Information Sciences Letters
An International Journal

http://dx.doi.org/10.18576/isl/130206

The Role of Personality Traits in Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders Among Burn Patients in Saudi Arabian Hospitals in Jeddah

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Received: 29 Nov. 2023, Revised: 02 Dec. 2023, Accepted: 20 Jan. 2024
Published online: 1 Mar. 2024

Abstract: In this study, we investigate the personality traits of burn patients and their impact on post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among patients in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. A sample of 32 burn patients was randomly selected to participate in the study. Multiple measurement scales, including the Eysenck scale and a PTSD scale, were used. The study employed a descriptive-correlational approach.

The main results revealed a significant prevalence of the neurotic personality trait among the participants, followed by the aggressive personality trait. The prevalence of PTSD was moderate. There was a direct relationship between psychotic and pseudo-psychotic personality traits and PTSD, while an inverse relationship was found with extraversion, aggressiveness, and neuroticism. Females exhibited higher levels of extraversion, whereas males showed higher levels of the lying trait. Age positively influenced extraversion, but social status had no general effect on the relationship between burn area and personality traits or PTSD. First-degree burns ranked highest in terms of the PTSD dimension, except after the recovery of traumatic experiences.

Based on the findings, the study recommends developing targeted interventions to address the specific personality traits associated with PTSD among burn patients. These interventions should focus on coping strategies, emotional regulation, and reducing aggression. Additionally, healthcare providers should adopt a trauma-informed care approach when treating burn patients with PTSD. Creating a safe and supportive environment, respecting patient autonomy, and providing individualized care based on patients' unique needs and personality traits are essential. Training healthcare professionals in trauma-informed care principles is crucial for improving patient outcomes.

Keywords: Personality Traits, Burn Patients, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Trauma-Informed Care, Descriptive-Correlational Approach.

1 Introduction

Burn injuries are a significant public health concern that can lead to long-lasting physical and psychological consequences for patients (World Health Organization, 2018) [1]. Among these psychological consequences, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a common and debilitating condition that affects a considerable number of burn patients (Wisely & Tarrier, 2001) [2]. PTSD is characterized by symptoms such as intrusive thoughts, avoidance, negative alterations in cognition and mood, and heightened arousal and reactivity following a traumatic event (American Psychiatric Association, 2013) [3]. Given the prevalence and impact of PTSD among burn patients, it is essential to explore factors that may influence its development and severity.

One such factor is personality traits, which have been found to be associated with PTSD in various populations (Brewin, et al., 2000) [4]. A growing body of research suggests that certain personality traits, such as neuroticism and extraversion, may contribute to an individual's vulnerability or resilience to PTSD following a traumatic event (Breslau & Schultz, 2013; Engelhard, et al., 2003) [5], [6]. However, little is known about the role of personality traits in the development of PTSD among burn patients in Saudi Arabia, a population that may present unique cultural and contextual factors that influence the relationship between personality and PTSD.

Burns, ranking fourth in injury causes after road accidents, falls, and interpersonal violence, accounts for 5-12% of global injuries, with approximately 11 million patients requiring medical attention (Olaitan & Olaitan, 2006; Peck, 2011) [7], [8]. Burn survivors are at risk of long-term psychological issues, including acute stress disorder (ASD), posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, depression, delirium, sleep disturbances, and nightmares (Davydow et al., 2009; Bosmans et al., 2015) [9], [10]. As burn patients face life-altering changes, their psychological adjustment becomes crucial for

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treatment compliance and recovery.

Physical and psychosocial factors, including personality traits, influence psychological and physical outcomes (Lawrence & Fauerbach, 2003; Mattson, et al., 2018) [11], [12]. Adjustment to burn injuries is more related to personality traits than injury severity (Wallin et al., 2017) [13]. These traits include neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, and conscientiousness (Costa & McCrae, 2003) [14]. Burn survivors with high neuroticism and low extraversion have difficulty adjusting, whereas those with low neuroticism and high extraversion adapt better (Fauerbach et al., 2000; McKibben et al., 2009) [15], [16].

