



Research Paper

A study to assess the level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly at selected community area, Puducherry.

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ABSTRACT

Delirium (also known as acute confusional state) is an organically caused decline from a previous baseline of mental function that develops over a short period of time, typically hours to days. Delirium is a syndrome encompassing disturbances in attention, consciousness, and cognition. It may also involve other neurological deficits, such as psychomotor disturbances (e.g. hyperactive, hypoactive, or mixed), impaired sleep-wake cycle, emotional disturbances, and perceptual disturbances (e.g. hallucinations and delusions), although these features are not required for diagnosis. Delirium is an acute medical emergency, with psychiatric manifestations, which is seen across different treatment settings, with higher prevalence in intensive care units (ICUs) and palliative care setting. Delirium have significant negative consequences for the patients and their families in terms of increased mortality, longer duration of ICU and inpatient stay, higher treatment cost, long-term cognitive deficits, a higher risk of developing dementia, and high level of distress to the patients and caregivers.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

A study to assess the level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly at selected community area, Puducherry.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly people.
- To associate the level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly with their selected demographic variables.

I. METHODOLOGY

The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. A descriptive study to assess the level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly, community area at kalapet, Puducherry. By using convenience sampling technique 30 sample was selected for the present study. The period of data collection was two week. The tool consists of demographic data, standard level of memory impairment with memory questionnaire index. The outcome of the study was evaluated by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

ORGANISATION OF THE DATA

TABLE – I: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of demographic variables.

TABLE – II: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of knowledge on level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly people.

TABLE – III: Mean and Standard deviation of the level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly people.

TABLE – IV: Association on level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly with their selected demographic variables.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of demographic variables [N=30]

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	Age		
	a. 55-60years	3	10
	b. 60-65 years	6	20
	c. 65-70 years	13	43
	d. Above 70 years	8	27
2.	Sex		
	a. Male	12	40
	b. Female	18	60
3.	Religion		
	a. Hindu	23	77
	b. Christian	5	17
	c. Muslim	2	7
4.	Educational qualifications		
	a. school	13	43
	b. undergraduate	4	13
	c. postgraduate	3	10
	d. illiterate	10	33
5.	Family monthly income		
	a. below Rs.5,000/month	18	60
	b. Rs.5,000-10,000/month	4	13
	c. Rs.10,000-15,000/month	2	7
	d. above Rs.15,000/month	6	20
6.	Marital status		
	a. Married	24	80
	b. Unmarried	6	20
7.	Type of marriage		
	a. consanguineous	17	57
	b. non-consanguineous	13	43
8.	Type of family		
	a. Nuclear family	18	60
	b. Joint family	12	40
9	Current working status ?		
	a. Yes	8	27
	b. No	22	73
10.	Living status		
	a. alone	14	47
	b. with family members	16	53
11.	Are you undergoing any ongoing treatment?		
	a. Yes	15	50
	b. No	15	50
12.	Sources of income		
	a. family support	11	37
	b. pension	16	53

	c. institutional support	3	10
13	Sources of information		
	a. television	8	27
	b. internet	2	7
	c. newspaper	7	23
	d. work experience	13	43

Table 1: Shows the Frequency and Percentage wise Distribution of demographic variables

The study result shows that out of the People who were interviewed, Majority of the workers 13(43%) were in the age group above 65-70 years. Most of the People 18(60%) were females. Most of the people 23 (77%) belongs to Hindu religion. Most of them 10 (33%) are Illiterate. Majority of the workers following both veg and non veg patterns 30 (100%). Majority workers belongs to nuclear family 18 (60%). Majority workers belongs to consanguineous 17 (57%). Most of the people living with family members 16 (53%). Majority of them had source of income from pension 16 (53%). Majority of the people 13(43%) sources of information from work experience.

