



Research Paper

A study to assess the symptoms and severity of delirium by using delirium rating scale among ADS client at selected de-addiction center, 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 symptoms and severity of delirium by using delirium rating scale among alcohol dependence syndrome client at selected de-addiction center, Puducherry.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome client.
- To associate the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome client with selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. A descriptive study to assess the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients, Bharatha matha de-addiction centre, ariyankuppam, at 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, delirium severity rating scale 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 the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients.

TABLE – III: Mean and Standard deviation of the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients.

TABLE – IV: Association on the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome client with selected demographic variables.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of demographic variables

[N=30]

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	Age		
	a. 30-50 years	21	70
	b. 50-60 years	9	30
	c. above 60 years		0
2.	Gender		
	a. male	30	100
	b. Female		0
3.	Religion		
	a) Hindu	30	100
	b) Muslim	0	0
	c) Christian	0	0
	d) Others	0	0
4.	Educational status		
	a) illiterate	2	6.7
	b) schooling	21	70
	c) graduate	7	23.3
	d) post-graduate	0	0
5.	Occupational status		
	a) unemployment	14	46.7
	b) self employed	13	43.3
	c) government employment	1	3.3
	d) others	2	6.7
6.	Marital status		
	a) Married	23	76.7
	b) Unmarried	6	20
	c) Widow	0	0
	d) Divorced	1	3.3
7.	Family income per month		
	a) BELOW Rs.9000	7	23.3
	b) Rs.9000/-to Rs.15000/-	19	63.3
	c) Rs.15000/-to Rs.20000/-	4	13.3
8.	Dietary pattern		
	a) vegetarian	00	0
	b) Non vegetarian	0	0
	c) MIXED	30	100

9	Types of family		
	a) Nuclear family	23	76.7
	b) Joint family	7	23.3
10	Area of residence		
	a. urban	30	100
	b. rural		0
11.	Age of initiation of drug intake/substance		
	a) 20-30 years	27	90
	b) 30-40 years	3	10
	c) above 40 years	0	0
12	History of drug/substance withdrawal		
	a) yes	30	100
	b) no	0	0
13	Family history of substance abuse		
	a) yes	0	0
	b) no	30	100

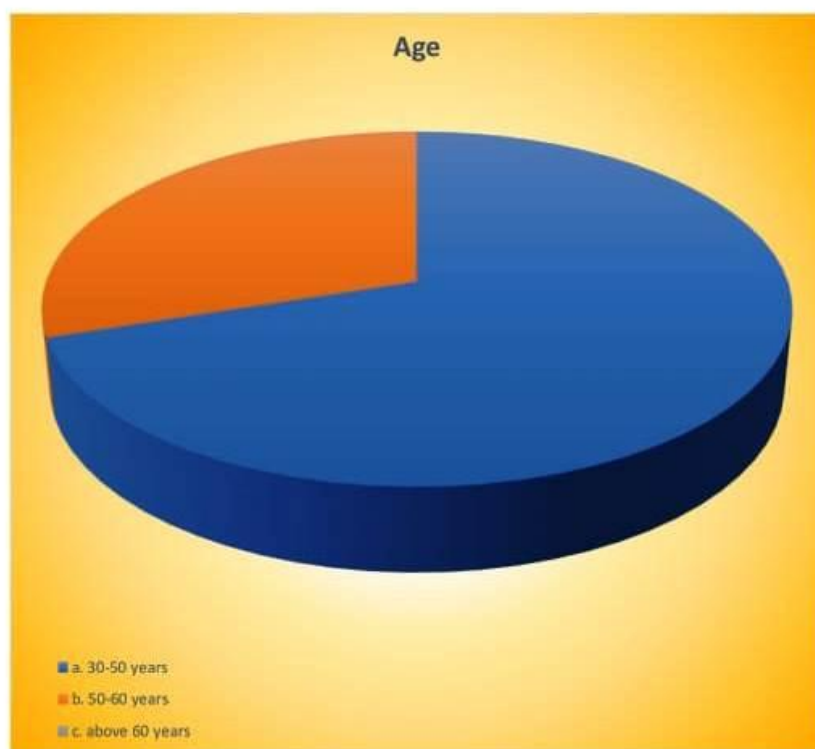


Fig-1:Bar diagram shows frequency and percentage distribution of subjects by age.