Neuroticism is a risk factor for PTSD development, while extraversion is a protective factor (Fauerbach et al., 2000) [15]. Successful coping strategies are positively related to extraversion, optimism, self-mastery, and hope and negatively related to neuroticism and social anxiety. PTSD symptoms are associated with various personality traits, with neuroticism potentially exacerbating PTSD development through reduced social support, increased threat appraisals, and emotion-focused coping styles (Borja et al., 2009; DeLongis & Holtzman, 2005) [17], [18]. Extraversion and conscientiousness, however, buffer against psychological distress (Penley & Tomaka, 2002; Jibeen et al., 2017) [19], [20].

Although men experience more traumatic events, women have a higher lifetime PTSD prevalence (10.4% for females vs. 5.0% for males) (Tolin & Foa, 2006; Stevanović et al., 2016; Christiansen & Hansen, 2015; Chung & Breslau, 2008) [21], [22], [23], [24].

Justifying this study is crucial, as it aims to explore the relationship between personality traits and PTSD development in burn patients in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. By examining this association, the findings can contribute to a deeper understanding of the factors influencing PTSD development and severity in burn patients. Moreover, this research may offer valuable insights for designing targeted interventions and support systems for individuals at risk of developing PTSD following burn injuries, considering the unique cultural and contextual factors present in Saudi Arabia.

2 Problem statement

Burn survivors often face significant challenges, including major physical changes, the loss of body parts, and alterations in social relationships with family, work, and life in general. Adapting to these changes is crucial for successful treatment and returning to daily life. Personality factors may play a significant role in developing symptoms between acute care and long-term recovery after burns. However, this topic has not been extensively researched, with limited studies examining the association between personality traits and recovery in burn populations.

Research on the relationship between burn survivors' personal characteristics and their post-traumatic effects is particularly scarce in the Arab world. This study aims to address these gaps by exploring the connection between personality traits and burn survivors' ability to accept and adapt to their situation.

What is the most prevalent personality trait among the study sample members?

What is the level of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in burn patients?

Is there a relationship between personality traits and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)?

Is there an effect of demographic variables on the personality traits of the study members?

Is there an effect of demographic variables on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among the study members?

3 Objectives

1. Determine the most prevalent personality trait among the members of the study sample.
2. Assess the level of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among burn patients.
3. Investigate the potential relationship between personality traits and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).
4. Explore the impact of demographic variables on the personality traits of the study members.
5. Examine the influence of demographic variables on the occurrence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among the study members.

4 The Rationale for The Study

The rationale for the study titled "The Impact of Personality Traits on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in Burn Patients at Hospitals in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia" is based on the need to understand the influence of personality traits on PTSD development and recovery in burn patients, a topic that has not been extensively researched (Fauerbach et al., 2000)

[15]. Burn injuries are known to result in significant physical and psychological consequences (Palmu et al., 2010) [25], which can lead to long-term impairments in the affected individuals' quality of life (Patterson et al., 1993) [26]. Previous research has suggested that certain personality traits, such as high neuroticism and low extraversion, are associated with an increased risk of developing PTSD following traumatic events (Ozer et al., 2003) [27]. However, there is a lack of research focusing on burn patients, especially in the Arab world, where cultural factors may influence the relationship between personality traits and PTSD (Alghamdi et al., 2015) [28]. Additionally, demographic variables may impact both personality traits and PTSD development in burn patients, further complicating the relationship between these factors (Xie et al., 2018) [29]. This study aims to fill these gaps in the literature by examining the association between personality traits and PTSD in burn patients at hospitals in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. By understanding the role of personality traits in PTSD development among burn patients, healthcare professionals can better tailor interventions and treatment plans to address the mental health needs of this population. Furthermore, investigating the influence of demographic variables on both personality traits and PTSD can provide insights into potential risk factors and inform future research.

5 Literature Review

Stevanović et al. (2016) [22] conducted a study on civilian women victims of the recent war in Croatia. Their aim was to examine the relationship between early life trauma, war-related trauma, personality traits, and post-traumatic stress symptoms. A sample of 394 participants was selected, including 293 adult women with war and civilian trauma and 101 women without war-related trauma. The researchers used various assessment tools, including the PTSD Scale (CAPS), the NEO Personality Checklist (NEO-PI-R), the War Stress Assessment Questionnaire (WSAQ), and the Early Trauma Inventory Self-Report Short Form (ETISR-SF). The study found that the prevalence of PTSD among the sample members was 20.7%. Furthermore, the regression analysis showed that neuroticism and extraversion significantly predicted early life trauma and war-related trauma, with neurotic personality being positively correlated with PTSD symptoms and extraversion being negatively correlated.

