Registration of attentional function as a predictor of incident delirium

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To assess the potential of a short neuropsychological test measuring attentional variability and vigilance preoperatively in predicting postoperative delirium among elderly non-dementia patients undergoing elective surgery.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Encephalopathies
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON41165

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
RAPID

Condition

- Encephalopathies
- Deliria (incl confusion)

Synonym
delirium, postoperative confusion

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Academisch Medisch Centrum
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: ZonMW

Intervention

Keyword: Atttentional function, Delirium

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Mean preoperative intra-individual reaction time variability among

postoperative delirious and non-delirious patients.

Secondary outcome

- Mean preoperative individual accuracy of response among postoperative

delirious and non-delirious patients.

- Sensitivity and specificity of a combined index of preoperative

intra-individual reaction time variability and accuracy of response in

predicting postoperative delirium.

Study description

Background summary

Delirium is a common complication that occurs in various medical conditions. Validated models predicting delirium in individual patients are scarce and existing models tend to focus exclusively on demographic characteristics and comorbid conditions. Previous research has suggested that impairment of attentional function might serve as an early and specific individual predictor of incident delirium. Utilization of a test of attentional function in a clinically easy-to-use way could potentially yield a pathophysiological monitor to identify individual patients at risk of evolving delirium and target future prophylactic treatment.

Study objective

To assess the potential of a short neuropsychological test measuring attentional variability and vigilance preoperatively in predicting postoperative delirium among elderly non-dementia patients undergoing elective

surgery.

Study design

An observational prospective cohort study.

Study burden and risks

There are no risks associated with participation in this study. The burden of participation consists of a small test battery during anaesthetic preassessment at the outpatient clinic, taking approximately an hour. Subjects will have no direct benefit from participating in the study.

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age
Adults (18-64 years)
Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

* Age *70 years
* Elective surgery

Exclusion criteria

* Preceding diagnosis of dementia or Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR) *1
* Language barrier enough to hamper informed consent and testinstructions
* Serious functional disability of the dominant hand (e.g. palsy, amputation, arthrodesis)

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Uncontrolled
Primary purpose:	Diagnostic

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	04-04-2014
Enrollment:	300
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date:	26-03-2014
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Amsterdam UMC

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
CCMO	NL47720.018.14