Abstract

There is a debate on the influence of the deficit executive cognitive functions in patients with functional Bipolar Disorder Type I (MDR-I), even those euthymic. Our objective is to explore this relationship in a multidimensional way. Method: An extensive battery of neuropsychological tests was administered and executed in a sample of 31 euthymic BD-I and 25 healthy adults. Percentages of patients scoring - 1.64DE below were calculated for each measurement executive, compared with those with clinically normal execution. Partial correlations and ANCOVAs were applied between each psychosocial and group executive TB-I variable.

Results: Patients scored worse in mind flexibility, implementation of plans, attention divided and fluence (p < 0.05). 76% of patients performed poorly executive test, but only one third achieved clinical deficit (< -1.64 SD). The executive function was associated with certain clinical variables, evolution and treatment. Better results in cation planning tasks, fluence and divided attention were associated with a better use of timeFree, greater powers to live independently and enjoy a complex profession.

Conclusions: Persistent deficits in executive functions in euthymic bipolar patients may be related to the difficulties that refer in their personal and occupational adjustment.

Keywords

trastorno bipolar, eutimia, funciones ejecutivas, planificación, atención, uencia