Title: Evaluation of personality traits in H. pylori positive individuals in Persian Cohort clients

Abstract

Background: Personality includes relatively stable traits. In this study, personality traits are the five characteristics of neuroticism, extroversion, openness, agreeability and conscientiousness that are evaluated by NEO test. Helicobacter pylori, which is known as the causative agent of ulcer disease and gastric cancer, and environmental factors play a role in determining the consequences of Helicobacter pylori infection.

Aim: The aim of this dissertation was to evaluate the personality traits of people with Helicobacter pylori infection in patients referred to Persian Cohort.

Materials and methods: In this descriptive study, 120 people were randomly selected from Persian cohort clients alone. They were assessed with the NEO questionnaire. The questionnaire was conducted individually. The number of questions is 60 questions which were used to assess 5 personality factors (neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeing and being conscientious). Data were described using descriptive statistics in SPSS software version 26.

Results: During the study of personality indices in Persian cohort clients, personality trait with conscience with an average score of 40.5391 was the most measured personality trait. Extraversion personality trait with an average score of 39.2087 in the second rank, personality trait of agreeing with an average score of 38.6261 in the third rank, openness personality trait with an average score of 37.7478 in the fourth rank and neurotic personality trait with an average score of 35.9391 in the fifth rank .

Conclusion : Due to the high level of personality traits in people with H. pylori infection, personality traits should be considered as an important risk factor along with other risk factors for Helicobacter pylori infection and planned for these individuals to be screened and the risk factors to be examined and compared.

Keywords: Personality, NEO Personality Questionnaire, Helicobacter pylori