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Incidence and risk factors of postoperative delirium after peripheral vascular surgery

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Purpose: Postoperative delirium has increased recently along with the aging population. Vascular surgery has been reported to be associated with a high incidence of post-operative delirium. We evaluated the incidence and the risk factors of postoperative delirium after vascular surgery.

Methods: 212 patients who underwent vascular surgery in hospital during 3 years were retrospectively analyzed. Incidence, onset, duration and risk factors were analyzed.

Results: Mean age was 67.2 (SD±10.4) and male were 84.0%. Postoperative delirium was developed in 56 patients (26.4%) mostly on the day of operation and postoperative day one (range 0-3). Mean duration of delirium was 2.2 days (1-7). Logistic regression analysis identified the following risk factors; old age (OR; 1.107, 95% CI; 1.043 to 1.174; P=0.001), hearing impairment (OR; 14.915, 95% CI; 1.350 to 12.615; P=0.027), low physical activity (OR; 3.294, 95% CI; 1.129 to 9.609; P=0.029), pain score (OR; 1.629, 95% CI; 1.095 to 2.423; P=0.016), low serum albumin (<3.2 g/dL) (OR; 3.409, CI; 1.206 to 9.634; P=0.021), low serum cholesterol (<120 mg/dL) (OR; 3.118, CI; 1.202 to 8.086; P=0.019).

Conclusion: The incidence of delirium presents in more than a fourth of all vascular surgery cases. The vulnerable population with delirium can be identified pre- or immediate post-operatively based on the study result.

Biography

Minyoung Kim has completed her PhD and is Assistant Professor at Ulsan University, School of Nursing. She has been the Adult Health Advanced Practice Nurse for 10 years and published 9 papers in reputed journals.

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