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## **Affective Temperaments and Somatization Among Unipolar Depression Patients and Healthy Controls**

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### Introduction

Literature describes important comorbidity rates between somatization and mood disorders. Furthermore, there are data suggesting an association between affective temperament and somatization traits in healthy subjects.

### Objective

In the present observational study, we investigated affective temperaments and somatization aspects in clinical and healthy samples.

### Aim

The study focused on differences between unipolar depressive inpatients (DEP) and controls (C).

### Method.

We administered to 20 DEP and 20 C following questionnaires: Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI), 17-item Self Rating Depression Scale (SDS), Hypomania check list 32(HCL-32), Self Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS), DCPR diagnostic criteria for psychosomatic research, Brief TEMPS-A, Modified Somatic Perception Questionnaire (MSPQ), Somatosensory Amplification Scale- SSAS. DEP and C were matched for age, sex and marital status.

### Result

About temperaments, ANOVA showed that DEP were more cyclothymic ( $p < 0,0001$ ), depressive ( $p < 0,0002$ ) and irritable ( $p < 0,0425$ ) (scores to Brief TEMPS-A) than C. In addition, in DEP, MSPQ scores (somatic perception scale) were higher than C ( $p < 0,0001$ ). Similar results were about SASS scores (somatosensory amplification scale). DEP present more frequently than C Type A Behavior Pattern (DCPR diagnosis) (CHI-SQUARE  $p < 0,0601$ ).

### Conclusion.

Our data suggest that DEP present an important affective temperamental dysregulation. Relative to somatization aspects, DEP show a greater vulnerability than C.