

Preliminary instrument for early screening of psychological morbidity two months after intensive care

The instrument is used for screening at Intensive Care Unit discharge.

Step 1) Assess the presence of each risk factor and calculate the total risk score

	Yes	No	If yes, add the scores
1. The patient has Charlson Co-morbidity Index¹ (CCI) > 3 See table below			50.5
2. The patient has children < 18 years of age			31.5
3. The patient has previous psychological problems Defined as prior episodes of depression, anxiety or having other psychiatric diagnoses and/or documented alcohol or drug abuse. If possible, ask the patient or his/her next-of-kin.			28.5
4. The patient was unemployed or on sick-leave at intensive care unit (ICU) admission			12
5. The patient was agitated <u>in</u> the ICU MAAS ² > 4, defined as aggressive behavior with confusion or panic.			20
6. The patient appeared depressed <u>in</u> the ICU Defined as sadness, apathy or feelings of hopelessness. If possible, ask the patient if he/she feels depressed.			7.5
Total risk score:			

²Devlin JW, et al. Motor activity assessment scale: A valid and reliable sedation scale for use with mechanically ventilated patients in an adult surgical intensive care unit. *Crit Care Med* 1999;27(7):1271-1275.

¹Identify any pre-existing disease and summarize the total Charlson Co-morbidity Index score (CCI). If the total score exceeds 3 tick yes in the box above.

Medical conditions	Scores
Myocardial infarct	1
Congestive heart failure	1
Peripheral vascular disease	1
Cerebrovascular disease	1
Dementia	1
Chronic pulmonary disease	1
Connective tissue disease	1
Ulcer disease	1
Mild liver disease	1
Diabetes	1
Hemiplegia/paraplegia	2
Moderate or severe renal disease ^a	2
Diabetes with end organ damage ^b	2
Any tumor	2
Leukemia/lymphoma	2
Moderate or severe liver disease	3
Metastatic solid tumor	6
AIDS	6

Summarized CCI-score

^aPatients on dialysis, with uremia or who have had kidney transplantation. ^bPatients with retinopathy, neuropathy, nephropathy, with juvenile onset or previous episodes of ketoacidosis or hyperosmolar coma.

Step 2) Plot the total risk score obtained from the screening instrument on the curve and estimate the corresponding risk for adverse psychological outcome after intensive care.

