

## Original Article

# Early maladaptive schemas and personality factors in betraying and injured spouses

Vajiheh Shariati <sup>1</sup> , Elham Taheri <sup>2\*</sup> , Ghazaleh Garivani <sup>1</sup> 

<sup>1</sup> Department of Clinical Psychology, Neishabour Branch, Islamic Azad University, Neishabour, Iran.

<sup>2</sup> Department of Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.

\*Corresponding author and reprints: Elham Taheri, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.

Email: [Taheriem@mums.ac.ir](mailto:Taheriem@mums.ac.ir)

Received: 02 Jan 2022

Accepted: 03 Nov 2022

Published: 08 Nov 2022

## Abstract

**Background:** Marital satisfaction is one of the crucial concepts for the evaluation of happiness and stability in marriage. The goal of this study was Studying Early Maladaptive Schemas and Personality Factors in Betraying and Injured Spouses.

**Methods:** This research was an applied descriptive-correlational and causal-comparative research, aimed at studying the early maladaptive schemes and personality factors in the betraying spouses and those injured by betrayal. The statistical population of the study included all betraying and injured couples and also ordinary married people of Mashhad city in 2020. They participated online in the study due to the coronavirus outbreak. To collect data, the Young Early Maladaptive Schemas Questionnaire (Short Form) and Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI) were used and collected using Pearson correlation coefficient were analyzed in SPSS 22 software.

**Result:** There was a positive relationship between early maladaptive schemas with all personality factors among betraying partners and relationship between the maladaptive schemas with all personality factors except the self-destructive, schizotypal, and borderline disorder. Early maladaptive schemas and personality factors were able to predict marital infidelity in the injured group and betraying one; there was a difference between the three betraying, injured, and normal groups in terms of early maladaptive schemas and personality factors. Two betraying and injured groups had higher maladaptive schemas and personality factors compared to the normal group.

**Conclusion:** Marital infidelity can have severe emotional consequences for the injured couple.

**Keywords:** Adjustment Disorder; Family Conflict; Family; Personality.

Cite this article as: Shariati V, Taheri E, Garivani G. Early maladaptive schemas and personality factors in betraying and injured spouses. *Soc Determinants Health*. 2022;8(1):1-10. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22037/sdh.v8i1.37259>

## Introduction

The family foundation is established by marriage. In fact, marital satisfaction as the feeling of happiness, satisfaction, and pleasure that the couples experience (1). An effective marital relationship requires a balance

between dynamism and stability. Second, the marital relationship has a past, present, and future. Third, the marital relationship needs to be supported. Fourth, the marital relationship requires that every one of partners sometimes should be able to give up his/her individuality due to marital relation (2).

Marital infidelity is one of the issues that affects negatively the marital relationship. A more modern and comprehensive definition of marital infidelity has been proposed as any sexual or emotional relationship with a person other than the original partner due to the fulfillment of one's emotional needs through extramarital relations (3).

Infidelity and unfaithfulness are behavior disorders and diseases, because due to complications and disadvantages associated with it, it causes various injuries and problems for both injured and betraying partners. Unfaithfulness not only causes severe emotional trauma in the couple, but also involves the unfaithful spouse and his/her beloved individual, in such a way that they often suffer from severe depression or guilty feeling, or suicidal thoughts (4).

No sufficient studies have been accomplished in this field in Iran due to the high sensitivity and lack of accessibility for individuals, as well as the severe reaction of society and laws to the betrayers. Identifying and examining the root causes of this problem and planning to prevent, reduce and eliminate its underlying factors would guide the society to improve the health level and maintain social order and equilibrium (5).

Disregarding the variety of viewpoints, experts and researchers agree that infidelity not only causes discomfort and mental harassment to the spouse, but also may cause severe damage to the couple's relationship over a long time (6). Most researchers have neglected factors such as personality traits that affect couples' satisfaction with marital life over a long time (7).

Now, considering the significance of cognitive models of schemas and the family's core beliefs can be effective in creating marital problems. The present research aims to investigate and compare the early maladaptive schemas and

personality factors of betraying and injured people with ordinary people.

