

neuropsychological assessment and computer attitude had been found in former studies (Weber et al. 2002, *Acta Psychiatr. Scand.*, 105, 126–130).

Unexpectedly in older patients poorer memory performance could be shown in the simple recognition task and not in the more effortful free recall. No correlations were found to depressive psychopathology. Significant correlations between computer experience and recognition task performance indicate that computer operation might be regarded as a relevant additional executive demand. The additional executive demand seems to cause a relevant inhibition of memory function in patients with lower degree of automation in computer operation.

The results of the present study confirm the well known difficulties in interpretation of neuropsychological test results in depression. The impairment by computer operation demands predominantly concerns female and older patients. Computer experience and computer attitude should be measured routinely concomitant to computerized neuropsychological assessment. Non-computerized tests should be used additionally in order to confirm results if necessary.

Furthermore the inhibition of distinct cognitive functions by additional executive demands might be regarded as a neuropsychological dimension of depressive psychopathology.

P0203

The effect of music on the patient's anxiety before coronary artery angiography

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Introduction: Anxiety is a kind of agitation and concern stemming from the feeling of threat or hazard in human soul.

Materials and Methods: This study was monitored by triangular sequential analysis test. The samples consisted of 110 patients undergoing coronary artery angiography among whom 55 patients were randomly chosen to be allocated in the control group and 55 patients in experimental group. The demographic questionnaire, Spielburge's stat-trait anxiety inventory and digital indicator were used to collecting data. About one hour before angiography, the demographic part of the questionnaire was completed by the participants in both groups. Then soothing and no words music was played for the experimental group for 15 minutes.

Results: The results of this study indicated that after the entrance of 80 patients in the fourth interim analysis in this study (41 in the test group and 39 in the control group), the clinical trial stopped in the interests of the test group ($p=0.009$ triangular test). The rate of anxiety stat and trait, systolic and diastolic blood pressure and respiratory rate of the test group after music intervention indicated statistically significant difference in contrast to the control group, based on the results the analysis of covariance test. But the difference between the heart rate in these two groups was not statistically significant ($p=0.174$).

Conclusion: The results obtained indicated the effect of music on coronary artery angiography anxiety. Therefore, it can be concluded that listening to music may be an assisting treatment for anxiety and its resulting physiological signs.

Key words: Anxiety/ Angiography/ Music

P0204

Depression, heart disease, mortality and cholesterol: A new look at controversial data

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Back ground: The importance of cholesterol for health, physical and psychological well-being has been recognized for a long time. Changes in serum cholesterol levels may have a direct impact on mental performance, mood, behavior, survival and expected lifetime duration.

Objective: To examine the association between depression and cholesterol levels and to discuss the possible implications in clinical practice.

Method: A MEDLINE search was conducted to identify relevant studies and reviews. The results of our own research will be also presented.

Results: Clinical investigations of cholesterolemia in patients with depressive disorders have produced very conflicting results. Recently, low serum cholesterol was proposed as a biological marker for depression, suicide and affective disorders. Depression has increasingly been recognized as an independent risk factor for coronary heart disease (CHD). On the other side, CHD is related to high serum cholesterol levels. It seems that both low and high serum cholesterol may be associated with a higher risk of the premature deaths as well as with depression.

Conclusion: Our current knowledge on the relation between cholesterolemia and depressive disorders is poor and controversial. The lipoprotein profile, rather than total cholesterol levels, seems to be more important.

P0205

Depression, anxiety and their correlation with cognitive functions in affective disorders

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Background: In patients suffering from depression, neuropsychological deficiencies of attention, memory, psychomotor speed and executive functions are observed.

Aims: The aim of this study is to find relationship between selected cognitive functions, and intensity of depression and anxiety as state and trait in depressed patients.

Methods: 16 Patients meeting the ICD 10 criteria of depressive disorders (F32, F33) were recruited. Patients with mild-to-moderate depression as measured by Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) score were included in the study. The battery of cognitive neuropsychological tests used to assess cognitive functions included: trail making test, part A and B, and Stroop test, part RCNb and NCWd. The intensity of anxiety as state and trait was assessed with the use of the Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI). The results were analyzed statistically.

Results of the study: In the examined group no statistically significant relation between the results neuropsychological tests (trail making test, part A and B, Stroop test) and the intensity of depression measured with BDI, and the intensity of anxiety as state and trait, measured with STAI was found. Interestingly a statistically