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Published in:
Clinical Rheumatology

DOI:
[10.1007/s10067-011-1905-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10067-011-1905-0)

Publication date:
2012

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication in Tilburg University Research Portal](#)

Citation for published version (APA):
Klaassen, K., Nyklicek, I., Traa, S., & de Nijs, R. (2012). Distressed personality is associated with lower psychological well-being and life satisfaction, but not disability or disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis patients. *Clinical Rheumatology*, 31(4), 661-667. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10067-011-1905-0>

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Clinical Rheumatology

Journal of the International League of Associations for Rheumatology

ISSN 0770-3198

Clin Rheumatol

DOI 10.1007/s10067-011-1905-0



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Received: 18 April 2011 / Revised: 5 December 2011 / Accepted: 5 December 2011
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Abstract The distressed personality type (“type D personality”) has been shown to be associated with low quality of life and higher morbidity and mortality in various patient groups. Because the role of type D personality is unknown in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), the aim of the present study was to investigate the association of type D personality with aspects of quality of life and disease activity in RA patients. In addition, a potential buffering effect by accepting mindfulness was examined. Participants were 147 patients between 22 and 87 years of age. Patients completed relevant questionnaires at home and the disease activity score was determined. After controlling for potentially confounding variables, multivariate analyses of covariance showed an association of type D personality with a lower satisfaction with life ($p < 0.001$) and a lower psychological well-being ($p < 0.001$), but not disease activity in RA patients. Although mindfulness was associated with a higher satisfaction with life ($p = 0.02$) and positive mood ($p = 0.01$), it did not diminish the unfavourable associations between type D and well-being. In conclusion, although type D personality is related with lower well-being, it does not seem to be associated with disability or disease activity in RA patients.

Keywords Disease activity · Distressed (type D) personality · Mindfulness · Quality of life · Rheumatoid arthritis · Well-being

Introduction

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is the most common chronic autoimmune arthritis [1, 2]. The disease generally follows a remitting–flaring course of inflammation and pain and leads to increasing functional disability [1, 2]. Patients confronted with the diagnosis of RA have to change their way of living [3] and they experience psychological distress more often than people in the general population [4]. The disease requires adaptation and involves many future uncertainties because it cannot be cured. Therefore quality of life in this population is recognised as a very important treatment outcome [5]. The evaluation of this quality depends not only on the disease activity. Individuals can vary greatly in their psychological adaptation to the disease and this is not always explained by variations in inflammatory activity [6]. Patients with a comparable clinical picture and time since their diagnosis can evaluate their quality of life quite differently. This means that other factors than only the medical parameters may be responsible for these differences. An emerging area of explanation of individual differences in quality of life and physical functioning in medical patients in general involve relatively stable individual dispositions such as personality [7].

There is only little research regarding the relation between personality and the individual differences in quality of life and physical functioning in rheumatoid arthritis patients. Optimism and the tendency to hold greater positive outcome expectancies have been found to be related to better psychological well-being in RA patients [8].

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Optimism may have a positive impact on physical health as well, optimistic patients report fewer symptoms [9]. Patients with negative affectivity (the tendency to experience negative mood states across situations and one of the components of type D personality, see below) are reported to show lower health satisfaction scores [10]. RA patients in general report higher levels of negative affectivity compared to the general population [3, 11]. Negative affectivity is associated with more negative emotions, including more symptoms of anxiety and depression, which are known to affect quality of life unfavourably [12].

Psychological characteristics have been found to be important determinants of functioning in other chronic diseases. The distressed personality type (type D personality) has been identified as an important explanatory factor of individual differences in quality of life and also clinical outcomes in various patient groups, ranging from chronic pain patients to patients with malignant melanoma [13]. Type D personality refers to patients who frequently experience negative emotions across situations (are high in negative affectivity) in combination with a tendency not to express affect to others (termed social inhibition) [7, 14, 15]. Most type D personality research has been performed in patients with cardiovascular diseases [7, 16], in which patients with a type D personality have been found not only to have an increased risk of psychological distress, but also adverse clinical health status [7, 14, 17] and impaired quality of life [18]. Type D personality is also associated with a high risk of cardiac events, such as myocardial infarction [15, 19] and a threefold increased risk of a cardiac death in cardiac patients [14, 17]. In addition, type D personality has been found to be associated with enhanced levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF- α and its receptors [20], which are important disease parameters in RA [21].

