RECOVERY AFTER DELIRIUM IN PATIENTS WITH NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES: A SCOPING REVIEW

CF Jensen\*, T Wienecke\*\*, D Hägi-Pedersen\*\*\*, I Poulsen\*\*\*\*, JF Jensen\*\*\*\*\*.

\* Department of Neurology, Sjaelland University Hospital, Vestermarksvej 11, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark

\*\* Department of Neurology, Sjaelland University Hospital, Vestermarksvej 11, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark. Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Blegdamsvej 3B, DK-2200 Copenhavn N, Denmark

\*\*\* Research Centre of Anaesthesiology and Intensive care medicine, Department of Anaesthesiology Næstved, Slagelse and Ringsted Hospitals, Fælledvej 11, DK - 4200 Slagelse, Denmark. Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Copenhagen, Blegdamsvej 3B, DK-2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark.

\*\*\*\* Department of Clinical Research, Amager and Hvidovre Hospital, DK-2650 Hvidovre, Denmark. Roskilde University, Department for People and Technology, Universitetsvej 1, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark.

\*\*\*\*\* Department of Neurology, Sjaelland University Hospital, Vestermarksvej 11, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark. Institute of Regional Health Research, University of Southern Denmark, Campusvej 55, DK-5230 Odense M, Denmark.

**ABSTRACT:**

**Introduction**: Delirium is a neuropsychiatric syndrome with acute brain dysfunction, characterized by fluctuating symptoms that affect cognition and consciousness (Marcantonio 2017). It is common in elderly, cognitive impaired hospitalized patients, and is associated with multiple poor outcomes (Inouye et al. 1998).

**Background:** Patient outcomes can negatively influence recovery. Patients with neurological diseases are vulnerable due to the interplay between their underlying diseases, cognitive impairments, and delirium (Zipser et al. 2019). No review has explored delirium outcomes across neurological diseases.

**Objective:** To explore, report, and map the evidence of recovery measured as outcomes after delirium in hospitalized patients with neurological diseases.

**Method:** A scoping review. The search was conducted in six databases, one including grey literature. This review was guided by the JBI methodology (Peters et al. 2020) and followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Review (Tricco et al. 2018). Results will be presented using tabular format and a narrative summary at the congress.

**Project perspective:** Recovery from delirium, can help inform clinicians on the importance of delirium prognosis by highlighting the potential short- and long-term consequences. We expect that the results will assist the development of future interventions. Patients with neurological diseases are particularly vulnerable, emphasizing the need for tailored delirium management strategies. Moreover, this will help identify relevant clinical outcomes, enhancing overall patient well-being and quality of life.

**Conclusion:** This review will contribute to the foundational understanding needed to guide clinical practice and future research for patients with neurological diseases having delirium.

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