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Title: An analysis for neuro-psychiatric symptoms in stable COPD patients and to assess for their correlation with patients' characteristics and BODE index

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Body: Background: COPD is known to have significant extrapulmonary involvement that contributes to COPD morbidity. Aims: To assess neuro-psychiatry symptoms in stable COPD patients using Symptom Check List 80 Questionnaire [SCL-80] and to seek for any correlation between these symptoms and COPD severity. Methods: We included 200 stable COPD patients and 50 healthy volunteers (HV). The COPD subjects had a smoking history > 20 pack years. SCL-80 was used to assess neuro-psychiatric symptoms under 9 subscales (table - 1). Results: The age of subjects in HV group was 59.76 ± 7.21 year, and of those in COPD Group was 61.37 ± 7.4 year. 138 COPD patients (69%) had neuro-psychiatric symptom(s) detected using SCL-80. The SCL-80 scores are shown in table - 1.

Table - 1

Subscales (max. Score)	COPD group	HV group	p value
Somatisation (48)	13.04±7.83	2.48±1.15	<0.001
Depression (52)	13.22±8.86	0.24±0.43	<0.001
Paranoid ideation (24)	0.82±0.77	0.32±0.47	<0.001
Interpersonal sensitivity (36)	1.05±0.05	0.78±0.51	>0.05
Anxiety (40)	9.64±7.31	0.26±0.44	<0.001
Phobic anxiety (28)	9.14±6.48	0.08±0.34	<0.001
Obsessive compulsive (40)	10.18±6.96	0.08±0.27	<0.001
Anger hostility (24)	1.10±0.70	0.92±0.49	>0.05
Additional (28)	1.09±0.71	0.94±0.37	>0.05
SCL-80 scores (320)	59.94±37.3	4.96±2.29	<0.001

Age, duration of illness, smoking pack years, MMRC dyspnea and BODE index scores had positive correlations with SCL-80 scores. FEV_1 and distance walked in six minute had inverse correlations with SCL-80 scores. Conclusions: 69% stable COPD patients had neuro-psychiatric symptom(s) detected using SCL-80, and the SCL-80 scores had significant correlations with age, smoking pack years, duration of illness and BODE index variables.