While the role of type D personality in cardiac and some other somatic patients has been found, the role of this psychological characteristic in rheumatoid arthritis patients is unknown. Given its relations with psychological well-being, quality of life and levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines in other patient samples, type D personality may be an important factor in rheumatoid patients as well.

In addition, mindfulness may be hypothesised to be a buffering factor concerning the negative consequences of type D personality on aspects of quality of life and perhaps even physical health status. Mindfulness is commonly defined as the state of being attentive to and aware of what is taking place in the present with an open and accepting (non-judgemental) attitude. This quality of attention to the present moment has been claimed to buffer adverse consequences of negative emotions, which are strongly present in type Ds, by (a) identification and letting go of ruminative thoughts about the past or future and (b) mental and bodily relaxation [22]. Indeed, mindfulness-based psychological interventions have

been reported to enhance quality of life [23–25] and decrease pain or coping with pain [26, 27] in various clinical and non-clinical samples. In addition, preliminary data suggest that mindfulness is associated with psychological well-being in fibromyalgia patients [28] and that mindfulness-based interventions may decrease T cell production of pro-inflammatory cytokines [29] which may be beneficial in RA patients.

Therefore, the aim of the study was to investigate the association of the distressed personality type (type D personality) with aspects of quality of life, including psychological well-being, life satisfaction and disability, as well as disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis patients and the potentially buffering effect of mindfulness. The hypotheses are that (a) type D patients report lower levels of these aspects of quality of life compared with non-type D patients, while (b) they show a more severe disease activity; (c) mindfulness buffers the effects mentioned in hypotheses (a) and (b).

Method

Patients and procedure

Participants were recruited in the Regional Rheumatic Center ZO-Brabant, Eindhoven, the Netherlands, and were provided with information about the study by the rheumatologist. The study complied with the Helsinki Declaration on human subjects; the protocol being approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of the Máxima Medical Center, Eindhoven, the Netherlands.

Inclusion criteria were a diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis, starting treatment with methotrexate or a TNF- α antagonist (for a substudy not reported on here) and sufficient understanding of written and spoken Dutch language. All patients had to be included within 4 weeks after start with this medication. The exclusion criteria were age ≥ 90 years, chronic severe psychiatric conditions (e.g. psychosis or a personality disorder) and any infections during last week. If the latter condition was the case, but was very temporary (such as common cold), we aimed to postpone the inclusion by 1 or 2 weeks, depending on the duration of the condition.

After explanation of the study, patients were asked to complete a questionnaire at home and to send it back within 1 week. In the case of refusal, a short questionnaire with general variables such as gender, age, marital status, level of education and the time since diagnosis was attached to be able to compare participants with nonparticipants. Data were collected from 162 individuals: 147 participants (91%) who completed questionnaires and 15 nonparticipants (9%). None of the patients refused to provide the general data.

The disease activity score was measured by the rheumatologist and had to be determined within a month before and a month after the questionnaire was completed. Average time between patients' completion of the questionnaire and measurement of disease activity score was 5.6 ± 9.6 days.

Materials

Questionnaires

Type D personality was measured using the 14-item type D Scale (DS14) [15]. This questionnaire consists of two subscales, negative affectivity and social inhibition, of seven items each. Items are scored on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 0 (false) to 4 (true). A cutoff score of ≥ 10 on both scales is conventionally used to classify subjects as having type D personality. In previous research on the Dutch version, the test–retest reliability over a 3-month period was 0.72 and 0.82 for negative affectivity and social inhibition, respectively, and the internal consistency (Cronbach's α) was 0.88 and 0.86, respectively. Evidence for construct validity is also provided [15]. In this sample, the internal consistency was 0.83 for both subscales.

