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Quality of life of patients who undergo breast reconstruction after mastectomy: effects of personality characteristics

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Table 1. Clinical characteristics of 57 women who underwent breast reconstruction

| Variable | Mean ± SD |
|---|---------------------------|
| Age | $46.8 \pm 8.1 \text{ yr}$ |
| Age of first diagnosis of breast cancer | $44.3 \pm 8.6 \text{ yr}$ |
| Duration of illness | 4.1 ± 2.4 months |
| No. of childbirths | 1.4 ± 0.8 |
| CGI-Severity Item | 2.1 ± 1.0 |
| HDRS score | 10.5 ± 5.1 |
| HARS score | 10.4 ± 4.7 |
| Mean of SF-36 transformed scores at T0 | 62.24 ± 15.89 |
| Mean of SF-36 transformed scores at T1 | 69.14 ± 13.24 |
| | N (%) |
| Marital status | |
| Single | 9 (16) |
| Married | 42 (74) |
| Separated/divorced | 6 (11) |
| Widow | 0 |
| Educational level | |
| Primary school | 3 (5) |
| Secondary school | 12 (21) |
| High school | 33 (58) |
| University | 9 (16) |
| Work | |
| Unemployed/housewife | 9 (16) |
| Retired | 3 (5) |
| Worker/farmer | 9(16) |
| Clerk | 30 (53) |
| Self-employed worker | 6 (10) |
| Breast cancer stage | |
| Stage 0 | 12 (21) |
| Stage I | 0 |
| Stage II | 18 (31) |
| Stage III | 27 (47) |
| Stage IV | 0 |
| Surgical techniques of mastectomy | |
| Unilateral mastectomy | 27 (47) |
| Bilateral mastectomy | 18 (32) |
| Mastectomy with lymph | 12 (21) |
| Node dissection | 0 |
| Previous mastectomy | |
| No | 51 (89) |
| yes | 6 (10) |
| Previous chemotherapy | |
| No | 18 (32) |
| yes | 39 (68) |
| Previous radiotherapy | |
| No | 45 (78) |
| yes | 12 (21) |

Abbreviations: CGI: Clinical Global Impression; HDRS: Hamilton Depression Rating Scale; HARS: Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale; SF-36: Short Form Health Survey Questionnaire.

Table 2. Results of the univariate regression between continuous variables and the T1-T0 change of the mean of SF-36 transformed scores*

| | Standardized | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--|
| | \mathbf{r}^2 | b | p | |
| Age | 0.12 | 0.37 | < 0.01 | |
| Age at first diagnosis | 0.06 | 0.29 | 0.03 | |
| TCI novelty seeking | 0.08 | - 0.31 | 0.02 | |
| TCI harm avoidance | 0.29 | 0.55 | < 0.01 | |
| TCI self-directedness | 0.17 | - 0.43 | < 0.01 | |
| IIIP-64 vindictive/self-centered | 0.17 | 0.43 | < 0.01 | |
| IIIP-64 cold and distant | 0.13 | 0.38 | < 0.01 | |
| IIIP socially inhibited | 0.17 | 0.43 | < 0.01 | |
| IIIP-64 nonassertive | 0.08 | 0.31 | 0.02 | |
| IIIP-64 overly accomodating | 0.13 | 0.38 | < 0.01 | |

^{*}Only significant results ($p \le 0.05$) are reported; r^2 is an estimate of the percentage of variance explained by the relation between each variable and the T1-T0 change of the SF-36 mean score; standardized regression coefficients (standardized b) are reported in order to allow the comparison of regression coefficients estimated from variables with measurement scales.

Abbreviations: TCI: Temperament and Character Inventory; IIP-64: Inventory for Interpersonal Problems-64 items.

Table 3. Results of the multiple regression analysis (stepwise forward) performed using the T1-T0 change of the mean of SF-36 transformed scores as dependent variable*

| Variable | b | SE | t | p |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|--------|
| TCI Harm Avoidance | 0.29 | 0.08 | 3.83 | < 0.01 |
| IIP-64 Vindictive/self-centered | 0.53 | 0.24 | 2.22 | 0.03 |

^{*}Independent variables are factors that were found significant with the univariate regression (continuous variables) or with the analysis of variance (categorical variables).

Abbreviations: TCI: Temperament and Character Inventory; IIP-64: Inventory for Interpersonal Problems-64 items.