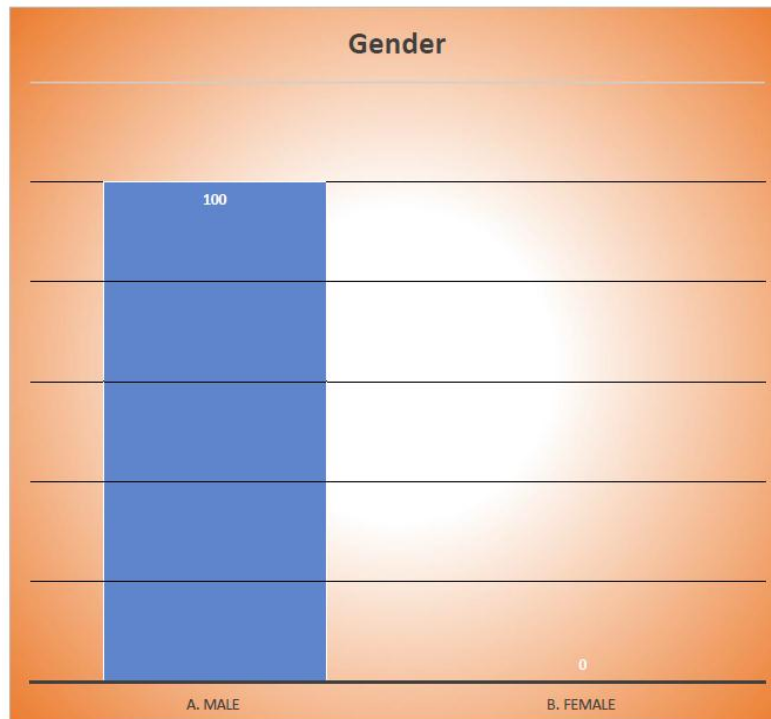


Fig:2 Bar diagram shows gender wise distribution of demographic variables shows that gender.

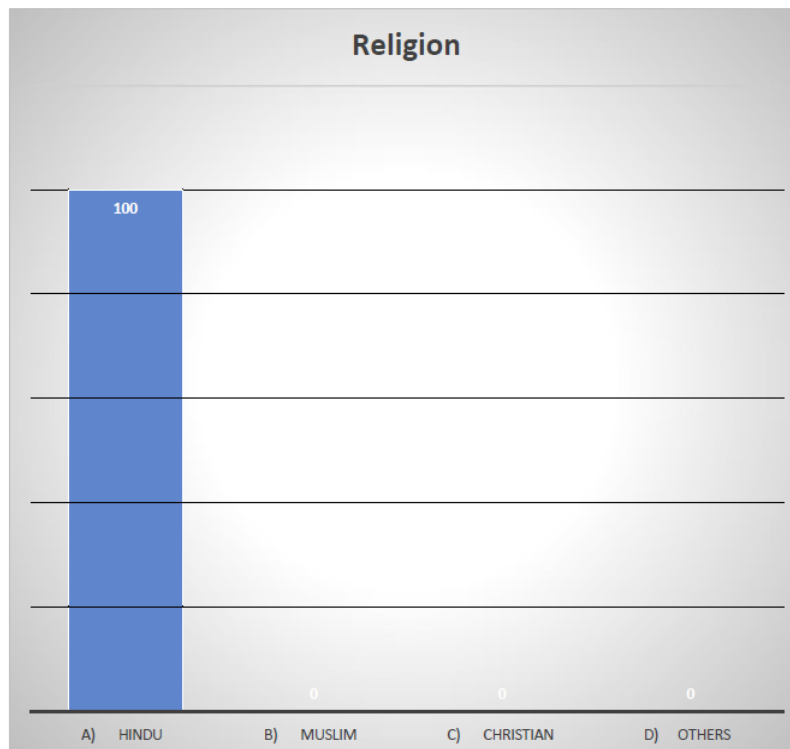


Fig:3 Bar diagram shows religion wise distribution of demographic variables shows that religion.