## **Methods**

This study was an applied descriptive-correlational and causal-comparative research. The statistical population included all the couples settled in Mashhad city in 2020. Among this population, three hundred people were selected: of those, one hundred participants were betraying ones, one hundred participants were injured who experienced marital infidelity of the (sexual) type, and one hundred ordinary people, who did not experience infidelity. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, commuting problems, and people's physical presence restrictions, the convenient (online) method was applied for data collection. Research questionnaires were uploaded on the Internet (virtual networks) for six months and were sent to the groups. The betraying couples, injured couples who experienced sexual infidelity, and ordinary couples who did not experience infidelity volunteered to fill out the questionnaire.

Data collection tools included two questionnaires: Young's Early Maladaptive Schemas Questionnaire (Short Form) and Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI).

A) Young's Early Maladaptive Schemas questionnaire (Short Form). (YSQ-SF-75): This questionnaire has 75 items that were developed by Young in 1998 based on Smith and his colleagues' findings. It has been proposed to evaluate 15 early maladaptive schemas. Smith et al., obtained the reliability for whole the test and the subscales by Cronbach's alpha respectively 0.96 and greater than 0.80. Further, the retest coefficient was obtained between 0.50 and 0.82 in the non-clinical population. Waller et al., reported Cronbach's alpha coefficient greater than 0.80 and optimal validity for all subscales. The standardization of this questionnaire in Iran has been accomplished by Ahi in 2005 in Tehran universities. In Iran, Cronbach's

alpha of this questionnaire was reported respectively 0.98 and 0.97 for the male and female populations (8).

The Persian version Aslankhani et al., of this questionnaire was standardized on a sample including 513 Iranian students, and the internal consistency in 15 subscales was reported 0.79 to 0.93 (9).

B) Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI): The original version of the Millon Questionnaire was first developed in 1977 and has been revised twice. The current version comprises one hundred seventy-five yes and no questions and includes twenty-four clinical scales and three moderating scales. Schoenber et al., reported the reliability of this questionnaire by test-retest method %82 to %90 and its alpha coefficient %66 to %90 (10).

Chegini et al., examined the psychometric properties of the test and the data analysis revealed that the reliability was obtained 0.64-0.89, applying Cronbach's alpha method. This questionnaire has been standardized twice in Iran (11). Mogeji, respectively standardized the second and the third versions of this questionnaire (12). Farhoudian et al., reported the very good diagnostic validity of this tool (13).

Questionnaires were prepared before the coronavirus outbreak. To facilitate the research procedure, a convenient sampling method was applied. The betraying couples and injured couples who experienced sexual infidelity and were referred to the counseling centers were interviewed and the population was selected, regarding the betrayal criteria. Then, the questionnaires were distributed among them. Khatam-al-Anbia Hospital was selected as the control group. Since Khatam-al-Anbia Hospital is the only specialized ophthalmology hospital in Mashhad and different stratum of society (those who work in economic, social, and cultural organs, etc.) refer to this hospital. To be more compatible and homogeneous, both betraying and betrayed groups who experienced marital infidelity

participated in this study. But by the coronavirus outbreak, traffic restrictions, and home quarantine, an online questionnaire was prepared and uploaded on the Internet (virtual networks). The couples were asked if they would be so kind as to complete the online questionnaire. Both two groups who experienced and those who did not experience betrayal were assured that their identities would not be revealed and that the results would be analyzed under the principles of confidentiality. Further, the schema questionnaire interpretation was submitted to the volunteers to encourage them. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. In descriptive findings, the mean and standard deviation indexes were used. In inferential findings, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used to test the first and second hypotheses. Moreover, the discriminant analysis (diagnostic function analysis) was applied to test the third and fourth hypotheses. In addition, the multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was used to test the fifth hypothesis. SPSS 22 software was also applied for data processing.

## Results

The demographic indexes of research variables have been presented in Table 1.

The findings of the demographic information of the present study indicate that, in terms of gender, 73 people were male and 227 people were female. in terms of marriage type, 216 were Traditional and 84 were friendship.

The information presented in this section includes the average and standard deviation of participants' scores of research variables.