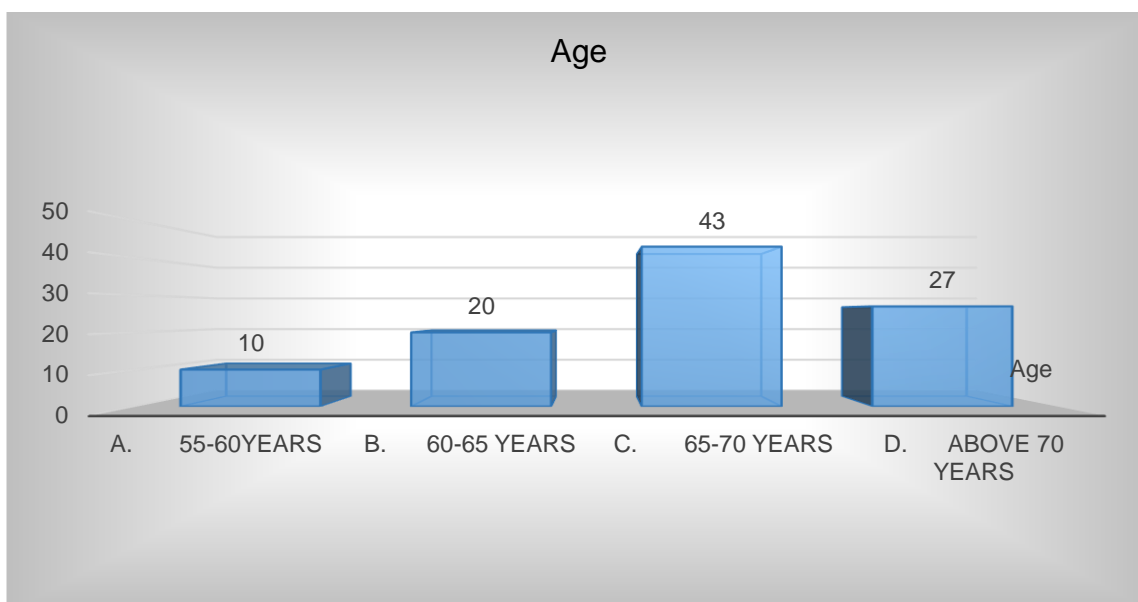


Fig ; 2 Age of years wise Distribution of demographic variables elderly people

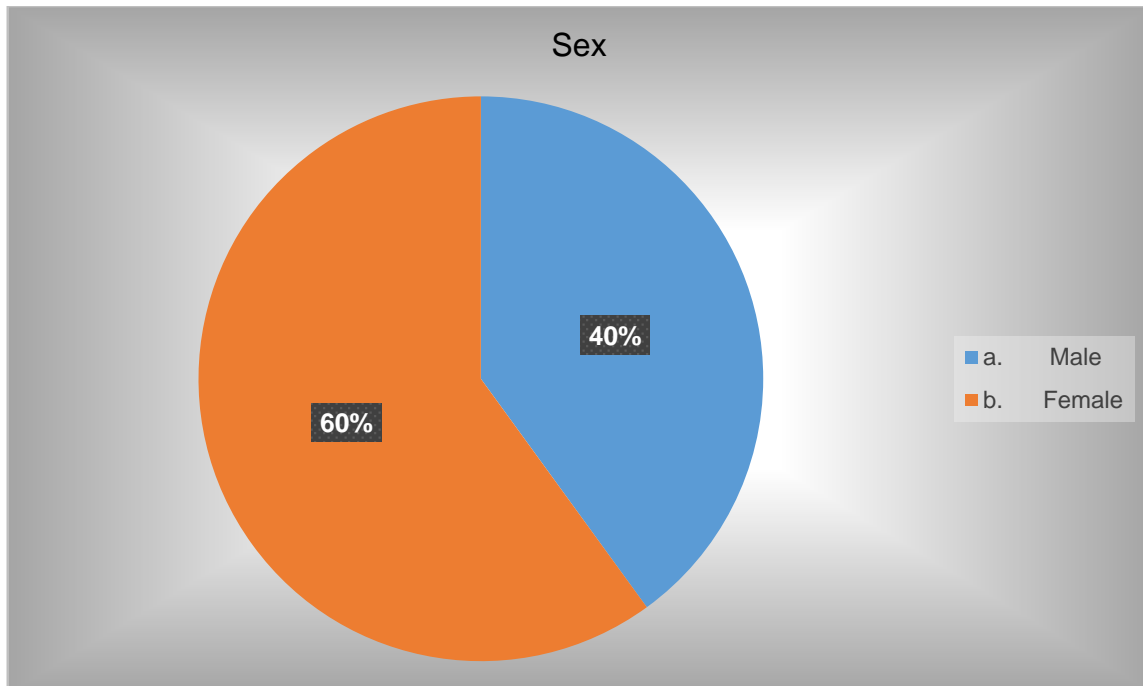


Fig 3: sex wise Distribution of demographic variables elderly people