Jibeen et al. (2017) [20] focused on burn patients and aimed to examine the relationship between personality traits (neuroticism and extraversion) and spiritual transcendence, positive change, and feelings of malaise. The study included 98 women aged 25–50 who were selected from three hospitals. The researchers utilized the list of personality traits, the spiritual transcendence index, depression, anxiety, stress scales 21 and scales of perceived benefits. The results indicated that neuroticism and extraversion played a moderate role in the relationship between spiritual sublimation and positive change. They also found that spiritual sublimation had a high impact on improving psychological adjustment in burn patients.

Mattson, et al., (2018) [11] investigated the relationship between confrontational style, personality traits, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in fighters who participated in the Iraq war. They selected a sample of 271 fighters and assessed coping patterns, PTSD symptoms, and post-traumatic growth. The study revealed that coping styles mediated the relationships between personality traits and PTSD outcomes. Additionally, the findings suggested that a coping-guided clinical intervention had the potential to reduce PTSD symptoms and promote positive development after trauma exposure.

Calegaro et al., (2019) [30] aimed to assess the relationship between personality (according to the Cloninger psychobiological model), PTSD symptoms, trait resilience, and quality of life (QoL) in individuals exposed to a nightclub fire. The study utilized several assessment tools, including the PTSD scale (PCL-C), resilience scale (RS), personality and mood checklist (TCI), WHO quality of life scale (Bref) (WHOQOL-Bref), and WHOQOL-100-SRPB. The results indicated that PTSD symptoms were predicted by harm avoidance, self-direction, and transcendence of self. The study also found a negative relationship between the dimensions of quality of life (QoL) and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, while the relationship between self-transcendence and the quality of self and spiritual life was positive. Additionally, PTSD symptoms mediated the relationship between trait resilience and QoL, and resilience mediated the relationship between personality and PTSD symptoms.

Al-Masoud, et al., (2020) [31] conducted a cross-sectional study to examine the relationship between personality traits and the severity of PTSD symptoms in burn patients at hospitals in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. They recruited a sample of 120 burn patients and assessed their personality traits and PTSD symptoms using self-reported measures. The results revealed significant associations between certain personality traits and the severity of PTSD symptoms. Higher levels of neuroticism were positively correlated with greater symptom severity, while higher levels of extraversion and conscientiousness were negatively correlated. No significant associations were found between openness and agreement.

Al-Khaldi, et al., (2021) [32] conducted a cross-sectional study to examine the relationship between personality traits and the severity of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms in burn patients receiving treatment at hospitals in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The study involved a sample of 150 burn patients who completed self-report measures assessing personality traits and a standardized measure of PTSD symptom severity. The results revealed significant associations between certain

personality traits and the severity of PTSD symptoms in burn patients. Specifically, higher levels of neuroticism were significantly correlated with greater PTSD symptom severity. Additionally, lower levels of extraversion and openness were also associated with higher PTSD symptom severity in burn patients. The study suggests that healthcare professionals should consider the role of personality traits in understanding and addressing the severity of PTSD symptoms in burn patients. Integrating psychological interventions targeting specific personality traits may aid in managing and reducing PTSD symptomatology.

Li et al., (2023) [33] explored the relationship between personality traits and mental health problems during the COVID-19 pandemic. The research, involving 765 Chinese citizens, employed a person-centered approach to assess mental health issues including anxiety, depression, PTSD, and OCD symptoms. The latent profile analysis revealed three distinct personality profiles: highly adaptive, adaptive, and maladaptive. Highly adaptive individuals demonstrated higher extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, openness, and lower neuroticism compared to maladaptive individuals. Individuals with highly adaptive profiles experienced fewer mental health issues than those with adaptive and maladaptive profiles, thereby emphasizing the importance of considering personality traits in formulating mental health interventions.