Mindfulness was assessed by means of the Freiburg Mindfulness Inventory-short-form (FMI-s) [30]. The FMI-s consists of 14 items and is regarded as an index of overall mindfulness, including the aspects of attention to external and internal (proprioceptive and psychological) phenomena in the present moment, accepting self-reflection and a non-reacting stance. These items are scored on a four-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (rarely) to 4 (almost always). The original FMI-s has shown good construct validity and internal consistency (Cronbach's α of 0.86) [30]. Because no Dutch translation was available at the start of the study, the second author (IN) translated the FMI-s into Dutch together with Drs. M. van der Lee and C. Völker (Helen Dowling Institute, the Netherlands) and Dr. M. Schroevens (Groningen University, Netherlands), one of which is a native German speaker, using the standard back-translation method. Because of this new translation, we carefully tested the internal consistency in the present sample, resulting in a satisfactory Cronbach's α of 0.79.

Various instruments were used to measure different aspects of quality of life. The Health Assessment Questionnaire [31] has been validated in groups of patients with a wide variety of rheumatic diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, and measures the degree of disability. We used the standard Dutch version [32], which consists of 20 items in eight categories which represent a comprehensive set of functional activities (dressing and grooming, arising, eating, walking, hygiene, reach, grip and common daily activities). These questions are part of the disability index score, without including questions regarding aids and devices and ask

about the past week: "Are you able to..." perform a particular task. The responses are scored on a four-point Likert scale ranging from 0 (without any difficulty) to 3 (unable to do) [31]. The Dutch version has good reliability: Cronbach's α was between 0.85 and 0.95 in previous research [32] and 0.89 in this sample.

The Dutch version of the Satisfaction with Life Scale [33] is a brief questionnaire consisting of five items using a seven-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). It measures how satisfied patients are with their present life. This questionnaire has an adequate construct validity and internal consistency: Cronbach's α of 0.87 in previous research [33] and 0.92 in this study.

The Dutch Global Mood Scale [34] consists of ten positive and ten negative mood terms. The patients have to answer on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 0 (not at all) to 4 (extremely), the extent to which they have experienced each mood state lately. This questionnaire has adequate construct validity and good internal consistency (Cronbach's α of 0.90 in previous research) [34] and Cronbach's α of 0.93 and 0.88 for negative and positive affect, respectively in this study.

The Dutch Symptoms of Anxiety and Depression [35] scale consists of four items which are scored on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 0 (not at all) to 4 (very much). The questionnaire is a reliable and brief index of mixed anxiety–depression symptoms. In this sample the Cronbach's α was 0.85. Also in previous research, the scale had good internal consistency (Cronbach's α of 0.86) and validity [35].

Finally a questionnaire was employed for assessing different sociodemographic control variables, such as age, gender, education level (low=lower than midlevel vocational education; high is at least midlevel vocational education) and marital status (having a partner or not). The medical control variables time since diagnosis and treatment (methotrexate or a TNF- α antagonist) were obtained from medical records.

Disease activity score

The Disease Activity Score (DAS-28) [2] is originally a Dutch instrument that indicates how active the RA is at a certain moment. The DAS-28 consists of four parts: (a) the amount of swollen joints and (b) the amount of tender joints as determined by the rheumatologist, (c) a general health assessment on a visual analogue scale (VAS) (from 1–100) obtained from the patient on self-evaluated disease severity and (d) erythrocyte sedimentation in the blood. The DAS-28 score can be calculated using the formula; $DAS-28 = 0.54(\sqrt{\text{number of tender joints}}) + 0.065(\text{number of swollen joints}) + 0.33(\text{Ln erythrocyte sedimentation}) + 0.0072(\text{VAS score})$. This total score is a number between 0 and 10, indicating the amount of disease severity. This composite measure has shown adequate validity [2, 36].

Statistical analysis

All analyses were performed using SPSS software. First participants and nonparticipants were compared on age, gender, education, marital status and time since diagnosis using independent sample *t* tests or chi-square tests.

The main analyses were multivariate analyses of covariance (MANCOVA) to examine associations between type D personality (independent variable) and the outcome variables. Separate analyses were performed for the cluster of psychological variables (negative affect, positive affect, symptoms of anxiety and depression, health status and satisfaction with life) and for the cluster of disease activity variables (swollen joints, tender joints, level of erythrocyte sedimentation and VAS). In addition, the association between type D, mindfulness and total DAS-28 was examined using a separate univariate analysis of covariance. Finally, the type D by mindfulness interaction was explored on all outcome variables to examine the potential buffer effect by mindfulness. An α level of 0.05 was used in all analyses. In addition, all analyses were controlled for age, gender, education level, time since diagnosis and treatment condition (methotrexate versus TNF- α).

