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**INVESTIGATE THE MODEL BETWEEN PERSONALITY TYPE A / B, SATISFY
BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS, AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN HIV-
POSITIVE PATIENTS**

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the relationship between personality types A/B; satisfy basic psychological needs, and social adjustment in HIV-positive patients. The sample included 300 HIV-positive patients attending VCT counseling centers for disease treatment in Fars with the sampling method. Participants personality questionnaire type A/B and psychological need satisfaction questionnaires and surveys completed compatibility ..for the data analysis so ware SPSS was used. The path diagram of hypothetical model tested by sequential simultaneous regression analyses, according to recommended steps of Baron and Kenny. The result showed that, Personality type A/B is predictive of social adjustment .The personality Type A/B is predicted satisfy psychological needs. Satisfy psychological needs as a predictor of social adjustment. The research findings support the mediating role of psychological needs satisfaction in the relationship between personality type A/B and social adjustment. These findings support the hypothesis of research on the relationship between personality type A/B, satisfy the requirements of psychological and social adjustment.

Keywords: Personality Type A/B, Psychological Need Satisfaction, Social Adjustment
INTRODUCTION

When the medical community to eradicate smallpox and control of many infectious diseases were celebrating and while most of infectious disease medicine itself was defeated, suddenly the world's deadliest diseases known and most controversial disaster facing century. This dangerous disease called AIDS. Although some

progress has already been established in the treatment of disease, but the virus is still a public health problem throughout the world. According to statistics provided by mid-2004, 63 million people worldwide are infected with the human immunodeficiency virus and about 23 million in 1983 and 2001 as a result of having lost their lives to AIDS. In 2002, 30 of the patients with this disease every minute added. AIDS is caused by a virus that attacks the immune system and the body's defense system against pathogenic microorganisms is weak. Different ways can spread AIDS Society Which can be contaminated blood transfusion, contaminated needles, infant AIDS from an infected mother during labor, sexual contact (through the anus, vagina, mouth), vaginal fluids, blood, menstrual periods, and eventually infected sera large and small wounds mentioned. It is worth noting that this disease through loss, kissing, bathing, use of personal items (cups, plates, spoons, forks, etc.), insect bites, shared clothing is not transferable. Today, unfortunately, because of character issues from AIDS patients express their disease ignore And even many of them are not covered under the medical treatment and physical condition and his health is deteriorating When to see a doctor so that the virus has destroyed his limbs and severe disruptions to his work And the fact that no

drug can treat and give new life to them. In this early a person with HIV hides itself with the release of the virus into the different ways that more people with health challenges to society. Because of the particular situation of AIDS patients and the role of factors which provide fertile ground for the development of such diseases are Today is the most important research shows that psychological factors such as personality types And psychological needs may underlie many mental illnesses are physical (**Sharifi, 2012**). It seems that AIDS is a fatal disease risk associated with personality types, affects other problems such as: Lack of proper social adjustment and satisfy psychological needs (**Sarafino, 1940; translated Ahmadi Abhari et al., 2009**).

Literature

Lux, choral and Kaspin and Karl (2000) examine the character traits and have shown that HIV-positive people Low scores on the scale conscience with high-risk behavior related to alcohol consumption while high scores are correlated with health promotion. **Heil, Fejfer and Miller (2000)** found that individuals who score low on conscientiousness scale are likely to have little incentive to control behavioral outcomes and thereby to high-risk behaviors that may increase the risk of HIV infection, are susceptible. **Ellis (2004)** found that

borderline personality disorder was significantly higher in patients with AIDS has been. Also, the condition of Hypochondriasis, Depression, mania, hysteria and mental weakness is significantly different than the control group. **Shakeri (2001)** HIV-positive patients admitted to the psychiatric counseling centers have examined. Results showed that 18/93% of the sample met the diagnostic criteria for psychiatric disorders were the most common disorders of mood and anxiety disorders, social and prevalence of somatoform. **Nakhjavani (2004)** results indicate that a wide variety of psychiatric disorders and biological light may occur in patients with AIDS, the most common of these disorders, cognitive disorders, social anxiety and social incompatible with t Srdgy and suicide is.

METHODOLOGY

The study was a cross - correlation. The purpose of this study was to describe relationships between variables.

The population

The population of this study, all HIV-positive patients attending VCT counseling centers behavioral disorders constitute the province. (In the cities Shiraz and Fasa).

Sample and sampling

In this research was used for the selection of available methods that currently benefit from health services and able to cooperate

and respond to the questions in the questionnaire as well.

Measuring Tools and validity of their research

1. Personality questionnaire A / B:
2. The psychological need satisfaction scale:
3. Adjustment Questionnaire:

Data analysis spss software was used. Using simultaneous and sequential regression method using the theoretical model proposed by Baron and Kenny were analyzed.