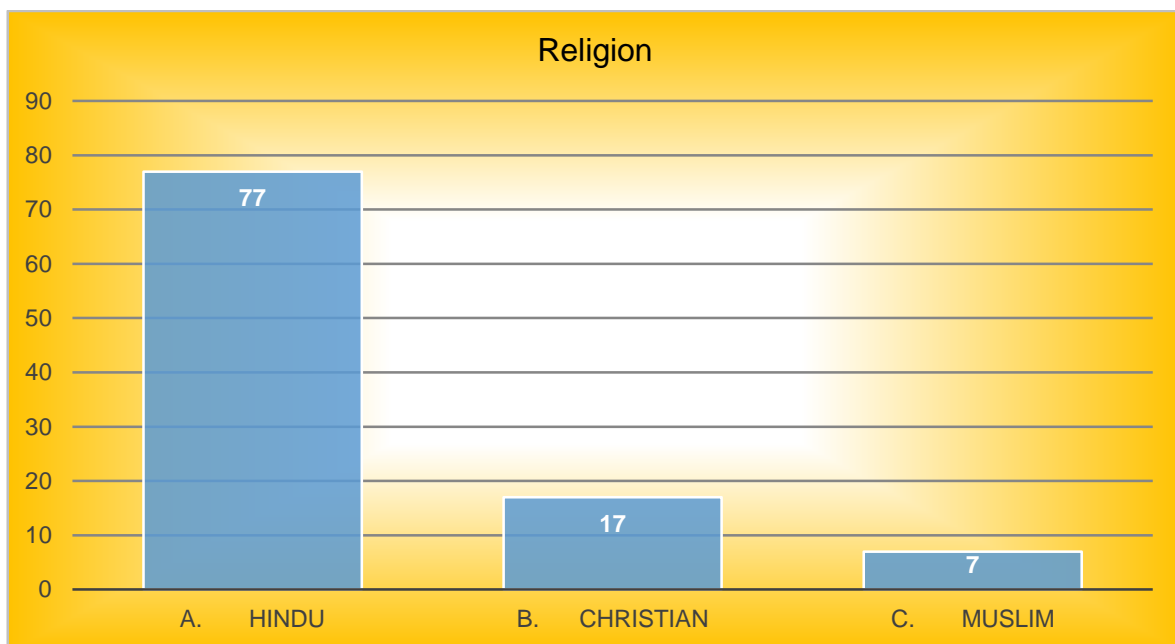


Fig: 4 religion wise Distribution of demographic variables elderly people

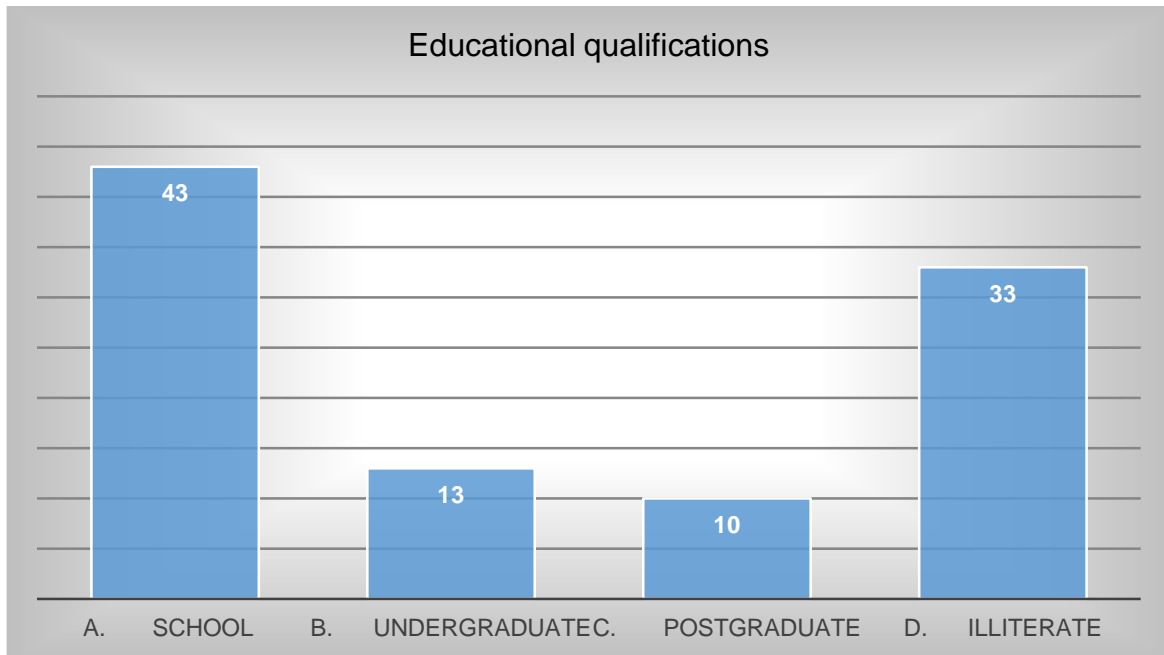


Fig: 5 educational qualifications wise Distribution of demographic variables elderly people

