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CORRELATION BETWEEN COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS, ANXIETY AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

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The purpose of the research was to find a relationship between selected cognitive functions and anxiety in relation to the quality of life in subjective assessment in schizophrenic patients. The study encompassed a group of patients hospitalized and continuing the treatment after the hospitalization in an outpatient setting. The battery of cognitive neuropsychological tests used to assess cognitive functions included: trail making test, and Stroop test. The intensity of anxiety as state and trait was assessed with the Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI). The patients were also requested to fill in the Life Quality Scale questionnaire and the questionnaire of the Frankfort Scale of mental and physical state. The results were analyzed statistically. *In the examined group statistically significant relation was found between the results of measuring psychomotor speed, visual-spatial working memory, as well as intensity of anxiety as trait in a group of patients who have a negative opinion about the quality of their life. The correlation between negative opinion only about contacts with friends or eating meals was found in the group with anxiety as trait - was not found among the patients with psychomotor disruption. The above correlations between cognitive and executive tests results show how important are that interactions in the process of constructing a good rehabilitation program for patients with schizophrenia.*