RESULTS

The type of personality in predicting social adjustment were examined. The results of this analysis (**Table 5**) is given

As the **Table 6** shows the results of 23/0 percent of the variance in social adjustment by personality Type A / B is explained to assess the contribution of each of them is to what extent the results of the regression coefficients shown in the following **Table 6**. The regression coefficients can be seen from the comparison between personality types, type A personality with Beta – 0/18 negative and B-type personality Beta 0/92 with positive social adjustment to predict.

The second stage regression personality Type A / B to satisfy psychological needs. To answer the research question of multiple regression (Simultaneous) was used, the result is as follows (**Table 7**).

As the **Table 8** shows the results of 0/24 percent of the variance satisfy psychological needs by personality Type A / B is explained to assess the contribution of each

of them is to what extent the results of the regression coefficients shown in the following **Table 8**.

Table 1: Total sample according to the gender

Count	Sex
260	The man
40	The woman
300	Total

Table 2: Features vary by gender

The relative percentage	Abundance	Sex
%13/3	40	Female
%86/7	260	Male
%100	300	Sum

Table 3: Summary of the findings of the descriptive variables

Total		Male		Female		
Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation	Average	
3/43	13/08	3/52	13/35	2/14	11/37	Autonomy
3/70	13/11	3/77	13/49	1/78	10/60	Competence
3/74	12/60	3/77	12/88	2/93	10/72	Relationship
16/68	55/23	16/27	53/33	13/97	67/55	Social adjustment
7/24	5/33	7/15	5/15	7/77	6/47	Type A personality
4/93	6/17	4/89	6/25	5/17	5/71	Personality type B

Table 4: Mean and standard deviation of social adjustment and satisfy psychological needs of both personality Type A / B

Type B		Type A		Statistical Indicators Variables
Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation	Average	
13/60	51/53	19/49	61/90	Social adjustment
3/54	13/36	3/17	12/57	Autonomy
3/68	13/05	3/74	13/20	Competence
3/11	13/39	4/33	11/15	Relationship

-1stage regression of a personality type A / B on the social adjustment;

Table 5: Summarizes the regression, analysis of variance and regression statistical characteristics of personality type A / B on the social adjustment

P	R ²	R	F	Mean square	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Role model
0/000	0/233	0/483	45	9693/24	2	19386/49	Regression
				214/97	297	63847/17	The remaining

Table 6: Characterized by regression, personality type A / B on the social adjustment

Social adjustment				Variable was
p	t	β	b	
0/000	8/87	-0/18	2/73	Type A personality
0/000	6/91	0/92	3/12	Personality type B

Table 8: Regression characteristics, personality type A / B to satisfy psychological needs

Competence				Autonomy				Variable was
p	t	β	b	p	t	β	b	
0/000	-7/08	-0/98	-0/506	0/000	-4/87	-0/71	-0/339	Type A personality
0/000	7/56	0/05	0/793	0/000	4/29	0/63	0/439	Personality type B

Continue Table 8: regression characteristics, personality type A / B to satisfy psychological needs

Relationship				Variable was
p	T	β	b	
0/000	-8/69	-0/16	-0/605	Type A personality
0/000	6/86	0/92	0/701	Personality type B

