

P-453 - TRANSLATION PROCESS AND PILOT STUDY OF PORTUGUESE CONFUSION ASSESSMENT METHOD

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Introduction: The Confusion Assessment Method/CAM (Inouye et al, 1990) is a widely used delirium screening instrument, based on DSM-III-R criteria. It can be readily applied in routine clinical settings by non-psychiatric medical or nursing staff.

Aim: To present the translation and cultural adaptation process as well as preliminary results of a pilot-study of the Portuguese version of CAM.

Methods: The translation process of CAM was carried out according to guidelines suggested by the International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research (Wild et al, 2005). In this process, the inter-rater reliability was tested. After that, a pilot-study was carried out with elderly patients (≥ 65 years), within 24h after of admission into two sub-intensive care units (Emergency and Surgical Services) of S. João Hospital, in Porto. Patients in mutism or who scored ≥ 11 on the Glasgow scale were excluded. A blinded assessment was conducted by a psychiatrist, as the reference rater using the Delirium criteria of DMS-IV-TR and by a psychologist, using the Portuguese translation of CAM.

Results: The CAM was successfully translated by the Portuguese team. For inter-reliability assessment, 20 elderly patients were included. Overall inter-rater reliability was very good (Kappa > 0.81). Sensitivity and specificity of Portuguese version, as well as the convergent validity will be presented.

Conclusion: The translation showed good correlation with the original English version developed by Inouye. This study also showed a high inter-rater reliability using this translation between researchers. Therefore, the Portuguese version of CAM could be applicable in Portuguese Emergency and Surgical Services.