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The relationship between K personality traits (dramatic reactions and denying personality), general health status, maternity status, mother's blood group and family functioning with the severity of autism in children

Majid Ebrahimpoor^{1*} & Elham Shahsavarinejad Bafti²

Abstract

The present study was conducted to determine the relationship between K's personality traits, general health status, childbirth status, mother's blood group, and family functioning with the severity of autism in children. The statistical population of the research included all parents of children aged 3 to 15 years in rehabilitation centers in Tehran; The estimated sample was equal to 120 mothers, and an available sampling method was used to select the desired sample. The data collection tool in this research was the McMaster Family Function Questionnaire (FAD), Afrooz's Biological, Psychological, Cognitive, and Social Characteristics Questionnaire, and Minnesota Multifaceted Personality Characteristics Questionnaire (MMPI). SPSS24 software and one-sample t-tests, Pearson correlation, step-by-step multiple regression, and analysis of variance tests were used for statistical calculations and analyses. It showed that the correlation coefficient between a person's desire to perform dramatic reactions and denying personality has a significant relationship with the severity of autism in children. Also, there is no relationship between the characteristics of general health status, the mother's delivery status, and the severity of autism in children. At the same time, there is a significant relationship between the blood group, and a significant negative relationship between family functioning and the severity of autism in children. Based on this, the work of therapists should pay attention to the functions of the family and explain the unique behavioral patterns of the person by focusing on the mutual relations between two people. Bidirectional influences mean that the unique shared patterns of interaction, affect, and perception between two people tell more about what is likely to affect a child's or adolescent's development than each person's actions, emotions, and thoughts alone.

Keywords: *K personality traits, general health, birth status, mother's blood type, family functioning, autism.*

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1. **Corresponding author:** Assistant Professor of Psychology Department, Science and Research Unit, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
2. Master's degree, Department of Psychology, Science and Research Unit, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Introduction

Autism spectrum disorder is a neurodevelopmental disorder that affects various aspects of child development. Autism is one of the most prominent examples of developmental disorders in the spectrum of pervasive developmental disorders. This disorder puts children with autism disorder and their families in a special situation and appears in the process of brain growth and development (Farhadi Farhadi, Majid and Hamed, 2016).

The result of a study shows that overweight and diabetic women, if they become pregnant, are more likely to have a baby with autism than healthy mothers (Arjamandania, Azimi Grossi, Mohseni, 2018). In the meantime, the results of various researches showed that the functioning of the family can have a strong impact on children with autism and cause an impact on the severity of the symptoms of the disease and their ability to communicate (Yagoubi, Mohagheghi, Mohammadzadeh, Rabiei, 2013).

The family is a social system in which the disorder in each of its members, especially the mother, disturbs the whole system, and this disturbed system, in turn, aggravates the disorders related to the members and creates new problems. One of the things that affects the family system, including the mother, and is influenced by it, is the disorder of children. The child's disorder in the family prevents the family from being able to perform its conventional functions in a favorable way. Family is more than a collection of people who live in a material, spiritual and spiritual space.

Also, research has shown that personality, biological, psychological, cognitive and social characteristics for people are stabilized over time. There is also little evidence that adverse life events can have a

significant impact on personality. New research and meta-analyses of previous studies show that changes occur in people at different points in the life span. New research shows evidence of the puberty effect. In addition to these group effects, there are also individual differences: different people show unique patterns of change across life stages (Kerr et al., 2018). It seems that the severity of autism in children is related to the general characteristics of the mother and the functioning of the family.

Therefore, the current research seeks to investigate the relationship between the mother's personality, biological and psychological characteristics and family functioning with the severity of autism in children.

Method

This research is a type of applied research. The type of data is quantitative, which is done cross-sectionally. The current research method is descriptive-correlation. The statistical population of the research included all parents of children aged 3 to 15 years in rehabilitation centers in Tehran, and according to the obtained statistics, the number of these people is equal to 500 mothers. Therefore, according to Krejcie and Morgan's table, the estimated sample is equal to 120 people.

Materials

1. Gilliam's autism diagnosis test: This questionnaire has 4 subscales of stereotyped behavior, communication, social interaction and developmental disorders. Each subscale contains 14 items (items) that were prepared by Gilliam in 1994 to diagnose autism. This test can be used in the period of 3 to 22 years, which is completed by a parent or a specialist.

2. Family Performance Questionnaire: This questionnaire was compiled to measure

family performance by Yaqoubi et al. (2013) and contains 53 questions. This pattern determines the structural, occupational and interactive characteristics of the family. To score the test, each question is given 1 to 4 points based on the Likert scale.

3. Questionnaire measuring biological, psychological, cognitive and social characteristics of the mother: Afrooz (2007) questionnaire is used to measure this variable. This questionnaire was developed to collect information about social and biological characteristics related to sexual maturity. The present questionnaire contains 73 questions, which, in addition to individual characteristics, are classified and included in two biological and social fields.

4. Minnesota Multidimensional Personality Inventory (MMPI): The most famous and widely used personality test for mental health, which was published in 1930. The questions of this test are informative sentences that a person must agree or disagree with. This questionnaire contains 71 items that are completed by self-report. This questionnaire includes 4 types of scales: clinical, validity, supplementary and content.

Findings

Family functioning and autism severity have mean 173.913, 54.159 and standard deviation 17.221, 18.973 respectively.

In the regression, the correlation coefficient is 0.204, which is significant, and the explanation coefficient, which indicates the variability of the dependent variable, is 4%. Therefore, 4% severity of autism can be predicted.

Discussion

This research was conducted with the aim of the relationship between the mother's personality, biological and psychological characteristics and family functioning with the severity of autism in children. This

research showed that the correlation coefficient between the personality trait K (a person's tendency to perform dramatic reactions) and the severity of autism in children is equal to -0.185, which is significant at the 95% level ($P < 0.05$). That is, with 95% certainty, there is a negative and significant relationship between the personality trait K (a person's tendency to perform dramatic reactions) and the severity of autism in children. Also, the correlation coefficient between personality trait K and the severity of autism in children is equal to -0.199, which is significant at the 95% level ($P < 0.05$). Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the opposite hypothesis is confirmed, that is, with 95% certainty, there is a negative and significant relationship between the personality trait of K and the severity of autism in children. Other personality traits of mothers have no significant relationship with the severity of autism in their children.

In explaining this finding, it can be said that a significant part of the family's daily life is connected with the needs of a child with autism. Routines may be structured around the needs of the child, rather than the family as a whole, and in some cases the needs of other family members may be neglected. In general, the review of various researches shows that the characteristics of the family affect the process of the child's disabilities. However, little research has been done on the nature and degree of influence of the family environment on children with autism spectrum.

Ethics

In this research, ethical standards including obtaining informed consent, ensuring privacy and confidentiality were observed.

Acknowledgement

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Conflict of Interest

According to the authors, this article has no financial sponsor or conflict of interest.

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