**Objectives** To evaluate the current control status of cholesterol among outpatients with heart artery disease in China.

**Methods** Sixty-four hospitals across China, including 32 secondary hospitals and 32 tertiary hospitals were selected for baseline survey. Fifty outpatients diagnosed heart artery disease were recruited consecutively in each participated hospital. Information for 1806 patients was collected, and control status of cholesterol among the patients was analysed.

**Results** (1) Mean age of the patients was 65.10. Seventy point five percent of the patients were male and 29.5% were female. (2) Overall 26.2% attained the cholesterol goal in the 1806 patients of heart artery disease, the goal attainment rate of cholesterol among male (30.5%) patients was higher than that among female (15.8%) patients. (3) The goal attainment rate of cholesterol was highest in middle China (39.7%) and lowest in northeast area (14.9%) among 7 geographic district (north China, east China, south China, middle China, northeast, northwest, southeast) (p<0.01).

**Conclusions** Only 26.2 heart artery disease patients attained the cholesterol goal, the rate varied significantly among sex, different areas and different degree hospitals. It was essential to pay more attention on control of cholesterol for secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease.

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**IMPACT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION ON NEGATIVE EMOTION AND LIFE QUALITY OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME**

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**Objective** To observe the impact of psychological intervention on patients’ negative emotion and life quality with acute coronary syndrome (ACS).

**Methods** 80 patients with liver cancer were chosen in our hospital from January 2007 to December 2009, and randomly divided into experimental group (40 cases) and control group (40 cases), the follow-up assessment of psychological status and life quality were performed by taking symptom self-assessment form (SCL-90), self-rating depression scale (SDS), Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS), Quality of Life Scale (ARES-S), and the targeted psychological intervention relayed on the basis of the initial results of assessment and intervention results were analysed to assess the differences between the two groups.

**Results** The patients with liver cancer connected with early poor mental health, anxiety, depression, obviously, the life quality significantly decreased; the initial results of the assessment were SDS (56.4±8.3) points, SAS (55.6±5.2) points, SCL-90 (1.9±0.4) points, CARES-SF (23.2±15.5) points. 1 month after intervention, the psychological status and life quality of patients than in a month ago has significantly improved, the scale scores were SDS (42.1±7.8) points, SAS (42.5±5.2) points, SCL-90 (1.4±0.3) points, CARES-SF (32.5±16.7) points. the scores were significantly difference (p<0.01 or p<0.05) between before and after psychological intervention. Therefore, the psychologically negative emotions (depression, anxiety, hostility, fear) in the test group after the intervention were significantly decreased (the first two p<0.01, both of p<0.05).

**Conclusion** Psychological intervention can effectively relief negative emotional and psychological stress and help to improve the life quality of the patients with acute coronary syndrome.