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# Improving Recognition of Delirium in Elderly Patients Hospitalized for Hip Fracture

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# BACKGROUND

### Delirium:

- ❖ Neurocognitive disorder frequently affecting hospitalized older adults<sup>1</sup>
- \* Prolongs hospitalization<sup>1</sup>, increased iatrogenic events<sup>1</sup>, doubles 6month mortality<sup>2</sup>, cognitive impairment may last 12 months or longer
- ❖ Patients 70 years and above hospitalized for hip fracture at high risk for delirium<sup>4</sup>
- ❖ Up to 60% of hospitalized hip fracture patients develop delirium⁵

# Screening:

- ❖ Delirium screening and recognition remains low <sup>6</sup>
- ❖Up to 60% of cases unrecognized or undiagnosed<sup>7</sup>
- ❖Screening increases recognition up to 5x<sup>6</sup>
- Surgical patients 3x less likely to be screened and 20x less likely to have their delirium recognized<sup>6</sup>
- \* Real-time identification of delirium provides opportunities for intervention and improved patient outcomes

## **Opportunities:**

- ❖The Confusion Assessment Method (CAM) is a validated screening tool easily applied at the bedside<sup>8</sup>
- \*A validated retrospective chart review instrument can identify delirium in previously unscreened and undiagnosed patients9

# PROJECT SETTING

- \*177 patients aged 70 years and above for hip fracture in FY2019
- \*No universal way of measuring or tracking delirium outside of its **ICUs**

# PURPOSE AND AIMS

#### Aim 1

Determine the rate of delirium in elderly patients admitted for femur fracture on an inpatient orthopedic unit.

#### Aim 2

Improve recognition of delirium by staff nurses in elderly patients hospitalized for hip fracture through implementation of a validated screening tool at an academic medical center.

# **METHODS**

#### AIM 1

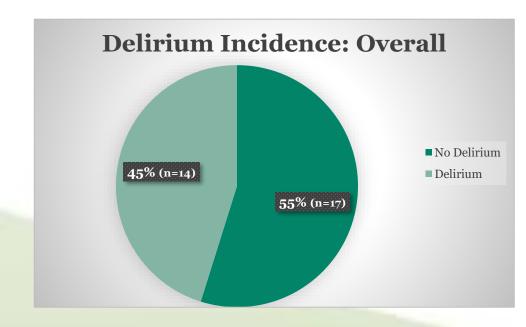
- Retrospective chart review of patients aged 70 years and older hospitalized for hip fracture between 09/01/2019 and 12/01/2019
  - ❖ Delirium identified using validated chart review
  - \* Rate calculated
  - \* Index rate compared to the literature

