

P03-91

THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND ANXIETY AFTER ACUTE INFECTIONS OF THE CNS - EFFICACY OF PAROXETINE

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Objective: The effects of acute infections of the CNS can be complete recovery or partial recovery with consequences.

The aim of this study is to establish differences in the assessment of the components of life quality in relation to the outcome of the illness, separately for each of the three groups of the examinees -1CR-completely recovered,-2 RC-recovered with consequences and 3-C control group., as well as to establish the differences between groups in relation to the assessment of life quality.

We also wanted to point out the differences in the level of anxiety between these 3 groups.

Methods: The study includes 130 examinees that were treated at the Clinic for Infectious Diseases from 2003 to 2009. All of the examinees were diagnosed as suffering from acute CNS infection.

Medical Outcomes Study Short Form 36-SF36 questionnaire was used as a source of information, while Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale was used as a measuring instrument.

Results: 77% of the examinees from the CR group had no symptoms of anxiety, 89% preserved social functioning skills and 69% felt calm and happy.

There is a significant degree of differences in the level of anxiety between the examinees of these three groups.

Conclusion: The analysis of the differences between groups in relation to the assessment of mental components showed that there is a moderate distance between the control group and the group of completely recovered.

In patients from RC group the use of Paroxetine, shows significant improvement in the reduction of symptoms of anxiety.