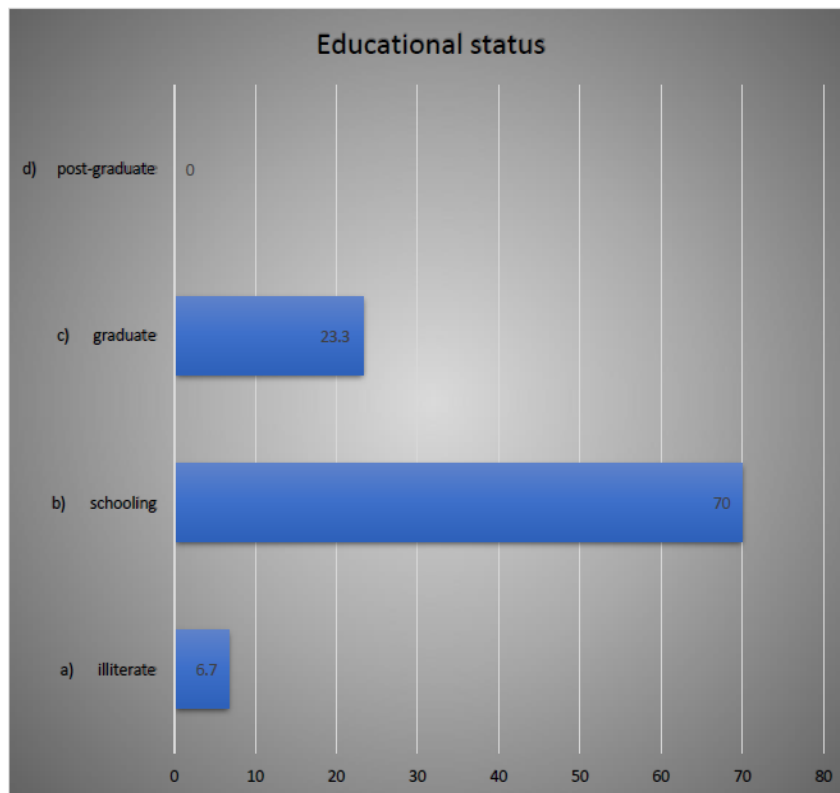


Fig:4 Bar diagram shows educational qualification wise distribution of demographic variables.

TABLE – II(a): Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients. [N= 30]

SCORING INTERPRETATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
possible delirium	0	0
Mild cognitive impairment	21	70
Moderate cognitive impairment	9	30

Table II(a): Shows that Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients. Out of 30 samples, 21(70%) of them have mild cognitive impairment, 9(30%) of them have moderate cognitive impairment.

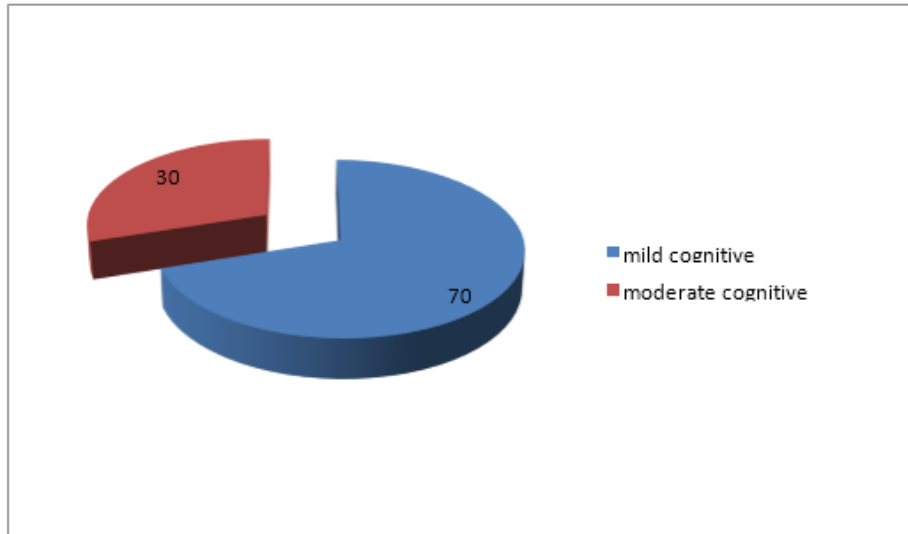


Fig:10 Bar diagram shows Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients.

TABLE – II(b): Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients. [N= 30]

SCORING INTERPRETATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
one delirium -related symptom ,but subsyndromal	5	17
mild delirium severity	19	20
delirium severity unlikely	6	63

Table II(b): Shows that Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients.