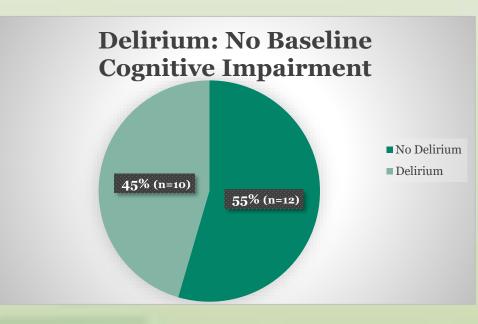
#### AIM 2

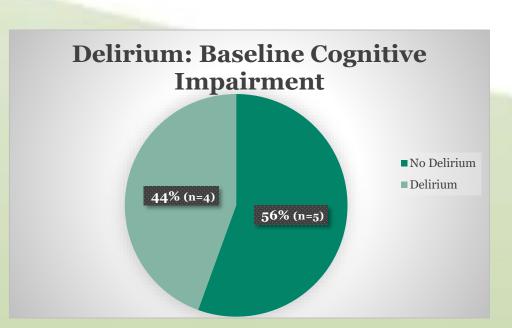
- \* Education module developed and disseminated to nurses on orthopedic unit of the facility addressing:
  - Symptoms of delirium
  - \* Risk factors for delirium
  - \* Introduction and use of CAM
- ❖ Pre/post Likert-style survey administered to assess presentation effectiveness addressing:
  - ❖ Ability to recognize delirium
  - \* Recognize risk factors for delirium
- ❖ 30-day trial period using the CAM for delirium screening
- ❖ Hip fracture patients 70 and above \* Chart review for CAM use during 30-day trial period
- determined:
  - \* Rate of delirium using the same validated instrument
  - ❖ Frequency of CAM use
  - Nursing's accuracy with CAM use
- ❖ Post-trial survey of nursing assessed:
  - ❖ Barriers to CAM use
  - \* Ease of CAM use

