



All behaviour has at least one cause.

First assume all changes in behaviour are due to a reversible cause.

**PSYCHIATRIC:** Review symptoms of:

**Dementia** – loss of: memory, orientation, language, motor planning, recognition, insight and judgment; delusions, hallucinations, illusions, anxiety, ↓ADL ability

**Depression** – feeling sad, tearful, loss of interest in activities, feelings of hopelessness, suicidal thoughts, anxiety, isolation, weight loss, sleep problems, tiredness, physical complaints, concentration problems, agitation

**Delirium** – sudden changes in behaviour, sleep patterns, level of confusion, attention, level of consciousness, judgment; increased anxiety, fear, agitation, persecutory delusions, hallucinations

**PHYSICAL:**

Review symptoms (such as pain) of new and chronic illnesses, effects of medications, substance use/abuse

**PSYCHOSOCIAL:**

Review family relationships, work history, cultural/spiritual values and beliefs, coping style, personal preferences, leisure interests

**ENVIRONMENTAL:**

Review physical surroundings (amount of light, noise level, room temperature), and social approach (tone of voice, facial expression, body language, words used)