Out of 30 samples, 5(17%) of them have one delirium related symptom ,but subsyndromal, 19(20%) of them have mild delirium severity and 6(63%) of them only had delirium severity unlikely

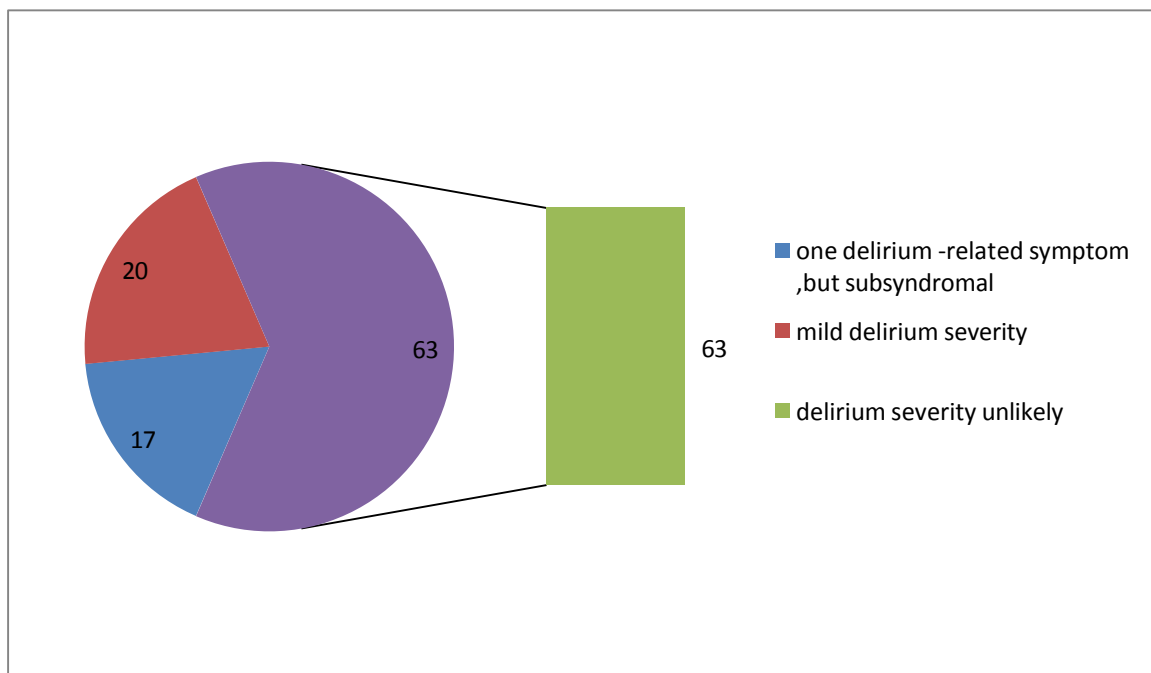


Fig:11 Bar diagram shows Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients.

TABLE – III: Mean and Standard deviation of the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients. [N= 30]

MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
1.6	.986

Table III: Shows that area wise mean and standard deviation about the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients. The findings reveal that mean (1.6) and standard deviation (.986) of the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients.

