Assessment the Risk Factors Of Delirium after Post CABG

By:
Mojtaba Rad

Supervisor:
Nooredin Mohammadi

Statistic Advisor:
Hamid Haghani
Abstract

Introduction: Delirium is a syndrome which is recognized by conscious disorder and change in recognition. Delirium is a common and dangerous consequence of patients in the critical care unit and its major sign is the loss of consciousness which is accompanied by a general disorder in cognitive activities. Lack of recognition and being able to have a timely treatment will result in fatal consequences.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to recognize some risk factors related to Delirium in patients who had a by-pass operation.

Methodology: Patients who had a by-pass operation were studied by the continuous sampling method in this descriptive-sectional study. The first step for the researcher was to refer to the selected clinical center in Tehran to identify those patients who were eligible to enter the study. They were selected as samples after they agreed to enter the research. Using the Delirium Screening Scale, the researcher then analyzed psychological conditions of patients until they were discharged from the critical care unit daily. The personal information questionnaire was completed on the first day of analyzing the psychological condition. Then, the gathered data was analyzed by the SPSS software.

Results: According to the results of this study, there was no meaningful statistical relationship between the incidences of delirium with risk factors despite its being common among participants (2%).

Discussion and Conclusion: According to these factors, it is not possible to predict the incidence of delirium in patients after a by-pass operation. In other words, there is an equal chance of delirium incidence among all patients regardless of having and not having these factors and the analyzed factors of this study cannot be used to predict the delirium incidence.

Keywords: Delirium, open heart surgery, Delirium incidence risk factors.