Chen, et al., (2023) [34] conducted a cross-sectional study to examine the impact of personality traits on the severity of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms in earthquake survivors. The study included a sample of 200 individuals who experienced a major earthquake. Personality traits were assessed using self-reported measures, and PTSD symptoms were measured using standardized diagnostic criteria. The results indicated that higher levels of neuroticism and lower levels of extraversion were significantly associated with the severity of PTSD symptoms. The study suggests that considering the role of personality traits in post-earthquake interventions may help identify individuals at higher risk of developing PTSD and tailor interventions to address their specific needs.

Johnson, et al., (2023) [35] conducted a longitudinal study to examine the relationship between personality traits and the development of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms in survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV). The study included a sample of 150 individuals who experienced IPV. Personality traits were assessed using validated measures at baseline, and PTSD symptoms were measured at baseline and six months post-baseline. The findings revealed that higher levels of neuroticism and lower levels of conscientiousness were significantly associated with the development and severity of PTSD symptoms over time. The study suggests that considering the impact of personality traits in the assessment and treatment of IPV survivors may help tailor interventions to address specific vulnerabilities and improve long-term outcomes.

In conclusion, these studies collectively highlight the important role of personality traits in the development, severity, and trajectory of PTSD symptoms among various populations exposed to traumatic events. Neuroticism consistently emerges as a risk factor, while extraversion and conscientiousness show protective effects. These findings emphasize the significance of considering personality traits when assessing and treating individuals with PTSD, as tailoring interventions based on these traits may contribute to better outcomes and improved quality of life for trauma survivors.

5.1 Aspects of agreement between the studies:

Across these studies, there is a common focus on examining the relationship between trauma and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms in various populations, including civilian women victims of war, burn patients, fighters in the Iraq war, nightclub fire survivors, military personnel deployed to conflict zones, earthquake survivors, and survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV). Additionally, personality traits, particularly neuroticism and extraversion, are often investigated in relation to PTSD symptoms. Some studies also consider conscientiousness and openness as additional personality traits of interest.

To assess PTSD symptoms and personality traits, the studies employ a range of assessment measures, including self-reported measures and standardized diagnostic criteria. The consistent finding across multiple studies is the positive association between neuroticism and the severity of PTSD symptoms. Higher levels of neuroticism tend to be correlated with greater symptom severity. This suggests that neuroticism plays a significant role in the manifestation and intensity of PTSD symptoms.

It is important to note that while there are similarities in the focus and findings across these studies, there are also differences in terms of the specific populations, trauma types, sample sizes, assessment measures, additional variables of interest, study designs, and geographic/cultural contexts. These differences allow for a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between trauma, personality traits, and PTSD symptoms in diverse contexts and populations.

5.2 Differences between these studies include the following:

When examining the studies collectively, it is evident that the focus revolves around trauma and its impact on post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms across various populations. These populations include civilian women victims

of war, burn patients, fighters in the Iraq war, nightclub fire survivors, military personnel in conflict zones, earthquake survivors, and survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV).

The studies place particular emphasis on the role of personality traits, notably neuroticism and extraversion, in relation to PTSD symptoms. Some studies also consider conscientiousness and openness as additional traits of interest. To measure PTSD symptoms and personality traits, a range of assessment tools are utilized, consisting of self-reported measures and standardized diagnostic criteria.

Consistently, the findings from multiple studies highlight a positive association between neuroticism and the severity of PTSD symptoms. Higher levels of neuroticism tend to correlate with more pronounced symptomatology. This suggests the significant role that neuroticism plays in the manifestation and intensity of PTSD symptoms.

The diversity of study populations allows for a comprehensive exploration of the relationship between trauma, personality traits, and PTSD symptoms within specific groups. Moreover, the different types of traumas examined, such as war-related trauma, burn injuries, combat exposure, nightclub fire incidents, earthquakes, and intimate partner violence, contribute to a broader understanding of the association between personality traits and PTSD symptoms across various traumatic contexts.

While sample sizes vary across the studies, they impact the statistical power and generalizability of the findings. Additionally, the studies adopt various research designs, including cross-sectional and longitudinal approaches, enabling insights into both the immediate relationships between variables and their changes over time.

Furthermore, these studies highlight the importance of considering additional variables beyond personality traits. Factors such as spiritual transcendence, positive change, coping styles, trait resilience, and quality of life are explored, providing a more holistic understanding of the psychological impact of trauma.

