

P-723 - QUALITY OF LIFE IN HOSPITALIZED SENIORS WITH MILD AND MODERATE DEMENTIA

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Introduction: Quality of life has specific meaning in psychiatry - it is not just a psychosocial category, but it is a complex instrument which can definitely evaluate success of our treatment in a patient. In case of seniors with dementia which is incurable and progressive disorder in the most cases, estimating the quality of life could have a special importance.

Objectives: To gain practical experience with using the questionnaire of quality of life WHOQoL-OLD in population of seniors with mild and moderate dementia and to determine possible correlation between quality of life and depressivity, autonomy and level of cognitive functions.

Methods and design: Cross-sectional study evaluating the quality of life in patients with mild or moderate dementia admitted to treatment in psychogeriatric department, Mental hospital Kroměříž. Instruments: WHOQoL OLD questionnaire, Geriatric Depression Scale, Barthel's test of activities of daily living, Mini - Mental State Examination.

Results: The WHOQoL-OLD questionnaire of quality of life has proven good properties for its use in routine clinical practice in seniors with mild or moderate dementia. Statistically significant correlation was found between subjectively perceived quality of life and depressivity, autonomy, and cognitive functioning.

Conclusions: Finding the correlation between subjectively perceived quality of life and depressivity, autonomy, and cognitive functioning shows the possibilities how to influence the quality of life in patients with mild and moderate dementia in positive way - especially by means of good diagnostics and treatment of depression, early rehabilitation and treatment of cognitive disturbances.