

e Table 1 Literature characteristics on delirium risk prediction models in older medical patients

Author	Subjects	No. of Sample	Delirium incidence	Study Design	Model Statistics	Predictors
Sharon K. et al., 1993 ¹	Medical patients, age>70	281	25%	Prospective cohort study	proportion al hazards model	Visual impairment, serious illness, cognitive impairment, blood urea, nitrogen/creatinine>18
Pompei et al., 1994 ²	Medical hospitalized elderly patients, age≥65	432	15%	Prospective cohort study	Logistic regression	Cognitive impairment, disease burden, depression, alcoholism
O'keefe ST et al., 1996 ³	Acute Care Unit Patients	225	28%	Prospective cohort study	Logistic regression	Dementia, serious illness, elevated blood urea levels
Inouye SK. et al., 1996 ⁴	hospitalized elderly patients, age>70	408	18%	Prospective cohort study	proportion al hazards model	Use of physical restraint, malnutrition, more than 3 drugs, placement of urinary catheter, hospital-related adverse events
Inouye SK. et al., 2007 ⁵	Medical patients, age≥70	491	11.8%	Prospective cohort study	Logistic regression	Dementia, visual impairment, functional decline, Charlson score, use constraints
Jouko VL. et al., 2008 ⁶	Frail hospitalized elderly patient with delirium, age≥70	87	None	Cross-sectional study	Logistic regression	Infections, metabolic abnormalities, drug side effects, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular accidents
Rudolph JL et al., 2011 ⁷	Age>65	110	23%	Prospective cohort study	proportion al hazards model	Cognitive impairment, sensory disturbances, severe illness, blood urea nitrogen/creatinine>18
Martinez JA et al., 2012 ⁸	Medical ward patients, age>18	699	13%	Prospective cohort study	Logistic regression	Age>85, ADL deficiency, antipsychotics
Kobayashi D et al., 2013 ⁹	Medical ward patients	3570	3.8%	Retrospective cohort study	Logistic regression, CHAID decision tree	Logistic regression: delirium history, ADL deficiency, malignancy, alcoholism, dementia; CHAID model: delirium history, age, malignancy, ADL deficiency
Douglas VC et al., 2013 ¹⁰	emergency medical patients, age≥50	374	12% (8.5%)	Prospective cohort study	Logistic regression	Age>80, Inability to spell WORLD backwards (language impairment), disorientation, serious illness
Carraso MP	Medical ward	478	6.7%	Prospective	Logistic	Self-care deficits,

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et al., 2014 ¹¹	patients, age≥65		(11.5%)	cohort study	regression	blood urea nitrogen/creatinine>18
Otremba I et al., 2016 ¹²	Geriatric medical ward patient, age 60~100	675	7.99%	Cross-sectional survey	Logistic regression	Transfer, dementia, history of delirium, history of falls, use of proton pump inhibitors
Foroughan M et al., 2016 ¹³	Internal medicine hospitalized elderly patients, age>60	200	22%	Cross-sectional survey	Logistic regression	hemoglobin≤12, blood urea nitrogen/creatinine≥1/20, C-reactive protein positive, depression, cognitive decline
de Wit HA . et al., 2016 ¹⁴	Delirium patient, age≥60	646	17.4%	Prospective cohort study	Logistic regression	Age, polypharmacy, hypoglycemic side effects, cholinergic insufficiency, dopamine overdose, antipsychotics, pain relievers, analgesics, sleeping pills
Kim H et al., 2016 ¹⁵	Medical and post-operative hospitalized patients; age 68.9±13.0; 54.3±16.8	337	None	Retrospective cohort study	Logistic regression	Delirium group: lower plasma albumin, hypertension, mechanical ventilation, antipsychotic drug use. Postoperative delirium: Stroke history, hypertension, ICU care, medication

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