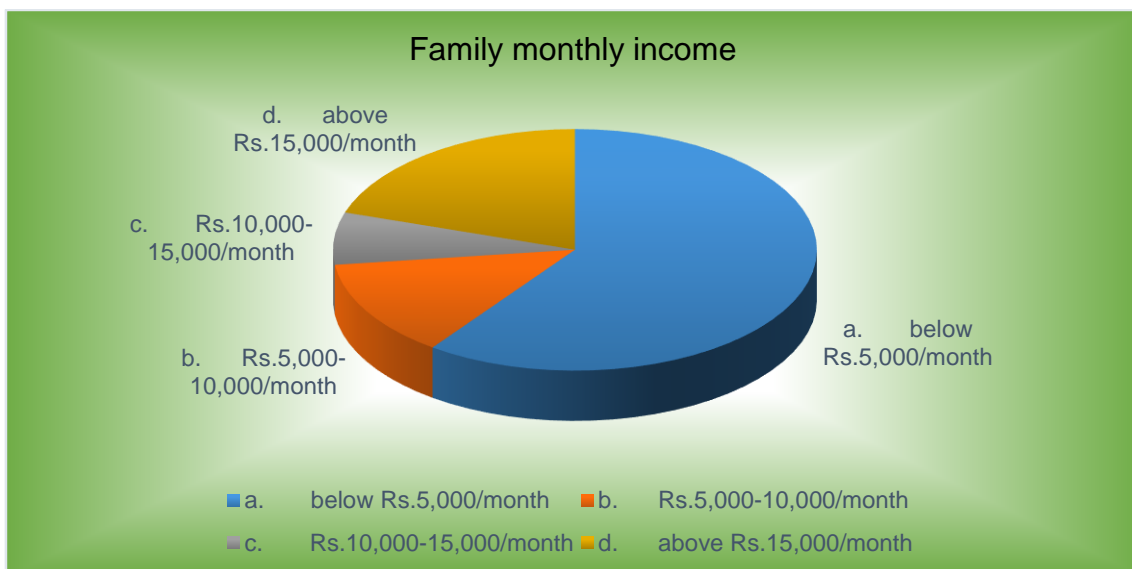


Fig: 6 family monthly income wise Distribution of demographic variables elderly people