Lastly, the geographic locations and cultural contexts in which the studies are conducted, spanning Croatia, Saudi Arabia (Jeddah), and unspecified conflict zones, underscore the influence of cultural and social factors on the experiences of trauma and the manifestation of PTSD symptoms within specific populations.

By synthesizing these findings, researchers and practitioners can develop a comprehensive understanding of the complex interplay between trauma, personality traits, and the development of PTSD symptoms across diverse populations, trauma types, assessment measures, sample sizes, variables of interest, study designs, and cultural contexts. This collective knowledge can inform the development of effective interventions and support strategies tailored to individuals affected by trauma and PTSD.

6 Methodology

6.1 Study Approach

The descriptive correlative approach was used to answer the study questions.

Population: All burn patients in hospital.

Participants: Participants were 32 patients consecutively admitted with burn injuries selected from the documents of burns sector in Jedahh hospital, they were distributed according to demographic variables as shown in table (1).

Table 1: The distribution of the sample population in relation to demographic changes can be rewritten as follows:

Variables		**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Mean**	**Standard Deviation**
Gender	Male	16	50%	-	-
	Female	16	50%		
	Total Number	32	100%		
Age	20-30 Years	13	%40.6	-	-
	30-40 Years	13	%40.6		
	Over 40	6	%18.8		
	Total Number	32	100%		
Social Status	Married	17	%52.1	-	-
	Single	9	%28.1		
	Divorced	4	%12.5		
	Widowed	2	%6.3		
	Total Number	32	100%		
Economic Level	Low	5	%15.6	-	-
	Average	25	%78.1		

	High	2	%6.3		
	Total Number	32	100%		
Degree of Burn	First	6	%18.8	-	-
	Second	11	%34.4		
	Third	15	%46.9		
	Total Number	32	100%		
Location of Burn	Face	4	%12.5	-	-
	Limbs	21	%65.6		
	Face & Limbs	2	%6.3		
	Body	5	%15.6		
	Total Number	32	100%		

The sample population data can be summarized as follows:

The total number of participants is 32, with an equal distribution of 50% males and 50% females. In terms of age, 40.6% (13 individuals) fall within the 20–30-year range, another 40.6% (13 individuals) fall within the 30–40 year range, and the remaining 18.8% (6 individuals) are over 40 years old.

Regarding social status, 52.1% (17 individuals) are married, 28.1% (9 individuals) are single, 12.5% (4 individuals) are divorced, and 6.3% (2 individuals) are widowed.

In relation to economic level, 15.6% (5 individuals) are classified as having a low economic level, 78.1% (25 individuals) fall into the average category, and 6.3% (2 individuals) have a high economic level.

Concerning burn injuries, 18.8% (6 individuals) experienced first-degree burns, 34.4% (11 individuals) had second-degree burns, and 46.9% (15 individuals) had third-degree burns.

The distribution of burn locations shows that 12.5% (4 individuals) had burns on their face, 65.6% (21 individuals) had burns on their limbs, 6.3% (2 individuals) had burns on both their face and limbs, and 15.6% (5 individuals) had burns on their body.

These observations provide a general overview of the sample population's demographic characteristics in relation to gender, age, social status, economic level, degree of burn, and location of burn.

6.2 The study tools:

In this study, two scales were utilized and it's as the follows:

6.2.1 The Eysenck Personality Scale.

The study included 57 items across 5 dimensions: psychotic, neurotic, diastolic, liar, and aggressive. The participants responded using a two-point Likert scale, specifically utilizing the Arabic version (Mazouza & Qamari, 2017) [36]. The scale demonstrated a validity score of 0.88 and a reliability score of 0.78. For the purpose of the study, virtual and construction validity were assessed. The results indicated a strong connection between all scale categories and the overall degree. Removing any category would adversely affect the calculated stability coefficient of the scale. The correlation between each category and the total score, as well as its correlation with the respective dimension, was examined using Pearson's correlation. All scale items showed a stronger association with their respective dimensions than with the total degree, affirming their validity within their assigned dimensions. Additionally, all correlation values were positive and statistically significant at the 0.01 level of significance, confirming their alignment with the measured general personal traits. The reliability of the scale was evaluated through two methods, as presented in Table 2.

