



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

COURSE SYLLABUS

Lo Stato Confusionale Acuto (Delirium)

1819-3-H4101D130

Aims

Improvement of the knowledge about delirium, including its association with negative outcomes. Definition of pharmacological and nonpharmacological

Contents

Delirium is very frequent among elderly patients, with a prevalence ranging from 10% to 35%, according to different studies. It's burdened by an

high rate of negative outcomes, including medical adverse events, increased length of stay, increased rate of rehospitalization and death in the short- and long-term. Delirium may be distinguished in hyperactive, hypoactive or mixed. Management of delirium include both nonpharmacological and pharmacological approaches, in accordance with well-established protocols and guidelines.

Detailed program

Didactic program:

- epidemiology
- pathophysiology

- clinical features
- diagnosis
- non-pharmacological and pharmacological approaches

Prerequisites

Teaching form

Lectures

Textbook and teaching resource

1) Wong CL, Holroyd-Leduc J, Simel DL, Straus SE. Does this patient have delirium?: value of bedside instruments. JAMA. 2010 Aug 18;304(7):779-86.

2) Witlox J, Eurelings LS, de Jonghe JF, Kalisvaart KJ, Eikelenboom P, van Gool WA. Delirium in elderly patients and the risk of postdischarge mortality, institutionalization, and dementia: a meta-analysis. JAMA. 2010 Jul 28;304(4):443-51.

Semester

Assessment method

Interactive verification at the course conclusion

Office hours
