

Abstrakt for forskingsprosjekt til stipendiatstilling innan sjukepleie til akutt/kritisk sjuke (AIO) ved Institutt for helse- og omsorgsvitenskap

Område	Pasientsikkerheit
Prosjektnummer	3
Tittel	Delirium as an indicator of patient safety and quality of hospital care in elderly patients in need of advanced heart surgery or intervention in hospital settings
Bakgrunn	<p>Delirium is an acute confusional state marked by disturbances of attention, awareness, and cognition. The condition has serious short- and long-term outcomes including increased risk of falls, post-operative complications, functional decline, hospital readmission and mortality. Thus, delirium serves as a powerful indicator of the quality of hospital care and patient safety for acute and critically ill patients.</p> <p>For a long time, health sciences evolved around the concept of single diseases and devoted little effort in understanding how the coexistence of multiple chronic conditions could affect a single patient, for instance one who is 80 years and older. The wide range of comorbidities present in an increasingly number geriatric patients in hospital settings require that health care providers become aware that this patient group is vulnerable for complications and require multidisciplinary care. New research projects must therefore contribute to increase our understanding of geriatric patients with multimorbidity and in risk of developing delirium.</p> <p>A considerable amount of research in patients 80+ years in need of advanced cardiac intervention and within delirium has been produced by the Faculty of Health and Social Sciences at Western Norway University of Applied Sciences (HVL) and by Haukeland University Hospital in recent years. Yet, there is still a vast area that remains to be investigated in order to improve our knowledge about multiple chronic conditions in the oldest group of patients in need of acute hospital care and its association with delirium.</p>
Formål	The aim of this project is to investigate the impact that chronic conditions such as cardiovascular diseases and delirium have in elderly patients in need of advanced heart surgery or intervention in hospital settings.
Metode	Data from the “Delirium in octogenarians undergoing cardiac surgery or intervention (CARDELIR)” study has already been gathered and is available ⁷ (Please see DOI: 10.1016/j.amjcard.2014.12.043). CARDELIR is a prospective cohort study that consecutively recruited old patients with severe aortic stenosis. The primary end point of CARDELIR was postoperative delirium. Additionally, data from national health surveys and registries will be used.
Forskingstiljø	The CARDELIR project has an interdisciplinary research team with close links to HVL, Haukeland University Hospital and to international collaborators. The project is led from the Patient-reported outcomes in cardiology (PROCARD) research group (https://www.hvl.no/forsking/gruppe/procard/) led by professor Tone M. Norekvål. The PhD candidate will have the possibility to participate in an active research environment with a strong clinical anchor and high publication rate.

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	The CARDELIR project will enhance the research field within the area of critical care at HVL by allowing the PhD candidate to develop his or her supervisory competence by including master's degree students to be part of the project.
Kontaktperson	Professor Tone M. Norekvål: tone.merete.norekval@helse-bergen.no Associated professor Leslie Eide: Leslie.Sofia.Pareja.Eide@hvl.no