

Not confident at

all



Very

confident

Care of Confused Older Persons Staff Survey please circle Pre/post

Hospital:							Date:					
1	We would	like yo	u to tak	ke som	e time t	o think	about y	our e	xperienc	es in c	aring for	
	people wi	th con	fusion	in th	e hosp	ital se	tting, a	nd th	nen ans	wer th	e below	
	questions.											
			_	_								
1.	Designation	` •				, Intern)						
2.	Years of s	Years of service										
3.	Have you	Have you received training on managing confused older patients? YES /NO									3/NO	
4.	Do you fe	aining h	nas been sufficient?					YES /NO				
5.	Thinking over the last month, what is the behaviour you find most difficult when caring for a patient with dementia and/or delirium?											
	☐ Confusion			☐ Disorientation					☐ Drowsiness or lethargy			
	☐ Agitation			☐ Aggression					☐ Resistance to care			
	☐ Pulling out tubing			☐ Lack of co-operation					$\ \square$ Crying or calling out			
	☐ Withdrawal			$\hfill\Box$ Trying to climb out of bed or abscond								
	☐ Hallucinations			☐ Suspiciousness or paranoia								
	□ Other:											
6.	Have you	been e	xposed	to any	episodes	s of agg	ressive l	behav	iour?	YES	S/NO	
7.	How confi	ident do	you fe	el in the	manag	ement o	f a patie	nt with	n confusio	on?		
0 Not cor all	nfident at	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very confident	
8.	How much	h stress	does m	nanagin	ig a patie	ent with	confusio	on cau	se you?			
0 No stre		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extreme stress	
9.	How confi		_		nising the		_			•	40	
Not c	0 onfident	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very confident	
_	How confi		-		-	_	· -			0	10	
0 Not cor all	nfident at	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very confident	
	How confi elirium?	ident ar	e you in	using	the Conf	fusion A	ssessme	ent Me	ethod (CA	M) to as	ssess for	
ue n		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	a	10	

Please answer true or false to the following statements

Questions	True	False
1. Fluctuating between orientation and disorientation is not typical of delirium		
2. Acute alteration in cognition is normal for old people		
3. Treatment for delirium always includes sedation		
4. Patients never remember episodes of delirium		
5. It is best practice to restrain confused patients		
6. Delirium never lasts for more than a few hours		
7. The care needs of a person with dementia need to be focused holistically and include their carer		
8. A patient who is lethargic and difficult to rouse does not have a delirium		
9. Patients with delirium are always physically and/or verbally aggressive		
10. Delirium is generally caused by alcohol withdrawal		
11. Patients with delirium have poorer outcomes such as increase mortality rate and institutionalisation		
12. Behavioural changes in the course of the day are typical of delirium		
13. Dementia is the greatest risk factor for delirium		
14. Patients with delirium will often experience hallucinations		
15.A urinary catheter in situ reduces the risk of delirium		
16. The Confusion Assessment method (CAM) is the tool used to diagnose delirium		
17. An episode of delirium increases an individuals risk of developing dementia		
18. Dementia is the third leading cause of death after heart disease and stroke		
19. A cognition screen is not helpful in obtaining a baseline assessment of an older person		
20. The care environment can influence the behaviour of someone with dementia		