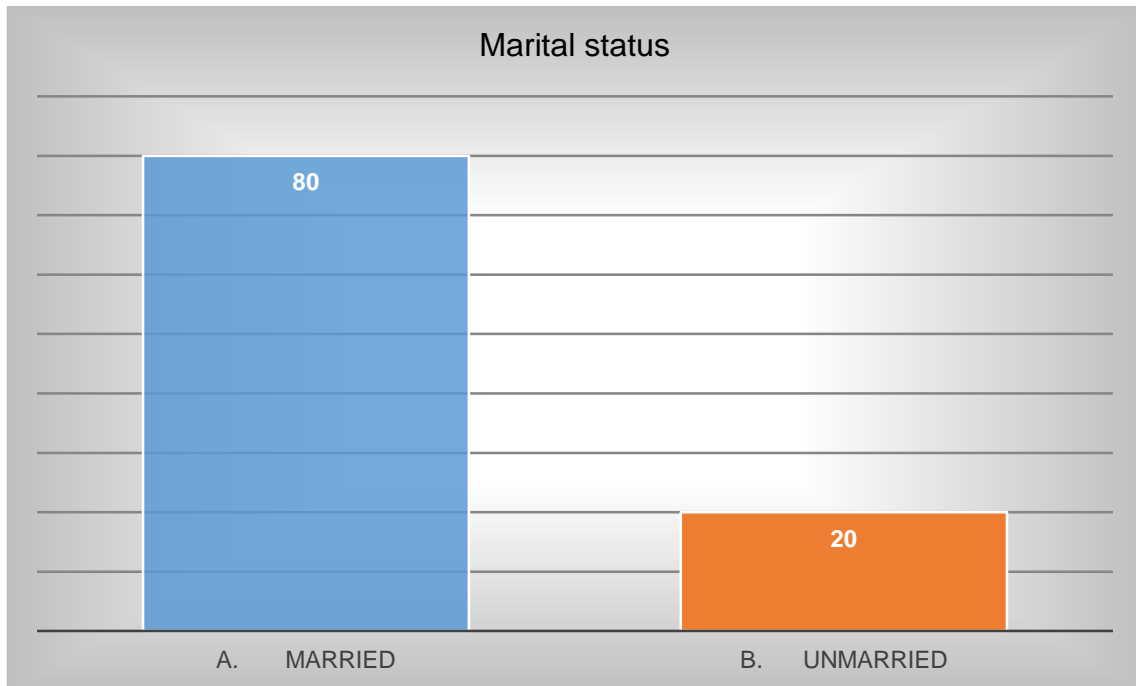


Fig: 7 marital status wise Distribution of demographic variables elderly people

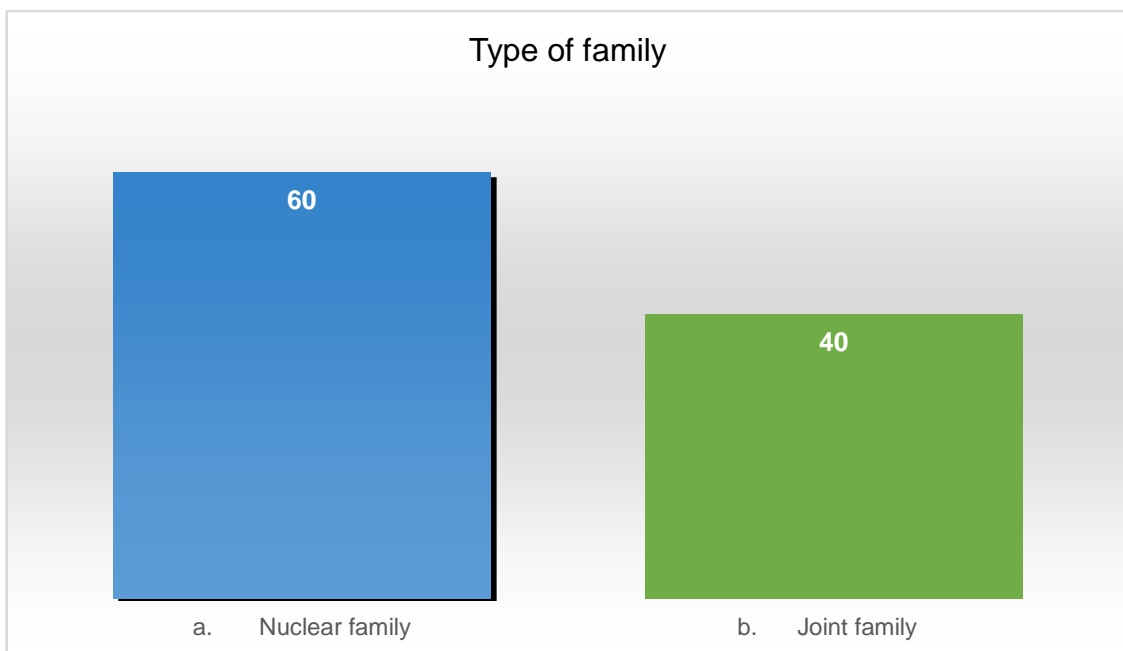


Fig: 8 types of family wise Distribution of demographic variables elderly people

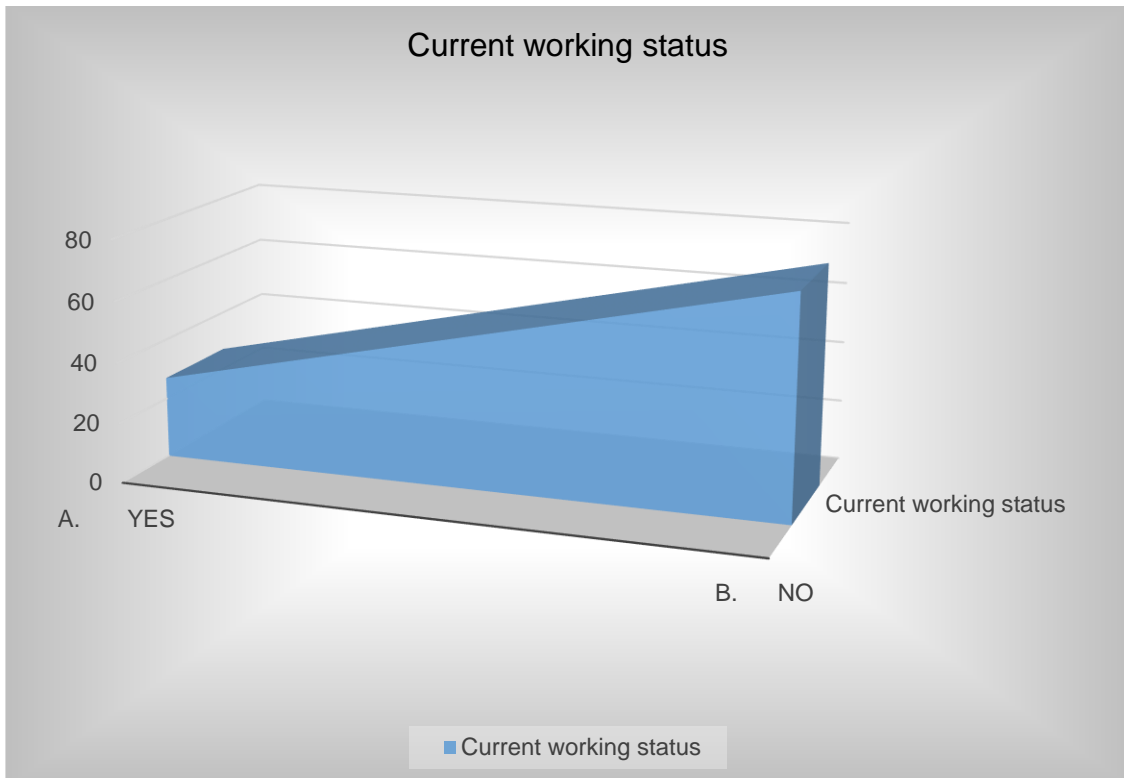


Fig : 9 are you going to work wise Distribution of demographic variables elderly people

