

G.1.2 Distinguishing dementia from delirium or dementia with delirium from delirium alone?

- What are the most effective methods of differentiating dementia or dementia with delirium from delirium alone?

G.1.2.1 Confusion assessment method (CAM)

No. of studies	Study design	Sample size	Sensitivity (95%CI)	Specificity (95%CI)	Effect size (95%CI)	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Quality
To distinguish Delirium and Delirium superimposed on Dementia from Dementia										
>5 CAM symptoms										
1 (Cole)	Prospective cohort	262	99.7 (98.5, 100.0)	60.5 (50.6, 70.1)	LR+ 2.53 (1.97, 3.24)	Serious ¹	N/A	Not serious	Serious ²	Low
					LR- 0.01 (0.00, 0.08)	Serious ¹	N/A	Not serious	Not serious	Moderate
>6 CAM symptoms										
1 (Cole)	Prospective cohort	262	97.6% (94.8, 99.3)	75.5% (66.4, 83.6)	LR+ 3.99 (2.80, 5.70)	Serious ¹	N/A	Not serious	Not serious	Moderate
					LR- 0.03 (0.01, 0.08)	Serious ¹	N/A	Not serious	Not serious	Moderate
To distinguish Delirium from Delirium superimposed on Dementia										
>5 CAM symptoms										
1 (Cole)	Prospective cohort	262	99.6% (98.1, 100)	1.2% (0.00, 6.00)	LR+ 1.01 (0.97, 1.05)	Serious ¹	N/A	Not serious	Not serious	Moderate
					LR- 0.32 (0.01, 15.77)	Serious ¹	N/A	Not serious	Very serious ³	Very Low
>6 CAM symptoms										
1 (Cole)	Prospective cohort	262	98.4% (95.7, 99.8)	5.00% (0.60, 13.5)	LR+ 1.04 (0.96, 1.1.2)	Serious ¹	N/A	Not serious	Not serious	Moderate
					LR- 0.31 (0.05, 2.15)	Serious ¹	N/A	Not serious	Very serious ³	Very Low
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unclear if people administering CAM were blinded to DSM diagnosis 2. 95% confidence interval for likelihood ratio crosses one end of a defined MID interval – (0.5, 2) 										

No. of studies	Study design	Sample size	Sensitivity (95%CI)	Specificity (95%CI)	Effect size (95%CI)	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Quality
3. 95% confidence interval for likelihood ratio crosses both ends of a defined MID interval – (0.5, 2)										