**Dementia, Delirium and Depression Assignment**

Complete the table below

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|  | Delirium | Dementia | Depression |
| Definition | a serious change in mental abilities | a group of symptoms affecting memory, thinking and social abilities severely enough to interfere with your daily life | mood disorder that causes a persistent feeling of sadness and loss of interest |
| Onset/Course | The onset of delirium occurs within a short time, within a day or two | begins with minor symptoms that get worse over time | may require long-term treatment |
| Affect on Thinking | results in confused thinking and a lack of awareness of someone's surroundings | Memory loss, Difficulty communicating or finding words, difficulty reasoning or problem-solving, difficulty with planning and organizing, confusion and disorientation | Can include: Trouble thinking, concentrating, making decisions, and remembering things, slowed thinking, speaking or body movements, Frequent or recurrent thoughts of death, suicidal thoughts |
| Affect on Mood | Can include: a short temper, lack of interest and emotion, quick changes in mood, personality changes, being restless, anxious, or combative | Can include: personality changes, Depression, Anxiety, inappropriate behavior, Paranoia, Agitation, hallucinations | Can include: feelings of sadness, tearfulness, emptiness or hopelessness, angry outbursts, irritability or frustration, Feelings of worthlessness or guilt |
| Affect on Psychomotor activities | Hypoactive delirium can cause inactiveness or reduced activity | Difficulty with visual and spatial abilities, such as getting lost while driving. Symptoms can result in loss of memory of Psychomotor activities | suicide attempts or suicide, unexplained physical problems, such as back pain or headaches, Physical aches or pain |
| Screening tools used to either assist in Diagnosis or monitor the client | A health care provider can diagnose delirium based on medical history and tests of mental status | To diagnose doctor must recognize patterns of the loss of skills and function and determine what a person is still able to do. biomarkers have become available to make a more accurate diagnosis | Physical exams, Lab tests, Psychiatric evaluation, criteria for depression listed in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) |
| Management strategies | addressing any causes or triggers | Medications (e.g. Memantine) and therapies (e.g. occupational therapy) | Medications and psychotherapy are effective for most people with depression |

**REFERENCES**

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