

## P03-70

### DIFFERENCES IN PERSONALITY TRAITS EVALUATED BY TCI ACCORDING TO PHYSICAL ILLNESS

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**Aim:** To identify differences in personality traits (temperament and character) using Cloninger's typology according to the presence of physical illness (WONCA criteria).

**Method:** 404 subjects, without psychiatric pathology, from Asturias (Northern Spain) were included in the study [50% men; mean age (SD)= 40.5 (11.3)]. Assessments were made using an ad hoc interview (socio-demographic and clinical data), and the Spanish versions of the MINI International Neuropsychiatric Interview (DSM-IV criteria) (Sheehan et al., 1997), and the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) (Cloninger et al., 1994).

**Results:** 154 (38.1%) subjects have at least one diagnosis of physical illness. Subjects with physical illness scored significantly higher in: i) temperament scales: harm avoidance (HA) (17.02 vs 15.76,  $t = -1.968$ ;  $p = 0.050$ ); fatigability and asthenia (HA4) (3.56 vs 2.82,  $t = -3.652$ ;  $p < 0.000$ ), ii) character scales: transpersonal (ST2) (3.91 vs 3.26,  $t = -2.900$ ;  $p = 0.004$ ). However, they scored significantly lower in: i) temperament scales: attachment (RD3) (5.18 vs 5.70,  $t = 2.346$ ;  $p = 0.019$ ), ii) character scales: responsibility (SD1) (5.57 vs 5.96,  $t = 1.984$ ;  $p = 0.048$ ); purposeful (SD2) (5.43 vs 5.84,  $t = 2.092$ ;  $p = 0.037$ ); cooperativeness (C) (31.52 vs 33.26,  $t = 3.166$ ;  $p < 0.000$ ); social acceptance (C1) (6.50 vs 6.89,  $t = 2.536$ ;  $p = 0.012$ ); empathy (C2) (4.81 vs 5.18,  $t = 2.484$ ;  $p = 0.013$ ); compassion (C4) (7.44 vs 7.94,  $t = 2.190$ ;  $p = 0.019$ ); pure-hearted (C5) (6.55 vs 7.06,  $t = 3.225$ ;  $p = 0.001$ ). No other significant differences were found between the groups.

**Conclusions:** Our data suggest that physical illness might influence personality traits in non-psychiatric population.