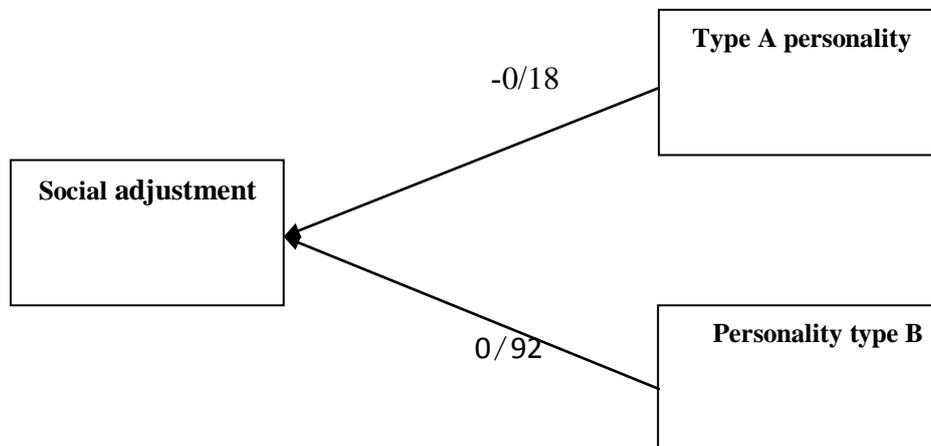


Figure 1: Diagrams the path of personality type A / B to social adjustment

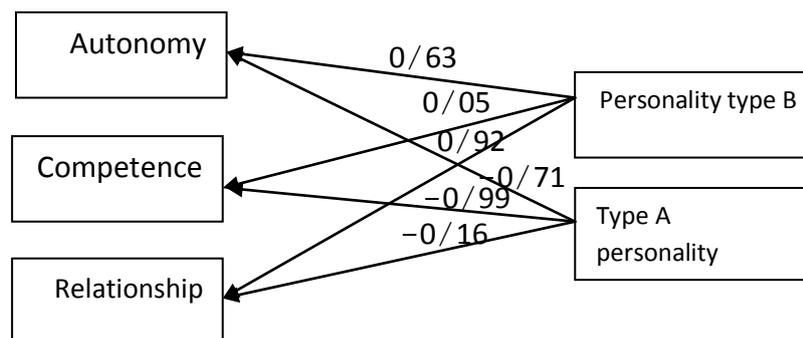


Figure 2: The path coefficient (b) the respective shows

CONCLUSION

As the first research hypothesis that "personality type A / B is a predictor of social adjustment in HIV-positive patients".

The results of this study and the results are grateful to the following hypothesis HaghShenas, (2006), Moradi et al (2011), Sarafino (1940), Friedman and Rozenman (1974) and Barskay (2004) is consistent.

Friedman and Rozenman (1974) have conducted a study which stated that people with type A and type B individuals compare themselves to others altogether, and shouting to the others in the workplace the slow work of others soon become nervous.

Honorable mention, the result of this hypothesis is that people type a people hurried, worried about time, control-oriented, concerned about social status, highly competitive, business-friendly,

ambitious, aggressive problem at rest. And sometimes the rest of type B people are lovely, as always in a hurry. People versatile, fast and delay are concerned. Because of the characteristics of type A is always the people who are "addicted stress", they are named. (Moradi et al., 2011), this feature makes it always in terms of type A social adjustment scores are lower. However, according to research and Rozenman Friedman (1974) quotes Barskay (2006) type A people often want to find jobs and controversial situations, this comes in the form of habit, The feeling of insecurity and uncertainty in the boost. Its pressure on the causes of aggressive behavior and rash has with others. In contrast, individuals with type B, less stress on your driver and do not unnecessarily. The truth is that they are not as ambitious as type and individuals. Although it is not mandatory. They may want to position or gained a lot of money, but they are cool about what is happening. They are good managers, The truth is that they are not as ambitious as type A individuals. Although it is not mandatory. They may want to position or gained a lot of money, but they are cool about what is happening. They are good managers, as well as communicate with others, others will participate in the

work and are good listeners. In terms of education are more successful. They stress that they are well adjusted and self-imposed pressure to do the unnecessary. They can focus on work done (Moradi et al., 2011). In line with the results obtained from this study, Barskay (2006). A prospective study has shown that In people with type B personality compared to those with type A personality dramatically higher social and environmental compatibility of the show.

The second hypothesis of the study is that "personality type A / B predictor satisfy psychological needs of patients are HIV positive."

The results of this study in the second hypothesis The results of Sarafynv (1940), Mazlow (1967), Irvine, Garner, Olmstead, Logan (1998), Litri (2000), Reyan&Deci (2000), Chan and Joseph (2000), Creed and Evans (2002) and Hayes and Joseph (2003), quoting Farshchi (2010), and AspanlerPalreka (2004), Esvykret, Bytner, chitos and Cox – Fatzalyd Are aligned. They have done the research that has been stated that there is a significant relationship between personality and psychological needs satisfaction. Sheldon & Ryan & Reis (2009) have concluded that daily

variations in experiences of autonomy and competence tested. They found that individual differences in the degree of autonomy and perceived competence is correlated with psychological well-being. Honorable mention that the results of the theory of rational type B people with higher emotional stability, less anxiety, flexible, Consistent with the spirit of accountability of higher psychological and mental health and greater satisfaction. In addition to those type B personality traits that are more extroverted, for example, others are more flexible and can adapt to the environment and psychological needs such as the need for communication and competence and autonomy are met. These people feel they deserve, warm relationships with others, and yet feeling of autonomy so they have more than satisfy psychological needs. According to theorists claim viewpoint characters, character bio's more, the personality factors potentially associated with psychological needs. According to **Maslow (1967)**, people who are more satisfied with the physical and emotional needs are greater (**Sholter and Schultz, 1998; translated Seyyed Mohammadi., 2003**). Also, according to Self - determination theory, the **Desi and Ryan (1985)** is provided, either for

humans or for Extrinsic Motivation Intrinsic motivation raised. Intrinsic motivation to do something practical for the sake of pleasure or interest in internal and external motivation to perform an action that is defined for the external consequences. According to this view, intrinsic motivation in seeking to satisfy three requirements include the basic psychological Autonomy, Competence and Relatedness is. (**Ryan and Desi, 2000**)

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