Vanderbilt Assessment for Delirium	Clinician:											
Age: Patient I			ed? 🗆 YES	□ NO	Date/Time	Date/Time:						
Pertinent medication exposure ≤ 24 hrs prior to assessment (DRUG / DOSE)												
1.	4.											
2.				5.								
3.	6.											
LEVEL OF CONSCIOUSNESS (ch	eck on	ie)	MENTAL STATUS									
Combative			State of current mental status – Check one option									
Agitated		□ YES	□ At E	☐ At Baseline ☐ Acute Change			□ Chronic Change					
Restless		□ YES	Pattern of n	mental status – past 24 hours			table Fluctuating					
Alert and Calm		□ YES		PERCEPTION								
Drowsy : Not fully alert but <u>easily</u> demonstrates <u>sustained awakening</u> with stimulation only from		□ YES	Hallucinatio	ns: □ auditory □	visual	□ N/A	□ NO	□ YES				
Lethargy : Arouses to voice but <u>difficult</u> to <u>main</u> the aroused state	<u>ntain</u>	□ YES	Hyperacusis	Hyperacusis present? Comments:			□ N/A	□ NO	□ YES			
Obtundation : Responds to stimulation other t pain. May <u>briefly open eyes</u> or have <u>movement doesn't interact</u> with person or environment		□ YES	Atypical response to normal stimuli? (stuffed animals, familiar toys)			□ N/A	□ NO	□ YES				
Stupor: Responsive only to pain		□ YES	Unable to se	able to sooth when fearful stimuli removed?			□ N/A	□ NO	□ YES			
Coma: Unresponsive to pain	□ YES	YES Comments:										
ATTENTION and COGNITION												
DECREASED ability to: Focus attention Sustain attention Shift attention	ion:	□ NO	□ YES □ YES □ YES	ES Comments:								
DECREASED indication of consistent preference for objects such as toys, rattle, stuffed animals, blankie, lpad? DECREASED ability to screen out extraneous stimuli? (Easily distracted by noise, people) DECREASED ability to interact with toys/objects appropriately? (No interaction/recognition, uses toy inappropriately) DECREASED social smile in response to toys or stuffed animals? Object permanence present? (interacts while playing Peek-a-boo, hide-and-seek)												
SLEEP-WAKE C	AFFECT											
Naps: (Q2-4h infant, Q6h toddler, QD pres Day-Night Reversal present: • More difficult to recognize in infants Nocturnal Disturbance • Consider initial, middle, terminal insomnia, phase Comments:	•	□ NO □ NO	U YESU YESU YESU	Excessive energy for age and context/environment?								
				Confounders	present? Anxi	ety 🗆 F	Pain □ \	/olitional	□ None			
			LANGUAGE a	nd THOUGHT								
Receptive Language: One - Step Comm Two - Step Comm Three - Step Com Does not follow commands (check reason be Unable due to immaturity/illness (intubation)	and nand nmand elow): ted)	opmental o	Plelay) Property YES Property YES Property YES	Describe baseline speech and language per parent/nurse if available: Appropriate Decreased amount Decreased spontaneity Increased latency Change from baseline Circumstantial Tangential								
□ Inappropriately not following commands				□ Obstructed	due to disease or	uevice						

IS ACUTE DELIRIUM PRESENT?								
UTA	When LOC severely depressed, unable to directly clinically assess patient, and prior clinical assessment not available.							
□ NO	If NO consider → Subsyndromal delirium(SS) (Delirium probable but NOT all criteria met): □ NO □ YES							
□ YES	If YES then choose type →	□ HYPOACTIVE □ HYPERACTIV	/E 🗆 MIXED	Drug Withdrawal? N/A NO YES				
24-HOUR assessment → IS DELIRIUM PRESENT? □ PRESENT □ ABSENT □ SUBSYNDROMAL □ UTA								
□ 1. Ac	Acute change Mental Status □ 3. Inattention present		□ 5. Change in Cognition		□ 7. Change in Affect			
□ 2. Fluctuating Course □ 4. Inconsolability			□ 6. Change in Language/Thought		□ 8. Change in Sleep/Wake Cycle			

DELIRIUM = 1+2+3+5+7 AND 4 OR 6 OR 8 SUBSYNDROMAL = 1+2 AND 3 OR 5 OR 7

Figure 2: Vanderbilt Assessment for Delirium in Infants and Children (VADIC) Form Notes Page

NOTES:

Information below is obtained by review of chart, collateral information, direct interaction with child, direct interaction with bedside caregiver.

- 1. Confounding factors impacting level of arousal
 - a. Sleep architecture
 - b. Sedation
- 2. Etiology
 - a. Substance intoxication
 - b. Substance withdrawal
 - c. Medical etiology
 - d. Medication induced
- 3. Acute (hrs-days) vs persistent (weeks-months)
 - a. Document length
 - b. Identifiable triggers for change (thinking about TBI and PFC)
- 4. Environmental factors
 - a. Parents present
 - b. Routine caregiver present (Nurse/ other)
 - c. New to ICU vs h/o ICU admits
- 5. Prior trauma history
 - a. Includes % of life spent in ICU
 - b. Abuse and neglect
 - c. MVA
- 6. Translation of behavior to components of:
 - a. Perception: misinterpretation of interpersonal interactions
 - b. Cognition: abnormal processing of environmental information
 - c. Affect: inappropriate responses to environment stimuli
- 7. Exclusion Criteria
 - a. Not coma
 - b. At baseline no history of established or evolving neurocognitive disorder

LEGEND OF ABBREVIATIONS

DZ- disease

D/T- due to

N/A – not applicable

UTA- unable to assess due to level of consciousness too low to awaken or interact