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Title: Impact of cognitive dysfunction and neuro-psychiatric symptoms over quality of life in stable COPD patients

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Body: Background: Extrapulmonary manifestations in COPD contribute to its morbidity. Aims: To assess quality of life, cognitive functions and neuro-psychiatric symptoms in COPD patients and to analyze if quality of life is influenced by cognitive dysfunctions or neuro-psychiatric symptoms. Methods: 200 stable COPD patients and 50 healthy volunteers [HV] were included. St. George Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) was used to assess quality of life. PGI Memory Scale Questionnaire (PGIMSQ) was used to assess cognitive functions under 10 subsets: remote & recent memory, mental balance, attention and concentration, delayed recall, immediate recall, retention for similar & dissimilar pair, visual retention, and recognition. Symptom Check List 80 Questionnaire (SCL-80) was used to assess neuro-psychiatry symptoms under 9 subscales: depression, anxiety, interpersonal sensitivity, somatisation, phobic anxiety, obsessive compulsive neurosis, anger hostility, paranoid ideation, and additional symptoms. Results: SGRQ scores in COPD patients for symptom, activity, impact subcategories were 28.74 ± 8.3 , 35.4 ± 10.2 and 24.3 ± 7.6 , respectively. SGRQ scores in HV subjects for these subcategories were 2.2 ± 0.94 , 1.12 ± 0.66 and 0.84 ± 0.87 , respectively. 105 COPD patients had PGIMSQ scores suggestive of cognitive impairment. 138 COPD patients had one or more neuro-psychiatric symptom. The SGRQ scores were correlated with remote memory, recognition, immediate & delayed recall, depression, verbal retention for dissimilar pair, and visual retention. Conclusions: Many COPD patients have cognitive dysfunctions and neuro-psychiatric symptoms that have significant impact over their quality of life.