to 35% of delirious patients are recognized (source: Marcantonio, 2017, N Engl J Med). Hypoactive (silent) delirium is more difficult to recognize than hyperactive delirium and can often be confused with dementia or depression. Because of this lack of recognition, hypoactive delirium has been associated with worse patient outcomes.

Hyperactive delirium



Predominantly restless and agitated

Increased motor activity

Loss of control of activity

Restlessness

Wandering

Mixed motor type

Evidence of both subtypes in the previous 24 hours



Hypoactive delirium



Predominantly drowsy and inactive

Decreased activity

Decreased action speed

Decreased speed of speech

Decreased amount of speech

Reduced awareness of surroundings

Listlessness

Withdrawal



Commonly mistaken for depression or dementia

Adverse consequences

All types of delirium

Reduces functional ability

Onset dementia

Increased mortality

Admission to long term care

Distress

Increased length of stay

Hospital acquired complications

Pressure sores

Incontinence

Falls

Hypoactive delirium

+ Greater mortality

Less reversibility

+ Greater length of stay

Worse quality of life

+ Greater frequency of falls