

Why?

Delirium is a medical emergency, and one of the most common hospital-acquired harms. Delirium increases mortality rates and hospital length of stay.

A chart audit Feb to Apr 2021 showed opportunities to improve care practices for patients with delirium during their hospital stay by improving:

- Delirium recognition rates using the Confusion Assessment Method (CAM)
- Care consistency using new delirium IPOCs updated Clinical Order sets
- Patient care outcomes by decreasing cognitive and functional declines suffered while in hospital
- Staff confidence and satisfaction in caring for patients in a delirium

What?

Improving the way we care for patients by standardizing our prevention, recognition, and treatment strategies for those at risk for, or in a delirium will improve:

- Patient outcomes
- Staff confidence and satisfaction in managing delirium

The Electronic Health Record (EHR) will support improved delirium care by improving:

- Care planning (IPOC)
- Clinical order sets (CPOE)
- Data reporting capabilities (quality improvement)

How?

Recognizing the clinical benefits by implementing:

- A new learning passport
- A new delirium guideline
- A delirium care pathway
- Effective electronic tools