## RESULTS – Aim 1

#### PRE-INTERVENTION CHART REVIEW

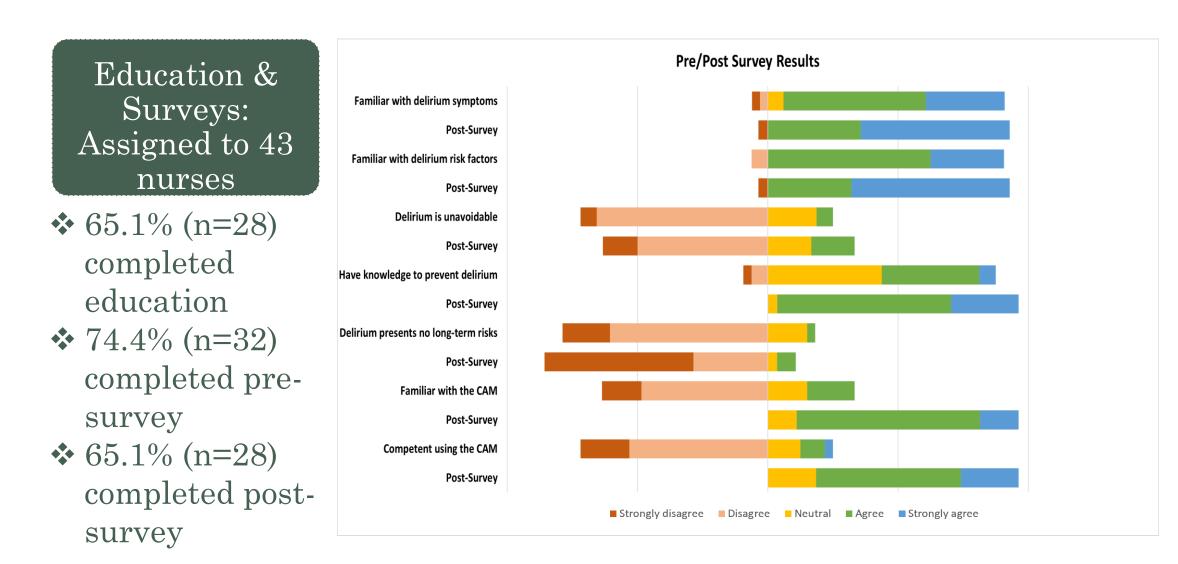




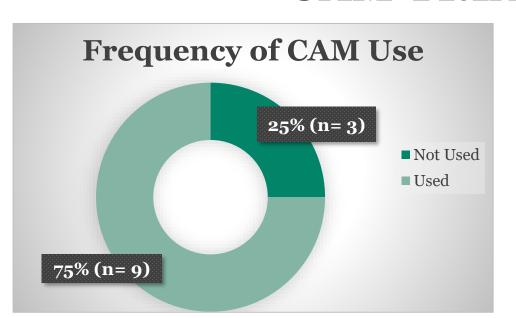


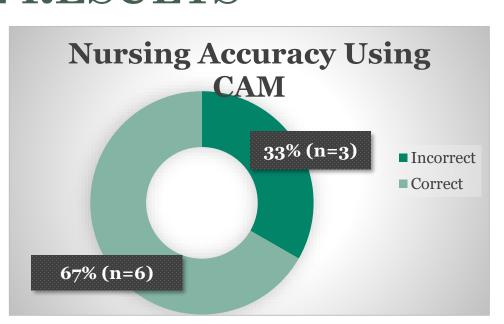
# RESULTS – Aim 2

## **EDUCATION ASSESSMENT**



#### CAM TRIAL RESULTS

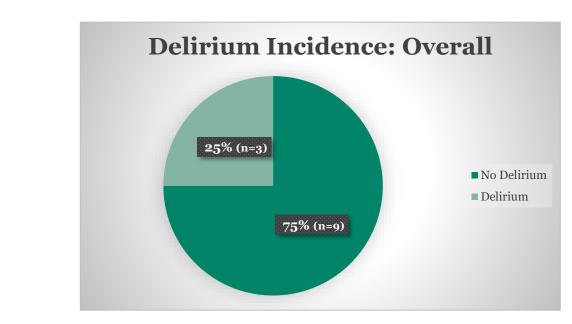


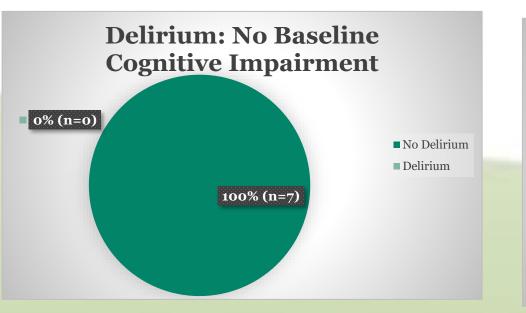


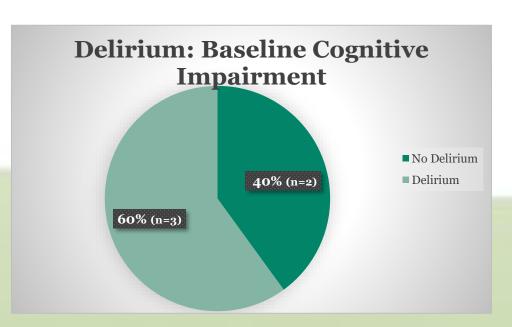
#### POST INTERVENTION SURVEY RESULTS

- ❖ Barriers to using CAM:
  - \* Time constraints
    - ❖ Poor EHR usability
    - Not knowing patient's baseline cognitive status

# POST INTERVENTION CHART REVIEW







# DISCUSSION

- ❖Pre-intervention delirium rate in this population of 45% is comparable to data available in the literature Studies have demonstrated variability in this rate
  - ranging from approximately 25-60%<sup>1</sup>
- ❖Pre-intervention delirium rate for older hip fracture patients with baseline cognitive impairment of 44% was also in line with the literature
  - ❖Studies have shown that dementia increases the risk of delirium to one in two<sup>2</sup>
- ❖Delirium rate decreased to 25% post-education
  - ❖100% of post-intervention delirium cases were in those with baseline cognitive impairment ❖Suggests education successful at reducing incidence of delirium
- \*Education successfully improved self-ratings in all areas assessed

# LIMITATIONS

- Short trial period
- Limited patient sample size during trial period
- Limited number post-intervention survey respondents
- **&** Cyberattack
- \* COVID-19 pandemic

# **CONCLUSIONS**

- Delirium education is effective in reducing delirium Sustainability
  - \*Presentation materials are uploaded within facility's online educational platform \*Easily assigned to new users across units
- ❖Next Steps
- \*Working with IT to make flowsheet more user
- **❖**Cost Effective
  - \*\$3.87-\$6.43 to train each nurse\* ❖Delirium adds \$20,237 to a hospitalization¹⁰

\*Amount for each RN to complete 6-minute training video based on facility's current RN wage scale of \$28.99-\$48.22 per hour