Instrument	Clinical Assessment of Confusion B
mstrament	NOTE: This card is populated with information from the instrument's original validation study only.
Acronym	CAC-B
Primary use	Delirium screening
Area assessed (Number of questions)	1 screening item and 7 subscales: cognition, general behavior, motor activity/speech motor ability/sensory acuity, orientation, behaviors that threaten the safety of the patient, psychotic/neurotic behaviors, and ability to interact/perform ADL/speech context 58 items
Description	The CAC-B expands and modifies the CAC-A to evaluate the severity and duration of observed behaviors to measure confusion in hospitalized older adults. Based on comments from nurses participating in the development of the CAC-A, a new scoring procedure was created. Recommended to be used in conjunction with the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and can be rated one time per shift.
Versions	1
Scoring information	Rating: items 1-3, with 1=not present, 2=present intermittently, and 3=present continuously. Sum the ratings for each category and for the total scale. A higher number, indicates greater confusion
Cognitive testing	Mini-mental state exam (MMSE) and/or a psychogeriatric nurse's evaluation of the patient recommended
Administer to	Patient, in person
Estimated time to rate	10 minutes
Require trained rater	Yes, trained lay raters or nurses
How to obtain	Available in Key aspects of elder care: Managing falls, incontinence, and cognitive impairment MMSE available at https://www.parinc.com/products/pkey/237
Licensing Fee*	Not available, MMSE has licensing fee for use (see link above)
Languages available	English
Highest COSMIN** rating	3.5/6 [†]
Test Performance Characteristics	 Funk 1992 (Study: N=149 adult medical-surgical patients) Correlated with level of confusion from the VAS-C; no reference standard Content Validity index: 0.88 Reliability: Cronbach's alpha = 0.95 Interrater reliability: r=0.69

^{*} Fees and licensing information is effective as of 2021, but is subject to change over time

Reference:

† Funk, Sandra G., ed. Key aspects of elder care: Managing falls, incontinence, and cognitive impairment. Springer Publishing Company, 1992.

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^{**} COSMIN is used to rate a study's evaluation of a survey or test's measurement properties. COSMIN does NOT rate the instrument itself, but helps readers understand if they can have confidence in the results of studies evaluating measurement properties of surveys and tests. For example, a rigorous study evaluating a test with poor measurement properties will receive a "good" COSMIN rating, while a poorly-conducted study evaluating a test with good measurement properties will receive a "poor" COSMIN rating. Small sample size can impact all COSMIN ratings. You must consider both the COSMIN rating and the results of studies provided when forming your opinion about that test. COSMIN ratings shown are based solely on the instrument's original validation study.

[†] COSMIN breakdown: criterion validity: NONE, effect indicators: GOOD, internal consistency: GOOD, inter-rater reliability: FAIR, construct validity: NONE, external validity: GOOD