

Author(s): Rachel Glick, M.D., 2009

License: Unless otherwise noted, this material is made available under the terms of the **Creative Commons Attribution–Noncommercial–Share Alike 3.0 License:** <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

We have reviewed this material in accordance with U.S. Copyright Law and have tried to maximize your ability to use, share, and adapt it. The citation key on the following slide provides information about how you may share and adapt this material.

Copyright holders of content included in this material should contact open.michigan@umich.edu with any questions, corrections, or clarification regarding the use of content.

For more information about **how to cite** these materials visit <http://open.umich.edu/education/about/terms-of-use>.

Any **medical information** in this material is intended to inform and educate and is **not a tool for self-diagnosis** or a replacement for medical evaluation, advice, diagnosis or treatment by a healthcare professional. Please speak to your physician if you have questions about your medical condition.

Viewer discretion is advised: Some medical content is graphic and may not be suitable for all viewers.



Psychiatry Sequence (PSY614)

Topic: **Delirium**

Faculty: Rachel Glick, M.D.

Recommended

Reading: Andreasen & Black, *Introductory Textbook of Psychiatry, 3rd Edition*, pp. 184-189

Lecture: Tuesday, October 28, 2008, 11:00 am – 12:00 noon

Learning Objectives:

After reviewing this material, the student should be able to:

1. Define delirium and list its clinical features.
2. Recognize the wide range of underlying medical causes of delirium.
3. Discuss the evaluation of delirium including a list of relevant laboratory tests.
4. Comment on the epidemiology of delirium.

5. Know the differential diagnosis of delirium and be able to compare and contrast delirium and dementia.
6. Know that the treatment of delirium involves identifying and treating the underlying cause as well as providing safety and support to the patient.
7. Identify delirium if given a clinical case report, highlighting those features of the case that suggest the diagnosis of delirium, listing potential underlying causes, and suggesting an initial work-up.

Sample Test Question:

Which population of patients is predisposed to delirium?

- A. Elective surgical patients
- B. Schizophrenic patients
- C. Bipolar patients
- D. Elderly patients
- E. Children

Answer: D