

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND INDIVIDUAL PATIENT DATA META-ANALYSIS TO IDENTIFY PROGNOSTIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DELIRIUM IN HOSPITALIZED OLDER ADULTS

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INTRODUCTION

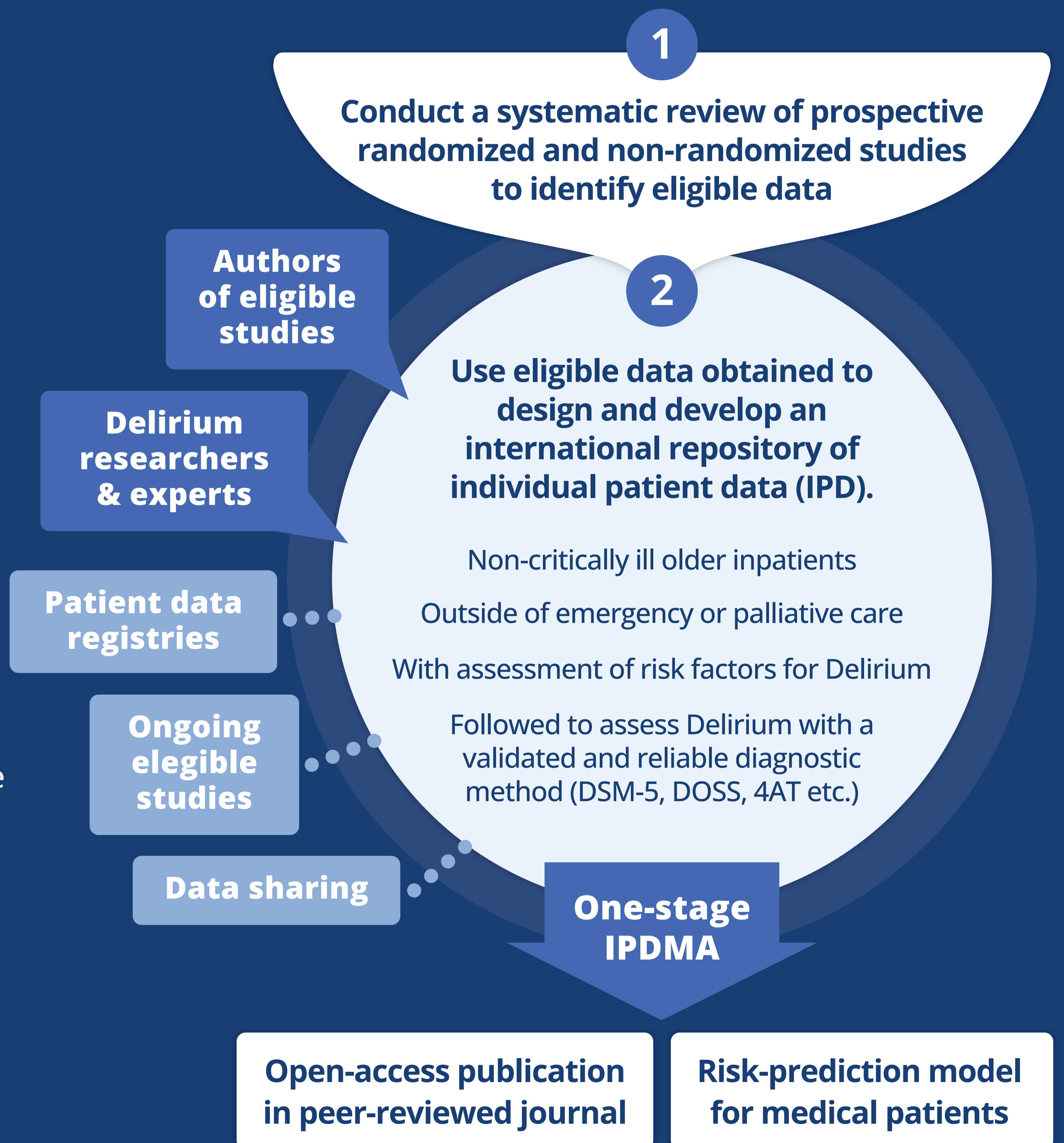
To date, there is no risk prediction model specific to delirium in hospitalized older adults that has been developed using individual patient data (IPD) meta-analysis methodology. This methodology has several important advantages for research on prognostic factors in terms of internal and external validity, both over aggregate data conventional meta-analysis and over single-centre data.

AIMS & METHODS

We will identify eligible studies through a systematic search of online databases from their inception date to July 2024. We will include prospective studies that enrolled non-critically ill older inpatient adults outside palliative care and emergency settings, assessed risk factors for delirium, and followed participants prospectively assessing delirium using a validated and reliable diagnostic method.

We will contact authors of eligible studies, as well as experts and researchers in this field, to inform them about our initiative, ask if they are willing to share data, and inquire about any ongoing eligible studies, and relevant patient registries.

We will use a one-stage approach for IPD meta-analysis and the development of a delirium risk prediction model, and we will publish our findings in open-access peer-reviewed journals.



YOU WANT TO:

Contribute with data to our algorithm development?

Learn more about Pipra and our past experience in IPDMAs for Delirium risk assessment?



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