Delirium affects 13% to 50% of patients undergoing noncardiac surgery.

The health care costs attributable to delirium are more than $164 billion per year in the United States.

Older surgical patients (≥65 years of age) have a particularly high risk for developing delirium, with detrimental effects on their recovery.

30% to 40% of cases of delirium are preventable.

Implementing effective interventions to prevent incident delirium and reduce length of stay (LOS) is a clinical priority.


Additional Resources: