Temperament and character traits associated with health-related quality of life in cancer patients

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ABSTRACT

Background. There is an increase in the attention to factors influencing the quality of life of cancer patients. The aim of the present study was to evaluate temperament and character traits related to health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in patients with cancer.

Methods. Two hundred and three inpatients from three Italian oncology departments filled in the Temperament Character Inventory (TCI-140) based on Cloninger's personality model, the SF-36 questionnaire assessing HRQoL, and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). Eighty percent of patients were undergoing chemotherapy.

Results. Lower levels of harm avoidance and higher levels of self-directedness were significantly correlated with a better HRQoL. Regression analysis controlling for psychopathology (anxiety and depression symptoms) showed that the influence of temperament and character traits on quality of life seemed to add little to the influence of psychopathology.

Conclusions. The present study demonstrates the existence of some relations between HRQoL and temperament and character traits assessed using the TCI-140 questionnaire. However, among the psychological factors, psychopathology seems to retain more influence on HRQoL of cancer patients.

ABBREVIATIONS

QoL: quality of life HRQoL: health-related quality of life

TCI: Temperament Character Inventory

C: cooperativeness HA: harm avoidance NS: novelty seeking P: persistence RD: reward dependence SD: self-directedness ST: self-transcendence

SF-36: Medical Outcome Study Short Form 36

BP: bodily pain GH: general health MH: mental health PF: physical functioning RE: role limitation – emotional RP: role limitation – physical SF: social functioning VT: vitality

HADS: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale

A: anxiety D: depression

EPQ: Eysenck Personality Questionnaire

Key words: cancer, oncology, temperament, character, quality of life.

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Received May 14, 2011; accepted February 7, 2012.