Title
Association of hypoactive and hyperactive delirium with cognitive function after critical illness

Objective
To determine if duration of motoric subtypes of delirium are associated with worse cognition.

Design and Setting
Secondary analysis of prospective multicenter cohort study at academic, community, and Veteran Affairs hospitals in Nashville, USA.

Patients
582 survivors of respiratory failure or shock.

Interventions

Results
- **Hypoactive Delirium:** Median 3 days
- **Hyperactive Delirium:** Median 1 day
- **Longer duration of hypoactive delirium associated with worse cognitive and executive function:** 71% at 3-12 months
- **Hyperactive delirium not associated with cognitive or executive function:** 17%