The average and standard deviation of scores of early maladaptive schemas and their components (Disconnection and rejection, Impaired Autonomy and Performance, Impaired limits, Other-Directedness, and Over-vigilance and inhibition) have been presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Demographic indexes of research variables

Variable	Group	Frequency	Percentage
Job	Employee	149	43%
	Self-employment	51	17%
	Housewife	89	29.7%
	Unemployed	10	3.3%
	University student	21	7%
Sex	Female	227	75.6%
	Male	73	24.3%
Marriage type	Traditional	216	72%
	Friendship	84	28%
Education	High school	14	4.7%
	Diploma and post-diploma	76	25.3%
	Bachelor	126	42%
	Master's degree and higher	71	23.7%
	Ph.D	13	4.3%
Age	Group	Mean	(SD)
	Male	37.39	7.56
	Femele	35.96	7.34

According to the results presented in this table, the total average and standard deviation of early maladaptive schemas in the betraying group were respectively 226.80 and 43.69. In the injured group, they were obtained 202.72 and 59.53, respectively. Further, in the case of the ordinary group, they were respectively obtained 165.35 and 50.76.

Descriptive indexes of early maladaptive schemas components are also reported in group membership order in the following table: As it is observed in Table 3, the absolute value of variables' skewness and kurtosis respectively is not greater than 3 and 10 and this indicates the normalness of variables.

Table 2. Descriptive indexes of research variables

Variable	Group	Average	Standard deviation
Disconnection and rejection	Betraying	78.8	22.85
	Injured	66.16	24.72
	Ordinary	46.41	17.14
Impaired Autonomy and Performance	Betraying	44.07	15.87
	Injured	41.60	17.31
	Ordinary	40.69	15.66
Impaired limits	Betraying	33.91	10.47
	Injured	29.24	11.50
	Ordinary	25.32	9.41
Other-Directedness	Betraying	38.86	9.43
	Injured	34.42	10.65
	Ordinary	29.99	8.63
Over-vigilance and inhibition	Betraying	31.88	7.35
	Injured	31.30	9.89
	Ordinary	27.22	10.30
The total score of early maladaptive schemas	Betraying	226.80	43.69
	Injured	202.72	59.53
	Ordinary	165.35	50.76

Table 3. Skewness and Kurtosis of research variables

Variable	Skewness	Kurtosis
Disconnection and rejection	0.44	-0.77
Impaired Autonomy and Performance	0.96	0.18
Impaired limits	0.24	-0.23
Other-directedness	0.22	0.09
Over-vigilance and inhibition	-0.14	-0.47
Schizoid	0.06	-0.23
Avoidant	0.16	-0.80
Dysthymia	0.09	-1.10
Dependent	0.23	-0.50
Histrionic	0.36	-0.93
Narcissistic	0.15	-0.42
Antisocial	0.14	-0.90
Sadist	0.23	-0.91
Obsessive	0.40	-0.67
Negativistic	0.85	0.36
Masochist	0.17	-0.38
Schizophrenia	0.15	-0.87
Borderline	0.26	-0.88
Paranoid	0.45	-0.59

The results of Pearson correlation coefficients Table 4 reveal that the relationship between the total score of early maladaptive schemas with all personality

dimensions is positive and meaningful at the level of 0.01. The positive correlation coefficient between the early maladaptive schemas and the personality dimensions means that the higher the scores of the early maladaptive schemas among the participants, the higher their scores would be in the personality dimensions and vice versa. Considering these results, the first research hypothesis is confirmed and there is a meaningful relationship between the betraying spouses' early maladaptive schemas and their personality factors.

The results of Pearson correlation coefficients Table 5, revealed that the relationship between the total score of early maladaptive schemas with all personality dimensions except the masochism, Schizophrenia, and borderline personality disorders was positive and statistically significant at the level of 0.01. The positive correlation coefficient between the early maladaptive schemas and the personality dimensions means that the higher the scores of the early maladaptive schemas among the participants, the higher their scores

Table 4. Coefficients of correlation between betraying spouses' early maladaptive schemas and their personality factors

Variable	Disconnection and rejection	Impaired Autonomy and Performance	Impaired limits	Other-Directedness	Over-vigilance and inhibition	The total score of schemas
Schizoid	0.28**	-0.01	0.09	0.36**	0.48**	0.32**
Avoidant	0.22*	0.17	0.25*	0.40**	0.50**	0.41**
Dysthymia	0.48**	0.51**	0.12	0.49**	0.49**	0.65**
Dependent	0.23*	0.07	-0.03	0.31**	0.36**	0.27**
Histrionic	0.21*	0.31**	0.29**	0.47**	0.23*	0.43**
Narcissistic	0.37**	0.22*	0.44**	0.55**	0.59**	0.60**
Antisocial	0.18	0.23*	0.54**	0.58**	0.51**	0.52**
Sadist	0.51**	0.24*	0.35**	0.47**	0.52**	0.63**
Obsessive	0.49**	0.53**	0.27**	0.55**	0.59**	0.73**
Negativistic	0.25**	0.45**	0.26**	0.53**	0.52**	0.57**
Masochist	0.13	0.42**	-0.03	0.16	-0.09	0.23*
Schizophrenia	0.26**	0.35**	-0.14	0.15	0.02	0.26**
Borderline	-0.05	0.24*	-0.03	0.05	-0.21	0.02
Paranoid	0.10	0.22*	-0.23	-0.11	-0.23*	0.01

\*= $p < 0.05$ , \*\*= $p < 0.01$

Table 5. Coefficients of correlation between injured spouses' early maladaptive schemas and their personality factors

Variable	Disconnection and rejection	Impaired Autonomy and Performance	Impaired limits	Other-Directedness	Over-vigilance and inhibition	The total score of schemas
Schizoid	0.57**	0.34**	0.19	0.36**	0.28**	0.48**
Avoidant	0.61**	0.46**	0.33**	0.28**	0.21*	0.54**
Dysthymia	0.68**	0.53**	0.46**	0.51**	0.41**	0.70**
Dependent	0.65**	0.54**	0.40**	0.57**	0.41**	0.68**
Histrionic	0.64**	0.58**	0.51**	0.40**	0.42*	0.67**
Narcissistic	0.62**	0.63**	0.51**	0.48**	0.46**	0.70**
Antisocial	0.65**	0.52**	0.44**	0.47**	0.43**	0.66**
Sadist	0.66**	0.63**	0.48**	0.52**	0.46**	0.72**
Obsessive	0.75**	0.73**	0.52**	0.62**	0.56**	0.83**
Negativistic	0.52**	0.63**	0.47**	0.38**	0.42**	0.63**
Masochist	0.12	0.10	-0.11	-0.10	-0.11	0.02
Schizophrenia	0.04	0.07	-0.09	-0.04	-0.06	0.003
Borderline	0.02	0.03	-0.12	-0.14	-0.12	-0.04
Paranoid	-0.08	0.02	-0.20*	-0.17	-0.26*	-0.14

\*= $p < 0.05$ , \*\*= $p < 0.01$

would be in the personality dimensions and vice versa. Considering these results, the second research hypothesis was confirmed and there was a meaningful relationship between the injured spouses' early maladaptive schemas and their personality factors.

There was a positive statistically significant relationship between early maladaptive schemas with all personality factors among betraying partners and statistically significant relationship between the maladaptive schemas with all personality factors except the self-destructive, schizotypal, and borderline disorder. Early maladaptive schemas and personality factors were able to predict marital infidelity in the injured group and betraying one; there was a meaningful difference between the three betraying, injured, and normal groups in terms of early maladaptive schemas and personality factors. two betraying and injured groups had higher maladaptive schemas and personality factors compared to the normal group.

Result of multivariate analysis between predictive variables in table 6 showed that

different letters compared to each other had a significant difference. In which three groups (Injured, Betraying and Ordinary) were examined in terms of effectiveness in the variables under survey.

### Discussion

The present study aimed at investigating the early maladaptive schemas and personality factors of betrayed spouses.

The results of this study revealed that the relationship between the total score of early maladaptive schemas with all positive personality dimensions was significant. This finding corresponds to the results of studies done by Rasouli et al., (14); Khayat et al., (15); Gholizadeh (16); Borhanizadeh & Abdi (17); Hadi & Eskandari (18); Mahambrey (19); Bilge & Balaban (20), April & Schrodt (21); Koolae et al., (22) and Porjorat (23). In all these factors cause the infidel individuals to tend to betray. On the other hand, people with early maladaptive schemas are more likely to

Table 6. Multivariate analysis between predictive variables

Predictive Variable	Injured spouses <sup>a**</sup> mean±SD	Betraying spouses <sup>b**</sup> mean±SD	Ordinary <sup>c**</sup> mean±SD	F. P value*
Disconnection and rejection	13.8±3.2 a	14.6±3.8 b	11.9±2.4 ab	0.001
Impaired Autonomy and Performance	16.7±5.1 a	17.2±4.7 b	11.8±3.4 ab	0.02
Impaired Limits	9.8±2.7 a	10.2±2.0 bc	8.4±1.7 c	0.009
Other directedness	13.1±3.7 a	13.7±3.8 bc	11.2±2.9 c	0.002
Over vigilance and inhibition	14.1±3.9 a	16.23±4.7 a	11.53±3.1 b	0.004
Schizoid	13.4±3.6 a	13.8±3.9 b	8.9±1.8 c	0.001
Avoidant	10.9±2.6 ac	14.1±3.8 b	5.9±1.2 c	0.001
Dysthymia	10.2±3.1 a	11.3±3.3 b	7.11±1.8 ab	0.001
Dependent	11.23±3.1 a	12.54±3.1 b	7.1±1.4 ab	0.001
Histrionic	8.1±1.8 a	10.52±2.6 ab	5.9±1.1 b	0.001
Narcissistic	9.5±2.7 a	11.3±2.8 ab	8.3±1.6 b	0.001
Antisocial	10.4±2.2 a	11.7±2.9 bc	8.9±1.7 c	0.001
Sadist	9.9±2.6 a	10.8±2.8 bc	7.4±1.5 c	0.001
Obsessive	13.7±3.6 a	15.2±4.9 bc	12.1±2.8 c	0.001
Negativistic	13.2±3.4 a	14.3±4.1 b	10.9±2.7 ab	0.001
Masochist	9.8±2.1 a	10.11±2.2 b	6.2±1.1 ab	0.001
Schizophrenia	13.9±4.1 a	14.5±3.0 b	9.1±1.9 ab	0.001
Borderline	10.3±2.1 a	11.2±2.2 b	7.1±1.4 ab	0.001
Paranoid	11.8±2.4 a	12.4±2.7 b	7.2±1.2 ab	0.001

\* Multivariate test: Wilks Lambda

\*\* Post hoc analysis: Groups with different letters of the name have significant differences

tend to negative personality traits such as schizoid, avoidant, dependent, and others. Early maladaptive schemas, directly and indirectly, affect mental health and lead to the development of personality traits in these individuals (18). In addition to marital infidelity disclosure, families involved in marital crisis, impaired performance in parenting role tasks, job problems, beatings, and suicide that increase negative feelings such as bad personality traits and early maladaptive schemas (14). Despite

social, cultural, and religious restrictions on extramarital relations, evidence suggests that such relationships are increasing in large cities not only before marriage but also among the married people in an extramarital relationship form and this has increased the probability of divorce (7).

Further, the relationship between the early maladaptive schemas components and the personality factors was significant. Studies related to the present study are described

below, a person with an abandonment/Instability schema believes that the most important persons in his/her life may die at any time, or they may abandon him/her and be interested in someone else. A person with a mistrust/abuse schema believes that others hurt, abuse, humiliate, lie, and cheat them and that this may provide the condition for betrayal (22). Indeed, it can be acknowledged that the existence of early maladaptive schemas in the individual's personality after childhood along with the development of defensive behaviors and maladaptive methods, provides a condition for the development of negative personality traits especially in betraying individuals. Due to the simultaneous problems with which these individuals encounter in the schemas and also since these schemas lead to an increase in negative personality traits, the relationships between the schemas and the negative personality traits are predictable (20). These schemas, along with intense emotions between feelings of anger with spouse and the inner feelings of shame, depression, helplessness, and rejection, lead to the development of personality traits such as avoidance, depression, and other negative traits (24).

On the other hand, many early maladaptive schemas are very similar to personality traits, which has led to a meaningful relationship between these components. For example, disconnection and rejection schema is essentially very similar to the personality traits of avoidance, schizoid, and depression schemas. Further, the component of impaired limits is also related to dependence personality traits. This inherent relationship can be created due to several reasons in the injured persons. Moreover, these relationships may be revealed after the marital infidelity disclosure and these schemas and personality traits might be a consequence of this event; Or these relationships already exist and the infidelity disclosure has intensified the schemas and personality traits (25). It can be said that early maladaptive schemas and personality traits,

directly and indirectly, accelerate the spouses' trauma by close connection with each other (26).

### **Conclusion**

In explaining the obtained results, it can be stated that marital infidelity can have severe emotional consequences for the injured couple. Clinical observations and scientific researches show that marital infidelity disclosure has a devastating and shocking effect on the injured person and causes the development of negative beliefs about the spouse and life. These beliefs form the core of these people's schemas. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to this issue and provide appropriate solutions to increase marital satisfaction, reduce infidelity, and make effort to improve conscious spouse selection and help them to be happier in life.

### **Author's contribution**

Vajiheh Shariati and Elham Taheri developed the study concept and design. Ghazaleh Garivani acquired the data. Elham Taheri and Ghazaleh Garivani analyzed and interpreted the data, and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors contributed to the intellectual content, manuscript editing and read and approved the final manuscript.

### **Informed consent**

Questionnaires were filled with the participants' satisfaction and written consent was obtained from the participants in this study.

### **Funding/financial support**

There is no funding.

### **Conflict of interest**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

### **References**

1. Tavakol Z, Nikbakht Nasrabadi A, Behboodi Moghadam Z, Salehiniya H, Rezaei E. A Review of the Factors Associated with Marital Satisfaction. *Galen Medical Journal*. 2017;6(3):197-207. <https://doi.org/10.31661/gmj.v6i3.641>



2. Salimi H, Hajjalizade K, Ameri Siahoui M, Behdost P. 'Investigating the role of Corona stress mediators in relationship between internet addiction and marital and family conflict and violence', *Counseling Culture and Psychotherapy*. 2021;12(45):95-116. doi: 10.22054/qccpc.2020.53954.2480
3. Moreno N, Kahumoku-Fessler EP. Understanding infidelity: How perceptions of infidelity behaviors vary by sex and one's own infidelity experiences. *American Journal of Family Therapy*. 2018;46(2):107-121. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01926187.2018.1441760>
4. Beltrán-Morillas AM, Alonso-Ferres M, Garrido-Macías M, Villanueva-Moya L, Sánchez-Hernández MD, Expósito F. The Relationship Between the Motivation to Commit Infidelity and Negative Affect and Self-Esteem: How Cheating in Romance Might Signal Positive Well-Being in Adolescents. *Psychological Reports*;2020. doi:[10.1177/0033294120973947](https://doi.org/10.1177/0033294120973947).
5. Samadi Kashan S, Pourghnad M, zamani M S. Marital Infidelity: Exploring Views, Factors and Consequences. *Rooyesh*. 2019;8(4):165-176. URL: <http://frooyesh.ir/article-1-1475-en.html>
6. Kianipour O, Mohsenzadeh F, Zahrakar K. Comparison of schema therapy and narrative therapy when combined each of them with marital enrichment program on marital infidelity tendency and marital satisfaction. *Family Counseling and Psychotherapy*. 2018;7(2):27-54. [https://fcp.uok.ac.ir/article\\_51182.html?lang=en](https://fcp.uok.ac.ir/article_51182.html?lang=en)
7. Karimi S, Yusefi R, Soleymani M. The role of personality traits in Prediction components marital infidelity. *Clinical Psychology and Personality*. 2020;15(2):97-109. doi: 10.22070/cpap.2020.2820
8. Waller G, Meyer C, Ohanian V. Psychometric properties of the long and short versions of the Young Schema Questionnaire: Core beliefs among bulimic and comparison women. *Cognitive Therapy and Research*. 2001;25(2):137-147. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1026487018110>
9. Aslankhani M, Abdoli B, Zamani Sani S, Fathi Rezaie Z. Emotional intelligence in athletes with disabilities. 2009;6(21):15-24. [http://jip.azad.ac.ir/article\\_512331.html?lang=en](http://jip.azad.ac.ir/article_512331.html?lang=en)
10. Schoenber MR, Dorr D, Morgan CD. The ability of the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory Third Edition to detect malingering. *Psychological Assessment*. 2003;15(2):198-204. <https://doi.org/10.1037/1040-3590.15.2.198>
