

FEMALE OFFSPRING AND INSPIRED SENSE OF BEAUTY

Fiori P.F., Corbo A., Iorillo L., Giannetti L.M.¹, Savino P.², Mazza E.³, Monaco A.

Neurological Unit ,¹Infantile Neuropsychiatry, ²Internal Medicine, ³Radiology
S.Ottone Frangipane Hospital, Ariano irpino – ASL AV, University of Naples, Italy

Introduction

Our temperament and character shape our body image and viceversa. Their dynamic steadiness is influenced by the interaction between self and non self. The offspring may not be perceived as a different entity and the relationship may wane between fusional and conflictual borderlines, with subsequent development of relational problems.

The aim of our study was to evaluate the neuropsychological asset in neuropsychiatric patients without or with offspring

Methods

So far, we recruited 48 males (age 40,91 sd 12,35) and 44 females (age 42,8 sd 11,49). They underwent routine blood and urinary examinations, Computerized Tomography and/or Magnetic Resonance Imaging. We administered Temperament and Character Inventory, Body Dysmorphic Disorder Examination, Brief Assessment of Negative Dysmorphic Signs (BANDS) (Fiori et al, 2009, 2010), Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Inventory, Hamilton, Cornell, Pittsburg, Hachinski scales, Mini-mental State Examination, Activity of Daily Living Questionnaire.

Results

Our preliminary results show the highest self directiveness in males with female offspring (34,8 sd 3,79). Significant statistical difference were found between self directiveness (27,73 sd 7,86 vs 34 sd 4,75, p 0,006), reward dependence (15,03 sd 3,3 vs 18,07 sd 2,63, p 0,003), cooperatoriveness (29,12 sd 5,23 vs 32,93 sd 4,42, p 0,01) in patients without offspring compared with those with female offspring.

Negative dysmorphic signs were predominantly present in males compared to females (10,83 sd 2,55 vs 8,78 sd 2,68, p 0,0003), especially in those without offspring (11,09 sd 2,54 vs 7,64 sd 4,23, p 0,006).

A	B	C		D		E		F		G		H
		male offspring	female offspring	fathers	mothers	fathers	mothers	fathers	mothers	fathers	mothers	
no offspring	offspring											
BANDS												
11,09 sd 2,54	7,64 sd 4,23	10,6 sd 3,21	7,33 sd 2,08	10,5 sd 3,37	8,6 sd 0,55	10,7 sd 1,64	9,48 sd 1,69					
A vs B	p 0,006	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns					
A vs other groups												
Self directiveness	29 sd 7,37	25,18 sd 8,53	31 sd 6,75	30,67 sd 9,02	34,8 sd 3,79	32,4 sd 6,47	34 sd 7,73	29,43 sd 6,03				
A vs B	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p 0,006	p 0,08	p 0,09			
A vs other groups												
Self Transcendence	18 sd 5,34	16,27 sd 6,26	18,8 sd 4,66	21,67 sd 6,51	17,9 sd 4,31	18,8 sd 9,42	18,5 sd 4	20,71 sd 4,34				
A vs B	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p 0,04				
A vs other groups												
Persistence	4,27 sd 1,55	5,18 sd 1,4	5,2 sd 0,84	2,33 sd 0,58	4,2 sd 1,87	4 sd 1,58	3,6 sd 1,65	4,86 sd 1,53				
A vs B	p ns	p ns	p ns	p 0,002	p ns	p ns	p ns	p 0,04	p ns			
A vs other groups												
Reward dependence	15,13 sd 3,59	14,82 sd 2,79	14,2 sd 2,59	18 sd 3	18,8 sd 2,66	16,6 sd 2,07	16,1 sd 4,09	15,24 sd 4,01				
A vs B	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p 0,003	p ns	p ns			
A vs other groups												
Novelty seeking	18,27 sd 4,93	18,64 sd 3,8	16,2 sd 4,38	16,33 sd 1,53	16,4 sd 5,7	20 sd 5,24	16,4 sd 5,54	16,86 sd 4,04				
A vs B	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns			
A vs other groups												
Cohoperativeness	28,59 sd 5,93	30,18 sd 3,46	33 sd 1,22	33 sd 7	33,3 sd 3,56	32,2 sd 6,22	33,5 sd 3,14	30,05 sd 6,57				
A vs B	p ns	p ns	p ns	p 0,05	p ns	p ns	p 0,01	p ns	p ns			
A vs other groups												
Harm avoidance	19,55 sd 6,59	19,91 sd 8,14	18,8 sd 5,54	22,33 sd 3,21	15,3 sd 7,57	18,8 sd 6,02	19,1 sd 4,23	19,24 sd 7,09				
A vs B	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns	p ns			
A vs other groups												

Discussion

Our data suggest positive dimensions of temperament and character as well as a well structured body image in patients with female offspring. Addictive mentality and behaviors account for an unsteady body image and scarce compliance to treatments in males, especially in those without offspring. These may herald a behavioral variant of fronto-temporal dementia. Parental, cultural and social cognitive drive might prevent or slow its progression.



Waterhouse J.W. (1896): Hylas and the Nymphs. Manchester Art Gallery