

# An observational study to assess the performance of the 4AT tool for measuring recovery from delirium in hospitalised older people

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<b>Registration date</b> 22/02/2022	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 11/03/2026	<b>Condition category</b> Mental and Behavioural Disorders	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

People who are in hospital can develop short-term problems with memory, thinking and concentration, or become drowsy as a result of their condition. This problem is called 'delirium'. Delirium can be very distressing. However, delirium is often not recognised in hospital. The '4AT' is a short and simple test of thinking and memory. The test is routinely used in many hospitals in the UK and across the world to detect delirium. Delirium usually lasts for a few days but it may continue for weeks or months. It is important for staff to know if a person is recovering from delirium, or if the delirium is ongoing, because this may help them manage and treat these patients better. However, there are currently no tests to accurately measure recovery from delirium. This is an important gap in medical practice. The aim of this study is to assess how accurate the 4AT is in checking if a person has recovered from delirium. Better assessment of delirium over time may result in better care and treatment of patients with delirium.

### Who can participate?

Older people who are in hospital and are having some acute problems with thinking and memory, which we call delirium.

### What does the study involve?

Patients will be seen by two different researchers in the hospital. Each researcher will ask them to do short tests of thinking, memory and concentration. The tests last between 10 and 25 minutes in total. They can do the tasks in their bed or bedside seat. There will be a break of between 15 minutes to 3 hours between the two visits. These tests will be carried out on 2-3 more days during their stay in hospital; this is so we can see what happens to the test performance over time.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

We will inform the healthcare team in hospital about the results of the tests. We will also inform

each patient's GP of the results of the tests. We hope the results of this study will help doctors and nurses decide if they should use the 4AT test to check if a person has recovered from delirium. It may lead to improved treatment and care of affected patients. The only disadvantage is that patients might find the test questions irritating. However, they can choose to stop at any point if they wish.

Where is the study run from?  
The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh (UK)

When is the study starting and ending?  
December 2021 to July 2022.

Who is funding the study?  
The study is funded by the Dunhill Medical Trust (independently endowed charity). The University of Edinburgh and NHS Lothian Health Board are co-sponsoring the research (UK)

Who is the main contact?  
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## Contact information

### Type(s)

Principal investigator

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## Additional identifiers

### Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)

Nil known

### Integrated Research Application System (IRAS)

273848

### Protocol serial number

AC19145. IRAS 273848, CPMS 49506

## Study information

Scientific Title

Assessing recovery from delirium in older hospitalised people: optimisation and validation of the 4AT

### **Study objectives**

The 4AT is a rapid clinical assessment tool for delirium detection. The 4AT is sometimes used to assess for delirium recovery using repeated administration but it has not been validated for this purpose.

The aim of this research study is to validate the 4AT as a tool for assessment of delirium recovery.

### **Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

### **Ethics approval(s)**

Approved 10/03/2020, Scotland A Research Ethics Committee (Research Ethics Service, 2nd Floor Waverley Gate, 2-4 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, EH1 3EG; UK; +44 131 465 5680; manx.neill@nhslothian.scot.nhs.uk), ref: 20/SS/0010

### **Study design**

Single-centre longitudinal prospective observational cohort study

### **Primary study design**

Observational

### **Study type(s)**

Screening

### **Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Assessing delirium in older hospitalised patients - a severe and distressing neuropsychiatric syndrome which is characterised by acute deterioration in attention and other mental functions.

### **Interventions**

Reference standard assessment including three-item recall (short- and long-term memory), orientation questions, attention tasks (20 to 1, Vigilance A and DelApp), DRS-R98, OSLA and RASS. Index assessment including 4AT, Days of the Week Backwards, psychotic features, arousal and an observational distress measure.

The delirium reference standard assessment and index assessment (including the 4AT) are carried out on the same day (between 15 minutes and 3 hours apart) by different researchers. These assessments are then repeated on up to 3 days during the patient's hospital stay.

### **Intervention Type**

Other

### **Primary outcome(s)**

Delirium recovery measured using brief questionnaires and observational scales (reference and index assessments). The index assessment consists of the 4AT test plus brief supplementary tests, specifically the Days of the Week Backwards test. This will be compared against a more

comprehensive reference assessment (including Vigilance A test, DelApp, 20 to 1, DRS-R98) to assess attentional function, orientation, memory, psychotic features, etc. at baseline and up to 3 further assessment days in hospital.

### **Key secondary outcome(s)**

1. Demographic and baseline variables such as age, medications, body measurements (height, weight, BMI), main reason for hospital admission, social history (including alcohol misuse and tobacco use) and health status (including dementia diagnosis or psychiatric/developmental condition), extracted from NHS electronic patient medical records at baseline.
2. Length of stay, institutionalisation, discharge location and mortality will be assessed at 12 weeks post-recruitment, also from NHS electronic patient medical records.

### **Completion date**

31/07/2022

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

1. Surgical (cardiac and hip fracture) and medical patients with current delirium
2. Aged 70 years or older
3. Capacity to provide written, informed consent or the availability of a suitable relative or welfare guardian/attorney who is able to provide informed consent on behalf of the patient

### **Participant type(s)**

Patient

### **Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

### **Age group**

Senior

### **Sex**

All

### **Total final enrolment**

0

### **Key exclusion criteria**

1. Unable to communicate in English (some of the cognitive tests used have not been validated in non-English speakers, hence the study only includes patients who can normally communicate fluently in English), including severe dysphasia.
2. Acute life-threatening illness requiring time-critical intervention.
3. Coma.
4. Vision or hearing impairment severe enough to preclude testing or interview.
5. Photosensitive epilepsy.
6. High level of patient and family distress, as judged by the clinical team.

### **Date of first enrolment**

06/12/2021

**Date of final enrolment**

31/07/2022

**Locations****Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

Scotland

**Study participating centre****Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh at Little France**

51 Little France Crescent

Old Dalkeith Road

Edinburgh

Lothian

Scotland

EH16 4SA

**Sponsor information****Organisation**

University of Edinburgh and NHS Lothian Health Board

**Funder(s)****Funder type**

Charity

**Funder Name**

Dunhill Medical Trust

**Alternative Name(s)**

The Dunhill Medical Trust, Dunhill Medical Trust, DunhillMedical, DMT

**Funding Body Type**

Private sector organisation

**Funding Body Subtype**

Trusts, charities, foundations (both public and private)

**Location**

United Kingdom

## Results and Publications

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

#### IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

#### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>		30/06/2025	11/03/2026	Yes	No
<a href="#">Protocol file</a>	version 2.0	19/03/2021	21/02/2022	No	No