Objectives The purpose of this study is to investigate the psychological problems of the patients receiving percutaneous coronary intervention and emotional changes before and after operation.

Methods To conduct a psychological evaluation to 178 patients receiving percutaneous coronary intervention before and after operation, and study their emotional changes.

Results The degree of anxiety has been improved after interventional operation, but the level of depression has no significant difference comparing before operation.

Conclusions Percutaneous coronary intervention has no influence on depression in coronary artery disease patients, successful revascularisation could not reduce depression. But bad mood may affect the prognosis of coronary heart disease, lower quality of life. So we should pay seriously attention to this problem in clinical work.