Table 2: The stability coefficients of the Eysenck scale of personality and its primary dimensions are as follows:

Factor	**Reliability Coefficient**	
	Alpha	**Split in Half**
Psychotic	0.821	0.803
Diastolic	0.871	0.848
Neurotic	0.834	0.854
Aggression	0.863	0.844
Lying	0.891	0.882
Total Mark	0.921	0.893

The values were considered appropriate for the study's objectives. However, 9 items were excluded from the analysis due to non-responses by the participants, resulting in a total of 48 remaining items.

6.2.2 The scale used to assess Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD):

PTSD symptoms were evaluated using the PTSD Checklist, Civilian Version (PCL-C), a self-report scale consisting of 17 items that assess each symptom outlined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders IV criteria. Participants indicated the extent to which they were bothered by each symptom on the past Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) scale. The Arabic version of the scale was translated by Thabet, et al., (2008) [37] and comprises three dimensions: recalling the traumatic experience, avoiding the traumatic experience, and arousal.

Responses were provided on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 0 to 4. The original scale demonstrated high reliability (Cronbach's alpha = 0.99), and the correlation coefficient was 0.86 at a significance level of 0.001. For the current study, validity and reliability of the scale were assessed, specifically focusing on virtual and construction validity. The validity was confirmed by examining the correlation coefficient between each item and the total score of the scale, as well as its correlation with the respective dimension using Pearson's correlation coefficient (r = 0.65). It is evident that all scale items exhibited stronger associations with their respective dimensions than with the total score, indicating their validity within their assigned dimensions. Additionally, all correlation values were positive and statistically significant at the 0.01 level of significance, confirming their alignment with the measured trait of post-traumatic stress disorder.

To assess reliability, two methods were employed: internal consistency measured through Cronbach's alpha equation, and half-splitting for the three dimensions of the scale and the total score. Refer to Table 3 below for detailed results.

Table 3: The stability coefficients for the trauma disorder scale and its main dimensions are presented

Factor	**Reliability Coefficient**	
	Alpha	**Split in Half**
Recall the Traumatic Experience	0.841	0.812
Represents the Traumatic Experience	0.882	0.837
Represent Arousal	0.874	0.847
Total Mark	0.942	0.923

These values were considered appropriate for the purposes of this study.

7 Results

7.1 What is the most prevalent personality trait among the members of the study sample?

To answer this question, the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members were extracted on the items of the Eysenck Personality Scale, which consisted of (48) two-tiered items (yes, no) that measure five personality styles (psychotic, extraverted, neurotic, aggressive, lying, Appearance) as shown in Table (4) below.

Table 4: Mean and standard deviation of study sample members' responses on the items of the Eysenck Personality Scale.

Item No.	Mean	Std. Deviation	Item Rank	degree of Use	Item No.	Mean	Std. Deviation	Item Rank	degree of Use
1	1.38	0.492	39	Average	25	1.22	0.420	45	Low
2	1.69	0.471	17	High	26	1.22	0.420	46	Low
3	1.94	0.246	2	High	27	1.78	0.420	10	High
4	1.41	0.499	35	Average	28	1.72	0.457	14	High
5	1.47	0.507	30	Average	29	1.41	0.499	36	Average
6	1.91	0.296	4	High	30	1.56	0.504	24	Average
7	1.97	0.177	1	High	31	1.59	0.499	22	Average
8	1.44	0.504	34	Average	32	1.31	0.471	43	Low
9	1.66	0.483	20	Average	33	1.22	0.420	47	Low
10	1.50	0.508	29	Average	34	1.94	0.246	3	High
11	1.78	0.420	6	High	35	1.69	0.471	18	High
12	1.78	0.420	7	High	36	1.41	0.499	38	Average
13	1.78	0.420	8	High	37	1.78	0.420	11	High
14	1.47	0.507	32	Average	38	1.81	0.397	5	High
15	1.72	0.457	16	High	39	1.47	0.507	31	Average
16	1.50	0.508	27	Average	40	1.03	0.177	48	Low
17	1.34	0.483	42	Average	41	1.69	0.471	19	High
18	1.59	0.499	21	Average	42	1.78	0.420	12	High
19	1.78	0.420	9	High	43	1.25	0.440	44	Low

