

P-727 - COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT RISK FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONFUSIONAL STATE IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS WITH VARIOUS SOMATIC DISEASES

A.Merkin¹, L.Romasenko², E.Cheremushkin³, D.Saveliev¹

¹Institute for Advanced Training of the Federal Medical-Biological Agency, ²Serbsky Research Center for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, ³Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology, Moscow, Russia

Introduction: The population around the world is getting older making the health of the elderly a meaningful priority. One of the common diseases in this population group is the confusional state.

Objectives: Determine the contribution of different risk factors (age, injury or cerebrovascular severity, hemoglobin level, weight pathology) to the development of the confusional state in geriatric patients with traumatic injuries and cerebrovascular diseases.

Methods: We studied 98 patients with delirium (F05.x.) according to ICD-10 including: 59 with traumatic injuries, 29 with cerebrovascular accidents, 10 with both conditions. Laboratory analysis included blood tests, magnetic resonant tomography, Doppler ultrasound, X-ray. We used Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) scale to assess the disorder of cognitive functions, Hachinski Ischemic Score (HIS) scale to evaluate the cerebrovascular pathology, Abbreviated Index Severity (AIS) to measure the severity of injuries, and Body Mass Index (BMI) to determine the weight. We used logistic regression method for statistical analysis.

Results:

- 1) In patients with traumatic injuries, the risk of delirium grows with the severity of the injury and weight disorders. Other risk factors include hemoglobin level, vascular factors and increasing age.
- 2) In patients with cerebrovascular accidents, the risk of delirium is determined by the severity of the cerebrovascular insufficiency. Other important factors are weight disorders, increasing age and the hemoglobin level.

Conclusions: Our statistical results show unequal significance of different risk factors in the development of delirium. It allows developing individually oriented strategies for prevention of delirium and care for elderly with various somatic diseases.