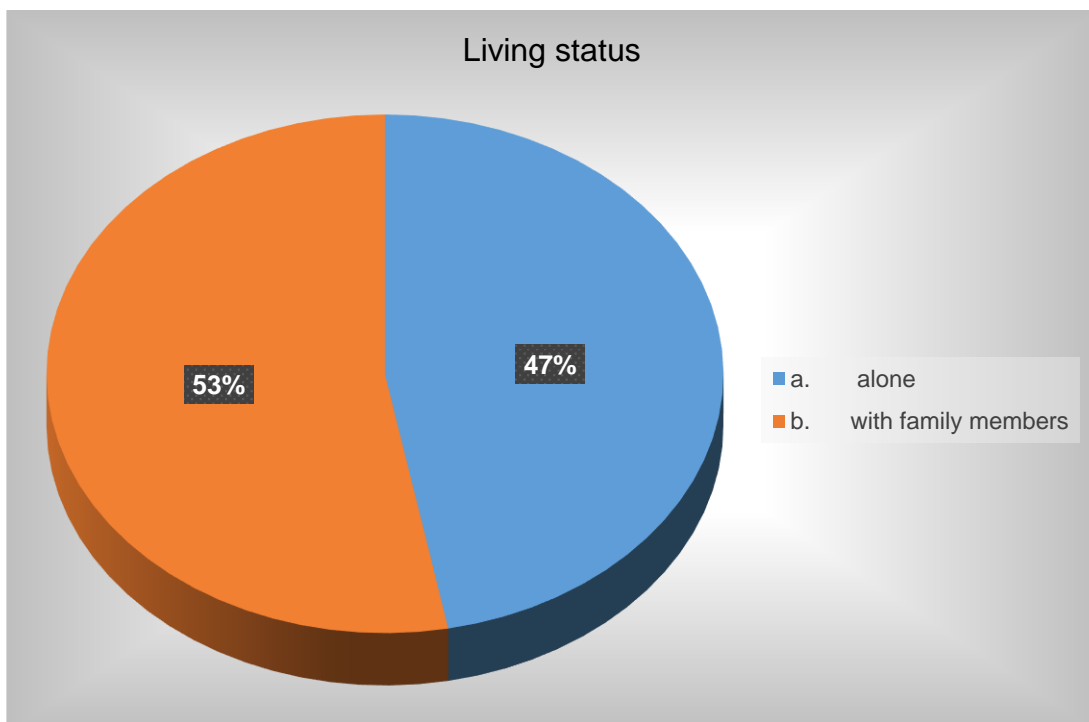


Fig : 10 living status wise Distribution of demographic variables elderly people

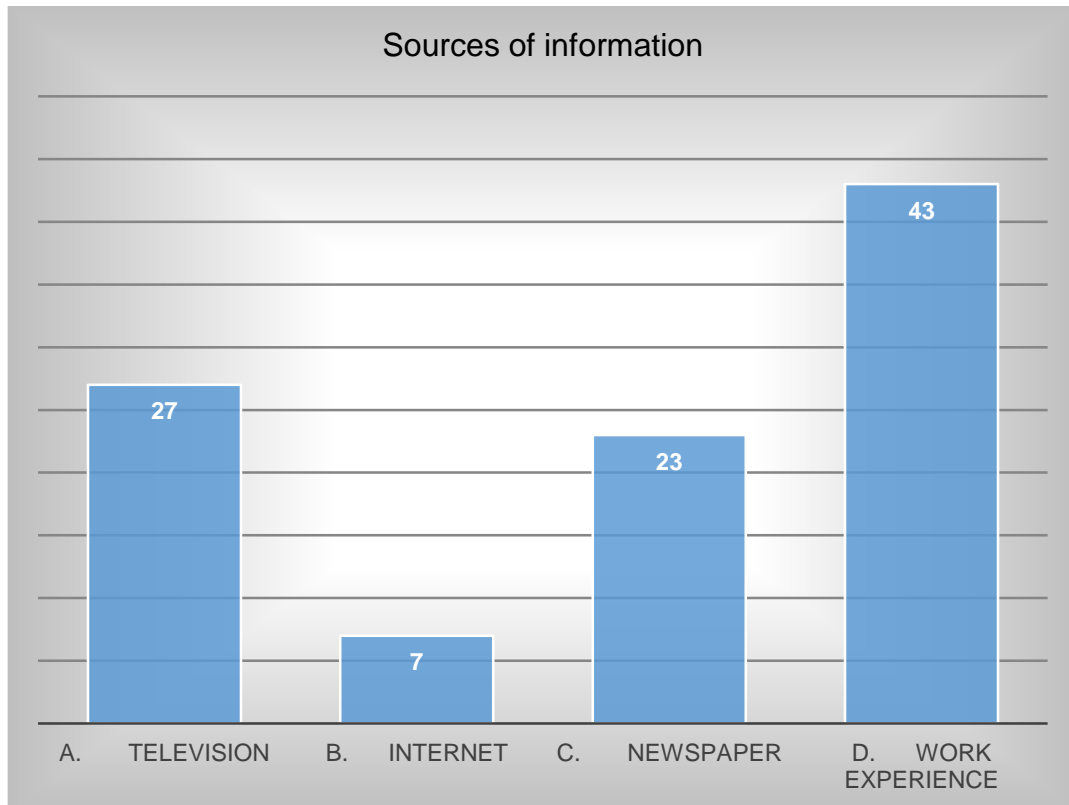


Fig :11 sources of information wise Distribution of demographic variables elderly people

TABLE – II: Frequency and percentage wise distribution on level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly people. [N= 30]

SCORING INTERPRETATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Normal	4	14
Mild memory impairment	19	64
Moderate memory impairment	7	22
Severe memory impairment	0	0

Table II: Shows that Frequency and percentage wise distribution of knowledge on level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly people.

