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**THE EFFECT OF CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY
ON PATIENT'S PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS**

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Relevance. Coronary angiography nowadays is a commonly performed cardiac diagnostic test. It is an important part of clinical evaluation of patients with ischemic heart disease, valve heart disease, cardiomyopathies.

Aim: to evaluate the impact of coronary angiography on patient's mental health as well as awareness of patients on the procedure.

Materials and methods. We used data collected from patients from State Institution Minsk Scientific and Practical Center for Surgery, Transplantation and Hematology. Totally 10 patients were examined before and after coronary angiography. While most elements of this universal definition can be controlled by the physician, the quantity and quality of information the patient receives is difficult to assess. Several studies suggest that the components of information are often not successfully communicated owing to poor disclosure on the part of the physician or a lack of patient understanding. A self-designed questionnaires were used, which contained disease progression, any complication, general feeling of patient, any kind of anxiety, medications, awareness about the procedure, blood pressure and pulse, eating restrictions and family support.

Results and their discussion. According to the obtained data we got to know 79% of the patients was well aware of the procedures that are being done in an angiography (4 or 5 points from 5). The informed consent was provided and documented in patients by trained and instructed physicians the day before procedure. All patients had to sign a form stating that enough information had been given and all questions had been answered sufficiently. About 95% of patients have well family support (4 and 5 points from 5). 60% of patients were emotionally stable before and after the procedure and only 20% of patients were anxious about the procedure. After the procedure the level of anxiety decreased.

Conclusion: the patients were well aware of the procedure known as coronary angiography. The stress and anxiousness is very low around this topic. As well as the stigma and uneasiness around this topic is reduced due to well family support and good awareness spread by the Belarusian medical institutions. Further investigation is necessary to get more clinically and statistically significant information concerning psychological status of patients before and after coronary angiography.