

TABLES:

Table e-1: Characteristics of Study Population

CI Cohort (n=851)			
	African American	Non-African American	P-value
N	489	362	
Mean Age, mean (SD)	74.8 (7.4)	73.3 (6.7)	0.002
% Female	69.9	67.7	0.494
Level of Education, mean, (SD)	10.2 (2.8)	10.4 (2.8)	0.310
Charlson Comorbidity score, mean (SD)	2.9 (2.5)	2.8 (2.4)	0.696
APS, mean (SD)	22.1 (13.3)	21.9 (12.9)	0.847
% Medicaid/Wishard Advantage	78.7	83.7	0.069
% CI, identified by SPMSQ score ≤ 8 points	34.4	34.8	0.891
% CI, identified by ICD-9 codes	24.3	14.4	<0.001
Delirium Cohort (n=424)			
N	247	177	
Mean Age, mean (SD)	78.6 (8.3)	75.3 (7.4)	<0.001
% Female	68.4	63.8	0.325
Level of Education, mean, (SD)	9.7 (2.9)	9.7 (2.8)	0.902
Charlson Comorbidity score, mean (SD)	2.5 (2.2)	2.6 (2.5)	0.422
APS, mean (SD)	25.9 (14.4)	25.1 (13.8)	0.560
% Medicaid/Wishard Advantage	77.7	79.1	0.737
% Delirium, identified by CAM positive	42.1	33.3	0.067
% Delirium, identified by ICD-9 codes	21.9	21.5	0.923

APS: Acute
Physiology
Score; CI:
Cognitive
Impairment;
SD: Standard
Deviation;

SPMSQ: Short Portable Mental Status Questionnaire; CAM: Confusion Assessment Method.

Table e-2: Association Between Race and Documentation of Cognitive Impairment (CI)

Clinical documentation (Presence of ICD9 code)	CI Status by SPMSQ Assessment			
	Positive (n=294)		Negative (n=557)	
	AA	Non-AA	AA	Non-AA
Positive (% of screened status)	71 (42.3%)	34 (27.0%)	48 (15.0%)	18 (7.6%)
Negative (% of screened status)	97 (57.7%)	92 (73.0%)	273 (85.0%)	218 (92.4%)
Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)	1.98 (1.20-3.26)		2.13 (1.20-3.77)	
Adjusted Odds Ratio* (95% Confidence Interval)	1.66 (0.95, 2.89)		2.10 (1.17, 3.78)	

Odds ratios reflect the likelihood of clinical documentation of CI in African Americans compared with non-African Americans.

AA: African Americans; non-AA: non-African Americans; CI: Cognitive Impairment; CAM: Confusion Assessment Method; ICD-9: International Classification of Disease, 9th edition

*Multivariable model adjusting for age, gender, education, comorbidity, severity of illness, and insurance status; Reference group is non-African Americans

Table e-3: Association Between Race and Documentation of Delirium

Clinical documentation (presence of ICD9 code)	Delirium Status by CAM Assessment			
	Positive (n=163)		Negative (n=261)	
	AA	Non-AA	AA	Non-AA
Positive (% of screened status)	33 (32.2%)	19 (31.7%)	21 (14.7%)	19 (16.1%)
Negative (% of screened status)	71 (67.8%)	40 (68.3%)	122 (85.3%)	99 (83.9%)
Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)	0.98 (0.49, 1.94)		0.90 (0.46, 1.76)	
Adjusted Odds Ratio* (95% Confidence Interval)	0.87 (0.42, 1.80)		0.81 (0.39, 1.66)	

Odds ratios reflect the likelihood of clinical documentation of delirium in African Americans compared with non-African Americans.

AA: African Americans; non-AA: non-African Americans; CAM: Confusion Assessment Method; ICD-9: International Classification of Disease, 9th edition

*Multivariable model adjusting for age, gender, education, comorbidity, severity of illness, and insurance status; Reference group is non-African Americans