Results

Participants had a higher educational level than individuals who did not participate in the study: 87 (59.6%) versus 3 (20.0 %) patients had at least midlevel vocational education ($\chi^2 [1]=7.12, p=0.008$). The nonparticipants did not differ from participants (all $p>0.10$) regarding age (57.4 ± 11.3 vs 57.2 ± 10.7 years), gender (81 (55.1%) vs 10 (66.7%) women), marital status (117 (80.1%) vs 11 (73.3%) having a partner), treatment (116 (78.9%) vs 10 (66.7%) having methotrexate) or time since diagnosis (51.6 ± 101.6 vs 42.4 ± 54.7 months).

Due to occasional missing data on the questionnaire data, analyses on questionnaire data were based on 141 patients, of whom 43 (30.5%) had a type D personality and 98 (69.5%) were not type Ds, which is comparable to previous findings in cardiac patients [15]. Patients with a type D personality did not differ from non-type Ds regarding all sociodemographic and background medical variables (Table 1). Type D patients did score lower on mindfulness compared with non-type D patients (35.0 ± 5.7 vs 38.4 ± 6.5 ; $t [139]=2.94, p=0.004$).

Aspects of quality of life

Several covariates showed significant associations with some aspects of quality of life. Age was negatively associated with negative affect ($F [1,124]=6.56, p=0.01$;

unstandardized β coefficient= $-0.20, \eta^2=0.05$), positively with life satisfaction ($F [1,124]=6.33, p=0.01$, unstandardized $\beta=0.15, \eta^2=0.05$), but also positively with disability ratings ($F [1,124]=4.09, p=0.05$, unstandardized $\beta=0.01, \eta^2=0.03$). Women reported a higher disability than men ($F [1,124]=5.99, p=0.02, \eta^2=0.05$) and reported more symptoms of anxiety and depression ($F [1,124]=8.66, p=0.01, \eta^2=0.07$). Longer time since diagnosis was associated with higher disability scores ($F [1, 124]=6.67, p=0.01$, unstandardized $\beta=0.002, \eta^2=0.05$), but fewer symptoms of anxiety and depression ($F [1,124]=4.19, p=0.04$, unstandardized $\beta=-0.01, \eta^2=0.03$). There were no significant associations between educational level and treatment condition and well-being or quality of life ($p>0.10$).

Type D patients differed significantly from non-type D patients on the omnibus test of the combined dependent variables of aspects of quality of life ($F [5,118]=7.54, p<0.001, \eta^2=0.24$), while controlled for age, sex, education, treatment and time since diagnosis. Patients with a type D personality reported a lower psychological well-being than non-type D patients. They showed more symptoms of anxiety and depression ($F [1,122]=17.37, p<0.001, \eta^2=0.13$), more negative affect ($F [1,122]=6.52, p=0.01, \eta^2=0.05$) and less positive affect ($F [1,122]=9.10, p=0.003, \eta^2=0.07$) (Table 2). Type D patients also reported a lower satisfaction with life than non-type D patients ($F [1,122]=25.44, p<0.001, \eta^2=0.17$), but there was no significant difference regarding the disability score ($F [1,122]=0.34, p=0.56, \eta^2=0.003$).

When mindfulness was added to the model, the interaction effect of type D by mindfulness was not significant in the omnibus test ($F [5,117]=0.86, p=0.51, \eta^2=0.01$) or in univariate analyses (all $p>0.10$). Mindfulness did show a significant omnibus main effect on the combined dependent variables of aspects of quality of life ($F [5,117]=2.71, p=0.02, \eta^2=0.11$). Univariate analyses showed that mindfulness was positively associated with positive affect ($F [1,121]=9.14, p=0.003$; unstandardized β coefficient= $0.35, \eta^2=0.05$) and satisfaction with life ($F [1,121]=5.58, p=0.02$; unstandardized $\beta=0.24, \eta^2=0.05$), but no associations were found with the other variables.

