

**P01-278 - ANALYSIS OF CORRELATION BETWEEN INTENSITY OF ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS - BEFORE AND AFTER CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS SURGERY**

K. Krysta<sup>1</sup>, A. Woznica<sup>2</sup>, L. Krzych<sup>2</sup>, A. Pawlak<sup>2</sup>, J. Skarysz<sup>2</sup>, Z. Eysmontt<sup>3</sup>, I. Krupka-Matuszczyk<sup>1</sup>, A. Bochenek<sup>2</sup>, M. Cisowski<sup>2</sup>, **M. Janas-Kozik<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, <sup>2</sup>I Department of Cardiosurgery, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, <sup>3</sup>Silesian Center of Rehabilitation, Ustron, Poland*

**Objective:** In patients undergoing coronary-artery bypass surgery (CABG) the presence of cognitive functions deficits is frequently observed. This procedure is also associated with a danger of appearance of depression and anxiety. As the above symptoms may coexist, the purpose of this study was to observe the presence of depression and anxiety symptoms before and after the operation, and their impact on the cognitive functioning of operated patients.

**Methods:** It included 50 subjects in whom the intensity of depression was assessed with the use of the Beck Scale (BDI), and the anxiety as state and trait was assessed with the use of STAI scale on 1 day before the operation and on 5-7 days after the operation. At the same time cognitive functions were assessed with the use of Vienna Test System (VTS).

**Results:** The change of intensity of anxiety and depression and most of the analysed cognitive functions, except learning ability, was statistically significant. However the correlation of depressive and anxiety symptoms with the cognitive deficits achieved the level of significance only with the reference to attention disorders.

**Conclusion:** The achieved results show a considerable independence of the cognitive functions examination from the present emotional state in examined patients.