

ABSTRACT:

Background: Long-term regular alcohol consumption poses a real risk of impairing executive functions. An addictologist, as a specialist health care professional, should be able to create and screen executive functions from his or her professional position through a test battery. Based on the performed screening, subsequently evaluate the state of these functions in the given patients.

Aim: Creating the design of the test battery of executive, or cognitive, functions that an adjunct scientist has in his remit. Validation of this test battery and its sensitivity to picking up any potential deficit in executive and cognitive function. Perform anamnestic description of selected adjunct patients, dependent on alcohol. Evaluating the effectiveness of the test battery created and recommending it if appropriate by a future research investigation.

Methods: The data was obtained through a created test battery. The test battery was made up of International Physical Activity Questionnaire, Beck Depression Inventory, Beck Anxiety Inventory, Trail Making Test, Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination, Barthel Index, The Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Scale and Dysexecutive Questionnaire. The entire test battery was supplemented with an anamnestic sheet, helping to make up the patient's image. The sample selected was created from 6 patients. A semi-structured interview was conducted from each of the patients.

Results: The test battery created was sensitive enough to capture deficits in the field of executive and cognitive domains. The methods selected were able to sleep up the problem or the deficit rate.

Conclusion and recommendation: Data obtained through selected screening methods pointed to a correlation between alcohol exposure and executive function status. The test battery created was able to pick up on executive functions, or cognitive deviations from the norm. The test battery may serve as an inspiration for future research investigations.

Key words: addictology, executive function, cognitive function, dysexecutive syndrome, frontal lobe