Disease activity

Due to 42 missing values on the disease activity score, the number of participants in the analyses on disease activity was limited to 105. None of the covariates showed a significant association with disease activity (all $p>0.10$). Type D patients did not differ from non-type D patients on the combined dependent variables of disease activity in the omnibus test ($F [4, 100]=0.81, p=0.52, \eta^2=0.02$). Also in univariate tests on the separate DAS components and total DAS-28, no effects were obtained on erythrocyte sedimentation,

Table 1 Characteristics of patients with rheumatoid arthritis with and without distressed (type D) personality: means (SD) or numbers (%)

	Type D personality (N=43)	Non-type D personality (N=98)	<i>t</i> or χ^2
Age	54.9 (11.2)	58.4 (11.3)	1.70
Higher education	27 (62.8%)	59 (60.2%)	0.01
Female sex	25 (58.1%)	54 (55.1%)	0.00
Having a partner	32 (74.4%)	83 (84.7%)	0.75
TNF-alpha antagonist	7 (16.3%)	23 (23.5%)	0.69
Higher education—at least midlevel vocational education	Months since diagnosis 33.3 (72.3)	60.0 (111.7)	1.68
	Mindfulness 35.0 (5.7)	38.4 (6.5)	2.94*

* $p < 0.01$

swollen joints, tender joints, VAS and total DAS-28 (all $p > 0.10$). Also mindfulness and the type D by mindfulness interaction did not show significant effects: omnibus test ($F [4, 93] = 0.38, p = 0.82, \eta^2 = 0.02$ and $F [4, 93] = 1.45, p = 0.22, \eta^2 = 0.06$, resp.) and univariate tests ($p > 0.10$), except for erythrocyte sedimentation ($F [1, 96] = 4.00, p = 0.048, \eta^2 = 0.04$). Post-hoc analyses revealed a nonsignificant tendency for mindfulness to be associated with lower erythrocyte sedimentation in type D, but not in non-type D, individuals ($r = -0.19, N = 32$ type D, $p > 0.10$ versus $r = 0.11, N = 78$ non-type D, $p > 0.10$).

Discussion

The main aim of the present study was to examine the association of the distressed (type D) personality with aspects of quality of life, including psychological well-being, life satisfaction, and disability, as well as the disease activity in RA patients. In multivariate analyses, in which various potentially confounding variables were controlled, type D patients reported lower positive mood, higher negative affect, more symptoms of anxiety and depression and lower general satisfaction with life compared to non-type D patients. No associations were found between type D personality and disability or disease activity scores. Also no

buffering effects by mindfulness were obtained. Although the interaction effect between type D and mindfulness on erythrocyte sedimentation was in the expected direction and significant, the simple effects within type D and non-type D groups were not. Because this may have been due to the small subgroup sample sizes as a result of missing sedimentation values, it may be fruitful for future studies to examine this interaction effect in a larger sample. All in all, these present results suggest that type D personality may be an important psychological characteristic associated with psychological well-being and life satisfaction, but not with reported disability or objective disease indicators, in RA patients.

The association between type D and lower psychological well-being and aspects of quality of life has been found earlier in several studies in cardiovascular patients [7, 18]. In these patients, a relation was also found between type D personality and enhanced levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines [20] and self-evaluated cardiac symptoms [15, 18]. The association between type D personality and disease activity was not found in the present sample of RA patients.

First, one should note that in contrast to cardiovascular patients, all RA patients use some form of anti-inflammatory medication. Nevertheless, the lack of associations with reported disability and objective disease indicators may be

Table 2 Type D personality in relation to psychological well-being, quality of life and disease activity: means (and standard errors) from a MANCOVA analysis

	Type D (N=31/43) ^a	Non-type D (N=74/98) ^a
Quality of life		
Life satisfaction	20.94 (1.00)*	27.12 (0.68)**
Disability score	1.13 (0.10)	1.06 (0.07)
Psychological well-being		
Positive affect	16.91 (1.22)*	21.38 (0.82)**
Negative affect	16.72 (1.43)**	12.26 (0.97)*
Anxiety and depression	5.56 (0.48)*	3.12 (0.33)**
Disease activity		
Swollen joints	6.09 (0.94)	7.08 (0.61)
Tender joints	5.53 (0.86)	6.61 (0.56)
VAS	55.96 (4.81)	50.27 (3.13)
Erythrocyte sedimentation	27.88 (4.06)	28.43 (2.64)
Total DAS-28	4.77 (0.25)	4.70 (0.16)