Out of 30 samples, 19(64%) of them have Mild memory impairment, 7(22%) of them have Moderate memory impairment.

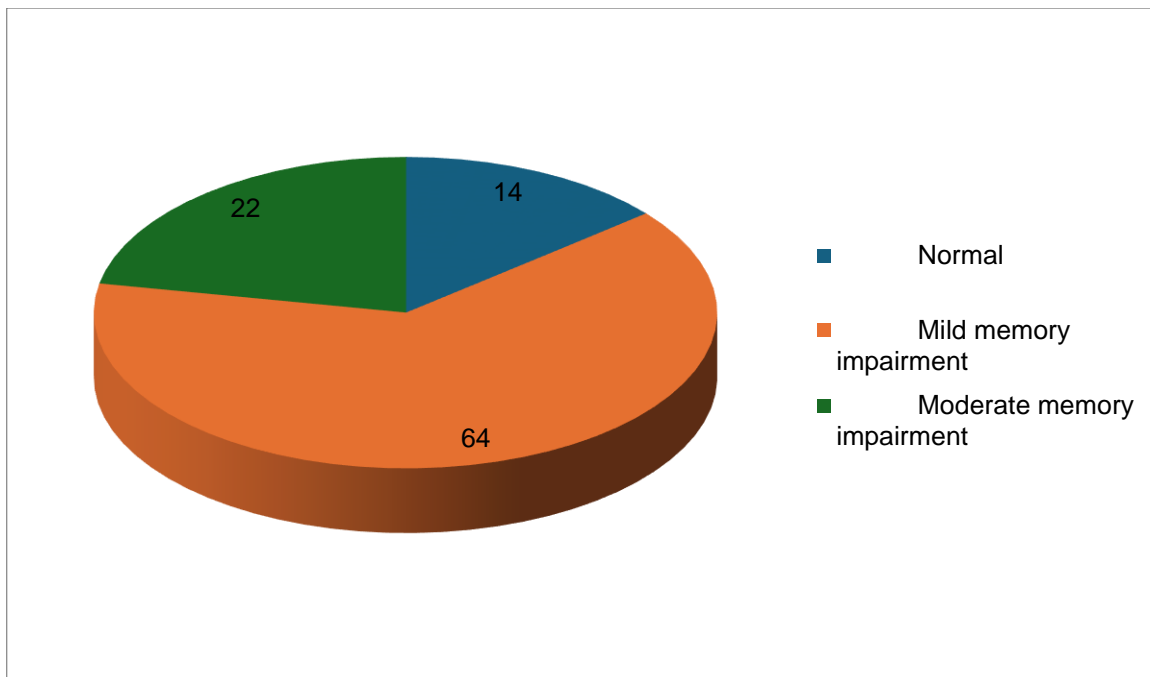


Fig :12 Bar diagram shows Frequency and percentage wise distribution on level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly people.

TABLE – III: Mean and Standard deviation on level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly people. [N = 30]

MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
41	87

Table III: Shows that area wise mean and standard deviation about the level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly people.

The findings reveal that mean (41) and standard deviation (87) of the level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly people.

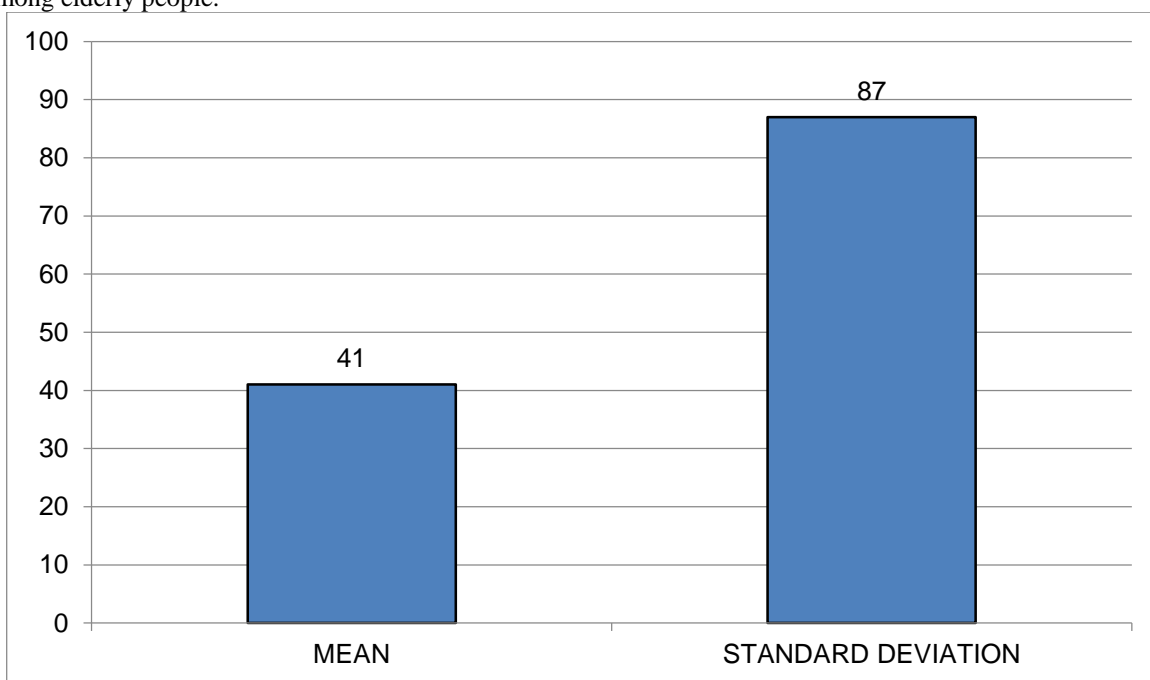


Fig :13 Bar diagram shows mean and Standard deviation on level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly people.