11. Chegini M, Delavar A, Garrayi B. Psychometric Characteristics of Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-III. *Journal of Modern Psychological Researches*. 2013;29(8):135-162. [https://psychologyj.tabrizu.ac.ir/article\\_4278.html?lang=en](https://psychologyj.tabrizu.ac.ir/article_4278.html?lang=en)
12. Mogehi K. The scales represent the existence of that disorder in the individual. *Study of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)*;1994.
13. Farhoudian A, Sharifi V, Amini H, Basirnia A, Mesgarpour B, Mansouri N, Amin-Esmaeeli M, Salesian N, Mohammadi MR, Yousefi-Nooraie R, Rahimi-Movaghar A. Prevalence of psychiatric disorders in Iran: A systematic review. *Iran J Psychiatry*. 2020;2(4):137-150. <https://ijps.tums.ac.ir/index.php/ijps/article/view/454>
14. Rasouli R, Pourshahriari M, Mortazavi M. Comparison of personality disorders in couples with normal and marital violence in Yazd, Tehran: International Conference on the Culture of Mental Pathology and Education;2019.
15. Khayat A, Attari Y, Karaei A. Predicting the tendency to betrayal based on personality traits and attachment styles in married people. *Social Psychology Research*. 2018;31(8):87-102.
16. Gholizadeh P. The relationship between personality traits and attitudes toward marital infidelity in women. Tehran: Sixth Conference on Psychology and Educational Sciences;2017.
17. Borhanizadeh S, Abdi R. The role of the dimensions of the dark triangle of personality in predicting the intimacy and attitude towards infidelity of couples seeking divorce. *Thought and Behavior in Clinical Psychology*. 2017;11(12):17-26. <https://www.sid.ir/en/journal/ViewPaper.aspx?id=553289>
18. Hadi S, Eskandari HN. Structural models predict marital commitment based on attachment styles and mediator variables self-control and early maladaptive schemas (in people with emotional extramarital relations). *Counseling Culture and Psychotherapy*. 2016;28(7):33-60. doi: 10.22054/qccpc.2017.7090
19. Mahambrey M. Self-reported Big Five personality traits of individuals who have experienced partner infidelity. *Personal Relationships*. 2020;27(2):274-302. <https://doi.org/10.1111/per.12315>
20. Bilge Y, Balaban G. The Relationships between Personality Disorders and Early Maladaptive Schemas and the Moderating Role of Gender. *Alpha Psychiatry*. 2021;22(1):12-18. DOI: 10.5455/apd.114935
21. April ME, Schrodt P. Person-Centered Messages, Attributions of Responsibility, and the Willingness to Forgive Parental Infidelity. *Communication Studies*. 2019;70(1):79-98. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10510974.2018.1469525>
22. Koolae A, Motlagh T, Esmaili A, taghvaei D, Rahmatizadeh M. The comparison of early

- maladaptive schema and intimacy in married infidelity and non-infidelity men. *IJPN*. 2014;2(3):12-23. URL: <http://ijpn.ir/article-1-395-en.html>.
23. Porjorat M. A comparative study of early maladaptive schemas in women with marital infidelity experience and those who didn't have such an experience. *Acta Med Int* 2016;3(1):89-93. <https://www.actamedicainternational.com/text.asp?2016/3/1/89/209729>
24. Bakhtiari E, Hosseini S, Arefi M, Afsharinia K. Causal Model of Extramarital Affairs Based on Attachment Styles and Early Maladaptive Schemas: Mediating Role of Marital Intimacy and Love Styles. *Iran J Health Educ Health Promot*. 2019;7(2):245-258. URL: <http://journal.ihepsa.ir/article-1-1152-en.html>
25. Mark KP, Janssen E, Milhausen RR. Infidelity in heterosexual couples: demographic, interpersonal, and personality-related predictors of extradyadic sex. *Arch Sex Behav*. 2011;40(5):971-82. doi: 10.1007/s10508-011-9771-z.
26. Arbanas G. Anxiety and Somatoform Disorders. In: Lew-Starowicz M, Giraldi A, Krüger T. (eds) *Psychiatry and Sexual Medicine*. Springer, Cham;2021. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-52298-8\\_18](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-52298-8_18)