VAS visual analogue scale of self-perceived disease severity, DAS-28 disease activity score-28

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$

^aThe higher *N* concerns self-report data, the lower *N* concerns disease activity; analyses were controlled for age, gender, education level, time since diagnosis and treatment condition (methotrexate or TNF α antagonist)

due to the fact that these involve either ratings of ability to perform rather concrete and specific behaviours—in case of the disability index—or mainly ratings by rheumatologists in combination with physiological parameters, both of which are less or not at all influenced by the subjective interpretation by the patient as compared to the psychological variables used in this study. It is known that type D personality is especially associated with a gloomy view of life, as reflected by associations with all kinds of psychological symptoms and low ratings of subjective satisfaction with quality of life [13, 18].

Why mindfulness did not buffer these associations is difficult to explain. One possibility is the fact that patients with a type D personality scored significantly lower on mindfulness compared to non-type Ds. Perhaps their lower mindfulness scores prevented mindfulness to be able to buffer any effects on psychological well-being. Another possibility is that the instrument used to measure mindfulness in this study is of a too global nature as mindfulness has been conceptualised as a multidimensional construct [37]. Perhaps specific mindfulness skills, such as accepting one's thoughts and feelings without judgement or having a nonreactive stance towards these internal phenomena may be more directly associated with various aspects of psychological well-being [37] and with type D personality than a general mindfulness measure.

One may speculate if an intervention aimed at the enhancement of specific mindfulness skills may be useful to increase psychological well-being in type D patients, as such mindfulness interventions have been found to enhance psychological well-being, satisfaction with life and coping with pain in various patient populations [23–26, 28, 29]. Alternatively, it has been suggested that more patient-tailored interventions may be needed for type D patients to benefit from psychological interventions [38]. Dependent on the specific problems and needs of an individual patient, such an intervention may apply a combination of approaches aimed at enhancing coping skills related to either the negative affectivity or social inhibition component of type D, or both. Such approaches may include cognitive–behavioural therapy or mindfulness-based cognitive therapy for the enhancement of mood and interpersonal therapy and assertiveness training for feeling more comfortable in social situations, including the context of interaction with health care providers [38]. Because such specific interventions for type D patients do not exist yet, despite the fact that this personality type is associated with decreased psychological well-being and satisfaction with life, the clinician is advised to (a) routinely screen for type D personality using the simple and brief 14-item DS-14 questionnaire [15] and (b) offer these patients the possibility for a conversation with a psychologist, who may assess in more depth the risk of psychological problems in these patients, and possibly offer them specific psychological treatment.

This study has a number of limitations which must be considered when interpreting the results. First, the analyses

involved correlational data gathered at one time point, precluding any possible conclusions along causal lines. Second, missing values in the disease activity score, especially regarding the erythrocyte sedimentation, resulted in reduced power of analyses on this outcome. In addition, it was not possible to obtain erythrocyte scores at the same time point as the other data, introducing a small time gap between the assessment times, being 5.5 days on average, potentially decreasing the effect size.

A merit of the study is the high response rate. Ninety-one percent of patients asked to participate completed the questionnaires, resulting in adequate generalisability of the present results to the RA population from which the participants were drawn.

In conclusion, the present study showed associations of the distressed (type D) personality with subjective indices of aspects of quality of life, such as psychological well-being and life satisfaction in RA patients, but not with disability or objective indices of disease activity. Future research including prospective follow-up assessments is needed to be able to help to draw conclusions along causal lines. If the present results are confirmed and extended in future studies, interventions may be designed to meet the needs of patients with a type D personality, as outlined above.

Acknowledgements The authors would like to thank Dr. Eveline Bicknese, Dr. Frans Hoogwegt and Dr. Anton Westgeest of Máxima Medical Center Eindhoven for their cooperation in providing the context necessary for conducting the present study.

Disclosures None.

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