TABLE – IV: Association on level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly with their selected demographic variables [N = 30]

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	Normal		Mild		Moderate		X ²
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
1.	Age							X ² =8.494 Df=6 P=.2041
	a. 55-60years			2	7	1	3	
	b. 60-65 years	1	3	3	10	2	7	
	c. 65-70 years		0	9	30	4	13	
	d. Above 70 years	3	10	5	17		0	
2.	Sex		0		0			X ² =1.585 Df=2 P=.4527
	a. Male	2	7	6	20	4	13	
	b. Female	2	7	13	43	3	10	
3.	Religion		0		0			X ² =2.173 Df=4 P=.7039
	d. Hindu	4	13	14	47	5	17	
	e. Christian		0	4	13	1	3	
	f. Muslim		0	1	3	1	3	
4.	Educational qualifications		0		0			X ² =5.643 Df=6 P=.4643
	a. school	1	3	9	30	3	10	
	b. duate undergra		0	2	7	2	7	
	c. uate postgrad		0	2	7	1	3	
	d. illiterate	3	10	6	20	1	3	
5.	Family monthly income		0		0			X ² =13.33* Df=6 P=.0380
	a. below Rs.5,000/month	4	13	11	37	3	10	
	b. Rs.5,000-10,000/month		0	2	7	2	7	
	c. Rs.10,000-15,000/month		0		0	2	7	
	d. above Rs.15,000/month		0	6	20		0	
6.	Marital status		0		0			X ² =3.414 Df=2 P=.1814
	a. Married	3	10	17	57	4	13	
	b. Unmarried	1	3	2	7	3	10	
7.	Type of marriage		0		0			X ² =6.178* Df=2 P=.0455
	a. consanguineous		0	12	40	5	17	

	b. non-consanguineous	4	13	7	23	2	7	
8.	Type of family		0		0		0	X ² = 0.269 Df=2 P=. .8740
	c. Nuclear family	2	7	12	40	4	13	
	d. Joint family	2	7	7	23	3	10	
9	Are you going to work?		0		0		0	X ² = 2.394 Df=2 P=. 3021
	c. Yes		0	5	17	3	10	
	d. No	4	13	14	47	4	13	
10	Living status		0		0		0	X ² = 0.062 Df=2 P=. 9693
	c. alone	2	7	9	30	3	10	
	d. with family members	2	7	10	33	4	13	
11	Are you undergoing any ongoing treatment?		0		0		0	X ² = 1.759 Df=2 P=. 4149
	c. Yes	2	7	8	27	5	17	
	d. No	2	7	11	37	2	7	
12.	Sources of income		0		0		0	X ² = 4.633 Df=4 P=. 3271
	d. family support	3	10	6	20	2	7	
	e. pension	1	3	10	33	5	17	
	f. institutional support		0	3	10		0	
13	Sources of information		0		0		0	X ² = 3.154 Df=6 P=. 7893
	e. television	2	7	4	13	2	7	
	f. internet		0	1	3	1	3	
	g. newspaper	1	3	4	13	2	7	
	h. work experience	1	3	10	33	2	7	

**-p<0.05, significant and **-p<0.001, highly significant*

Table IV: Shows that association on level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly with their selected demographic variables.

The chi square reveals that it is statistically association with family monthly income and type of marriage belongs to significant *-p<0.05, others are belongs to non-significance.

II. RESULTS

Delirium regarding elderly people shows that 19(64%) of them have Mild memory impairment, 7(22%) of them have Moderate memory impairment. Mean (41) and standard deviation (87) of the level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly people. Association on level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly with their selected demographic variables. The chi square reveals that it is statistically association with family monthly income and type of marriage belongs to significant *-p<0.05, others are belongs to non-significance

III. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The study can be conducted to assess the attitudes and coping strategy of nurse towards elderly people with level of memory impairment on delirium.
- Comparative study can be done between urban and rural areas.
- A quasi experimental study can be conducted with control group for the effective comparison.
- Similar study can be conducted in a large group to generalize the study findings.

IV. CONCLUSION

A descriptive study to assess the level of memory impairment on delirium among elderly, community area at kalapet, Puducherry. The findings of the study revealed that Out of 30 samples,19(64%) of them have Mild memory impairment, 7(22%) of them have Moderate memory impairment.

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