



آغا خان یونیورسٹی
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DELIRIUM IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING HIP SURGERY: A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATION STUDY FROM KARACHI, PAKISTAN.

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AIMS

- The objective of the study was to determine the frequency of delirium in patients after hip replacement surgery, at a 560 bed tertiary care teaching hospital in Karachi, Pakistan.

- They were assessed once by the principal investigator who is a senior psychiatry resident.
- A diagnosis of delirium was made using the short confusion assessment method (short CAM), 48 to 72 hours after surgery.
- Data was analyzed using SPSS v 19.0

BACKGROUND

- Delirium carries a significant disease burden.
- There is sparse delirium research in Pakistan.
- Retrospective data available from Pakistan shows the percentage of patients with delirium to be 22%, and the percentage of patients after hip surgery having delirium to be 4%.
- The accuracy of results obtained is limited, as these were dependent on chart review of physician documentation; which might represent inconsistency in use of a standardized diagnostic criteria.

RESULTS

- 23 of 85 patients seen (27.1 %) scored positive for delirium.
- Prevalence of delirium in patients with pre-existing diagnosed dementia was significantly higher (OR: 10.58, $p < 0.001$).



METHODS

- This is a prospective cross-sectional survey, and lasted from Oct 2018 to June 2019.
- 85 inpatients above the age of 50 were included, whose families/ next of kin consented to participation in the study, and data was coded to maintain confidentiality.
- Patients undergoing hip replacement surgery were recruited consecutively using the hospital record management system software.

CONCLUSIONS

- According to our study delirium is under-recognized and the correct extent of the problem needs to be investigated.
- Our study is small contribution to contextualized delirium research.
- However, it does not assess the long term outcomes of enrolled patients on follow up; cost of care, length of stay, duration of delirium, development of dementia and mortality.
- Hence further inter-disciplinary research from the region is necessary to formulate guidelines for care.