

World Congress & Expo on

Healthcare IT and Nursing

August 21-22, 2018 | Paris, France

Delirium in the colorectal cancer surgery patients: In South Korea

Minyoung Kim

Ulsan University, South Korea

Purpose: Postoperative delirium has increased recently along with surgery patient. Colorectal cancer surgery has been reported to be associated with a high incidence of postoperative delirium. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the risk factors and outcome of postoperative delirium in patients after colorectal cancer surgery.

Methods: This study enrolled 367 patients who underwent colorectal cancer surgery in hospital during 2 years were prospectively analyzed. Delirium was diagnosed by using the Nursing Delirium Screening Scale. Incidence, risk factors and outcome were analyzed. Multivariable logistic regression analysis was used to identify independent risk factors for postoperative delirium. Patients were also followed for outcome.

Results: Postoperative delirium developed in 73 patients (19.9%). Logistic regression analysis identified old age, low physical activity, grade of cancer, and intensive care unit admission as risk factors. Worse outcomes, including increased length of stay in hospital, mortality, and discharge at care facilities, occurred in subjects who developed delirium.

Conclusions: Colorectal cancer surgery in the patients was associated with a high incidence of postoperative delirium. The results of the current study regarding patient populations vulnerable to delirium should be taken into account so that such patients could be identified preoperatively or in the immediate postoperative period.

Biography

Minyoung Kim has completed her Ph.D. at the age of 36 years and Assistant Professor from Ulsan University School of Nursing. She is the Adult Health advanced practice nurse for 12 years. And she has published 10 papers in reputed journals.

minyoung1026@gmail.com