Pediatric CAM-ICU (pCAM-ICU) Instruction Tool		
Step 1: Arousal Assessment (RASS): If RASS is ≥ – 3 then PROCEED to S  If RASS is – 4 or – 5 then STOP and		
Step 2: Content Assessment (pCAM-ICU) Features 1 – 4		
<ul> <li>FEATURE 1: Change or fluctuation in Mental Status</li> <li>1. Is there an acute change from mental status baseline (MSB)? MSB is the</li> <li>2. Has there been a fluctuation in mental status over the past 24 hours? Moreover the past 24 hours? M</li></ul>	lay use GCS, sedation scale, PE, or history.   YES INO STOP	
FEATURE 2: Inattention → Attention Screening Examintion (ASE) with Letters or Memory Pictures  It is normal to have some anxiety in "performing" the pCAM-ICU when you start. Do NOT try to memorize what to say when assessing inattention or disorganized thinking. Use the pCAM-ICU card during your evaluation of the patient and read directly from it for feature 2 and feature 4. The verbiage we use is verbatim off the card.		
<ul> <li>Letters (Vigilance A Test)</li> <li>Place your hand or finger in the palm of the patient's hand.</li> <li>Say, "Squeeze my hand when I say 'A'. Let's practice: A, B. Squeeze only on 'A'.</li> <li>During the practice squeeze on A and B, do not correct the patient's squeeze or lack there of. For pediatric patients, you are allowing the brain time to process the command twice. Then move on with the letter sequence.</li> <li>Read this 10 letter sequence without stopping: ABADBADAAY</li> <li>Use the card to read off the letter sequence so your attention is on the total number of errors. Do NOT stop and repeat command when child has errors.</li> <li>Errors → No squeeze with 'A' or Squeeze with letter other than 'A'.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Memory pictures</li> <li>Hold the memory picture stack in front of the patient.</li> <li>Say, "Here are some pictures. You need to remember them."</li> <li>Show the patient the 5 memory pictures. Show each picture for 2-3 seconds.</li> <li>Pause at the blank card following the 5 memory pictures and say, "Here are some more pictures. Tell me 'yes or no' (or nod yes or no) if the picture you see was one you needed to remember."</li> <li>Show the patient 10 pictures (5 memory pictures &amp; 5 'other' pictures). Say the name of each object and show each picture for 2-3 seconds.</li> <li>Errors → 'No' response to a memory picture or 'Yes' response to an 'other' picture</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Did the patient make 3 or MORE ERRORS?</li> <li>→ Error = No squeeze with 'A' or Squeeze with other letters</li> <li>→ Error = 'No' response to a memory picture or 'Yes' response to an 'oth If 'NO' then FEATURE 2 is NOT PRESENT → STOP – DELIRIUM IS AI If 'YES' then FEATURE 2 is PRESENT → move on to FEATURE 3</li> </ul>		
FEATURE 3: Altered Level of Consciousness  1. Does the patient currently have an altered level of consciousness (L. Any validated sedation scale may be used to determine current LOC.  If "YES" then FEATURE 3 is PRESENT → STOP - DELIRIUM IS PRESENT If "NO" then FEATURE 3 is NOT PRESENT → move on to FEATURE 4		

Feature 4: Disorganized Brain			
Say, "I am going to ask you some questions	s. Say or nod yes or no to answer each question." Ask each qu	uestion slowly and clea	arly, giving time for an answer.
Is sugar sweet?	Alternate: ☐ Is a rock hard?		
Is ice cream hot?	□ Do rabbits fly?		
Do birds fly?	☐ Is ice cream cold?		
Is an ant bigger than an elephant?	☐ Is a giraffe smaller than a mouse?		
• Command: Say, "Hold up this many	y fingers." Demonstrate by holding up 2 fingers. Wait while the	e patient attempts to c	complete the command.
Then say, "Now do tha	at with the other hand," OR "Add one more finger." With this pa	art of the command, do	o NOT demonstrate to the patient.
Did the patient make 2 or MORE ERRORS	!S?		□ NO
→ Errors = Incorrect 'Yes' or 'No' resp	onse to a question or inability to complete the 2-step command.		
If 'YES' then Feature 4 is PRESENT →	DELIRIUM IS PRESENT		
If 'NO' then Feature 4 is NOT PRESENT	→ DELIRIUM IS ABSENT		