**CARDIAC REHABILITATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON COGNITION IN SUBJECTS WITH CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE AND HEART FAILURE**

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Cardiac diseases are associated with increased risk of cognitive impairment and dementia. Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) is an intermediate stage between normal cognitive aging and dementia. Some degree of cognitive dysfunction is seen in roughly 30% of cardiac patients with different diseases like coronary artery disease (CAD) and heart failure (HF). Both in middle- aged and elderly, cardiac diseases is a risk factor for cognitive decline. Without the use of a cognitive testing, mild cognitive impairment can remain undetected in a proportion of subjects. Cognitive impairment in cardiac patients may interfere with disease management. Cognitive impairment may influence self-management with reduced medication adherence, inability to make diet changes and missing doctor’s appointments. Cardiovascular fitness has been shown to affect plasticity, improve cerebral blood flow and lower age related atrophy. MCI is a stage that is potentially amenable to interventions that may prevent further decline to dementia, the stage of cognitive impairment that has more substantial impact on daily function. Cardiac rehabilitation program is an evidence-based intervention, and an established model of exercise delivery for subjects following myocardial infarction and heart failure. A few small studies had shown a benefit to improve cognitive function following cardiac rehabilitation.