Delirium

- Delirium is a CNS disorder that is characterised by an acute decline in both the level of consciousness and cognition with particular impairment in attention
- Life threatening but can be reversible.
- Involves :-
 - Perceptual disturbances
 - Sleep cycle impairment
 - Abnormal psychomotor activity

Symptoms of Delirium

- Impairment of consciousness
- Impairment of cognitive functions
- Abnormalities of mood, perception and behaviour
- Neurological Tremor, asterixis, nystagmus, incoordination, urinary incontinence.

Other names for Delirium

- Intensive care unit psychosis
- Acute confusional state
- Acute brain failure
- Encephalitis
- Encephalopathy
- Toxic metabolic state
- Central nervous system toxicity
- Paraneoplastic limbic encephalitis
- Sundowning
- Cerebral insufficiency
- Organic brain syndrome

	Predisposing factors		Precipitating factors
•	Old age and male gender	•	Drugs
•	Dementia, depression, hx of delirium	•	Primary neurological disorder - stroke, meningitis
•	Immobility, hx of falls	•	Environmental - ICU, Catheter, pain, emotional
•	Vision and hearing impairment		stress
	Dehydration or malnutrition	•	Prolonged sleep deprivation
•	Drugs	•	Intercurrent illness - infection
•	Medical comorbidity	•	Surgery

Common causes of Delirium

- CNS disorder epilepsy, migraine, head trauma
- Systemic illness cardiac failure, infections, nutritional deficiency
- Intoxication or withdrawal from drugs or toxins
- Neoplasms
- Metabolic disorders

Hypothesis for the neuropathogenesis of Delirium

- Neurotransmitter deficiency
- Network disconnectivity
- Inflammatory cytokines

References

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