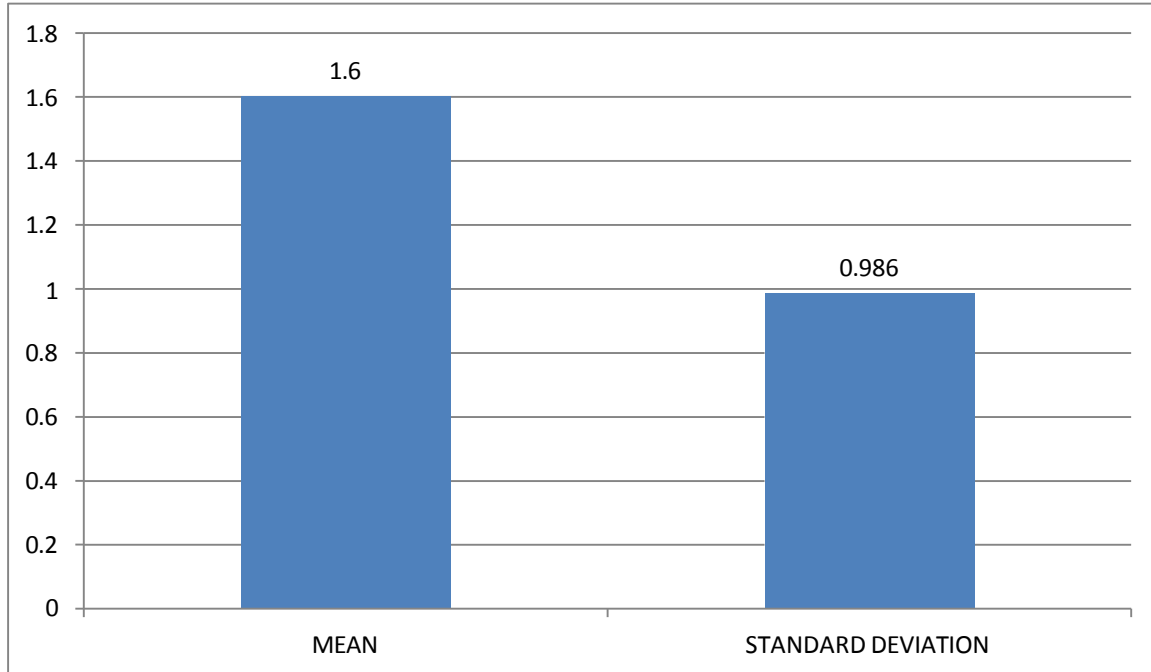


Fig:12 Bar diagram shows Mean and Standard deviation of the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients.

TABLE – IV(a): Association on the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome client with selected demographic variables

[N = 30]

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	possible cognitive		delirium or cognitive		X ²
		N	%	N	%	
1.	Age					X ² =.068 Df=1 P=.7942
	a. 30-50 years	15	50	6	20	
	b. 50-60 years	6	20	3	10	
	c. above 60 years	0	0	0	0	
2.	Gender					X ² =1 Constant
	a. male	21	70	9	30	
	b. Female	0	0	0	0	
3.	Religion					X ² =1 Constant
	a) Hindu	21	70	9	30	
	b) Muslim	0	0	0	0	
	c) Christian	0	0	0	0	
	d) Others	0	0	0	0	
4.	Educational status					

A study to assess the symptoms and severity of delirium by using delirium rating scale among ..

	a) illiterate	1	3.3	1	3.3	X ² = 1.315 Df=2 P=.5181
	b) schooling	14	46.7	7	23.3	
	c) graduate	6	20	1	3.3	
	d) post-graduate	0	0	0	0	
5.	Occupational status					X ² = 5.496 Df=3 P=.1389
	a) unemployment	10	33.3	1	3.3	
	b) self employed	10	33.3	3	10	
	c) government employment	0	0	1	3.3	
	d) others	1	3.3	1	3.3	
6.	Marital status					X ² = 1.187 Df=2
	a) Married	15	50	8	26.7	
	b) Unmarried	5	16.7	1	3.3	P=.5524
	c) Widow	0	0	0	0	
	d) Divorced	1	3.3	0	0	
7.	Family income per month					X ² = 4.185 Df=2 P=.1233
	a) BELOW Rs.9000	7	23.3	0	0	
	b) Rs.9000/-to Rs.15000/-	12	40	7	23.3	
	c) Rs.15000/-to Rs.20000/-	2	6.67	2	6.67	
8.	Dietary pattern					X ² = 1 Constant
	a) vegetarian	0	0	0	0	
	b) Non vegetarian	0	0	0	0	
	c) mixed	21	70	9	30	
9	Types of family					X ² = 1.074 Df=1 P=.3001
	a) Nuclear family	15	50	8	26.7	
	b) Joint family	6	20	1	3.3	
10	Area of residence					X ² = 1 Constant
	a. urban	21	70	9	30	
	b. rural	0	0	0	0	
11.	Age of initiation of drug intake/substance					X ² = .018 Df=1 P=.8943
	a) 20-30 years	19	63.3	8	26.7	
	b) 30-40 years	2	6.67	1	3.3	
	c) above 40 years	0	0	0	0	
12	History of drug/substance withdrawal					X ² = 1 Constant
	a) yes	0	0	0	0	
	b) no	21	70	9	30	
13	Family history of substance abuse					X ² = 1 Constant
	a) yes	0	0	0	0	
	b) no	21	70	9	30	

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

Table IV: Shows that association on the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome client with selected demographic variables

The chi square reveals that it is statistically association with occupational status belongs to highly significant **-p<0.001, name of the unit belongs to significant *-p<0.05, others are belongs to non significance.

RESULTS

The study result shows that out of the People who were interviewed, (Out of 30 samples, Delirium regarding alcohol dependence syndrome clients shows that 21(70%) of them have mild cognitive impairment, 9(30%) of them have moderate cognitive impairment. Mean (1.6) and standard deviation (.986) of the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The study can be conducted to assess the attitudes and coping strategy of nurse towards alcohol dependence syndrome clients with 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.

CONCLUSION

A descriptive study to assess the the symptoms and severity of delirium among alcohol dependence syndrome clients, Bharatha matha de-addiction centre, ariyankuppam, at Puducherry.

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