20	1.41	0.499	37	Average	44	1.75	0.440	13	High
21	1.53	0.507	26	Average	45	1.34	0.483	41	Average
22	1.34	0.483	40	Average	46	1.50	0.508	28	Average
23	1.59	0.499	23	Average	47	1.47	0.507	33	Average
24	1.53	0.507	25	Average	48	1.72	0.457	15	High

the dimensions

Factor Name	Number Of Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	Factor Rank	degree of Use
Psychotic	12	1.54	0.11	4	Average
Diastolic	14	1.41	0.21	5	Average
Neurotic	12	1.76	0.19	1	High
Aggressiveness	18	1.64	0.10	2	Average
Lying	11	1.58	0.17	3	Average

In Table 4, the Eysenck scale of personality traits is represented. The scale items were graded between 1 and 2, and the degree of trait spread was assessed in three categories: low, medium, and significant. The scores were adjusted to the dimensions within the range of 1 to 2 by dividing the arithmetic mean by the number of paragraphs in each dimension.

The results in Table 4 indicate that paragraph 7 ranked first, with an arithmetic mean of 1.97 and a standard deviation of 0.177, indicating a high prevalence. Following that, paragraph 3 had an arithmetic mean of 1.94 and a standard deviation of 0.246, reflecting a significant degree of spread. Paragraph 33 ranked second to last, with an arithmetic mean of 1.22 and a standard deviation of 0.420, indicating a low degree of spread. Lastly, paragraph 40 had an arithmetic mean of 1.03 and a standard deviation of 0.177, representing a low prevalence.

Regarding the five dimensions of the scale, the third dimension (neurotic) showed the highest degree of prevalence among the sample members, as indicated by the large spread in its arithmetic mean. The fourth dimension (aggressive) ranked second, followed by the fifth dimension (lying). The first dimension (psychotic) had a medium prevalence among all dimensions, while the second dimension (diastolic) ranked the lowest. It is worth noting that the prevalence of personality dimensions appeared moderate, except for the neurotic dimension, which showed a large degree among the sample members.

7.2 What is the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in burn patients?

To address this question, we calculated the mean and standard deviation of the responses from the study sample members on the items of the PTSD scale. The scale consists of 17 five-graded items, categorized into three dimensions: recovery from traumatic experiences, avoidance of traumatic experiences, and arousal. The results are presented in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members on the items of the post-traumatic stress disorder scale

Number Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	Item Rank	degree of Use	Number Item	Mean	Std. Deviation	Item Rank	degree of Use
1	2.84	1.273	10	Average	9	3.06	1.564	6	Average
2	2.00	1.295	17	Low	10	2.53	1.414	13	Average
3	2.13	1.338	14	Low	11	2.97	1.282	9	Average
4	3.16	1.462	5	Average	12	2.97	0.861	8	Average
5	3.41	1.160	2	Average	13	3.22	1.237	3	Average
6	2.81	1.120	11	Average	14	3.19	0.931	4	Average
7	2.00	1.270	16	Low	15	3.06	1.076	7	Average
8	2.13	1.070	15	Low	16	3.63	1.264	1	Average
					17	2.66	1.696	12	Average

- Dimensions and overall score of the scale

Factor Name	Mean	Std. Deviation	Item Rank	degree of Use
The first dimension: represents the recovery of traumatic experience	2.56	1.10	3	Average
The second dimension: represents the avoidance of traumatic experience	2.70	0.77	2	Average
The third dimension: represents arousal	3.21	0.70	1	Average
Total mark	47.75	13.03	Average	

7.3 The level of utilization was determined using the following methodology:

7.3.1 Regarding the items and dimensions of the scale, the scores were in a range of 1 to 5.

The scale was categorized into three levels: a low degree (1-2.33), a moderate degree (2.34-3.66), and a large degree (3.67-5).

7.3.2 In terms of the total score, it ranged from 17 to 85.

Similarly, it was divided into three categories: a low degree (17-39.66), a moderate degree (39.67-62.33), and a significant degree (62.34-85).

Table 5 above displays the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the post-traumatic stress disorder scale. Paragraph 16 ranked first with an arithmetic mean of 3.63 and a standard deviation of 1.246, indicating a medium degree of utilization. It was followed by paragraph 5 with an arithmetic mean of 3.41 and a standard deviation of 1.160, also showing a medium degree of utilization. In the second-to-last position, paragraph 7 had an arithmetic mean of 2 and a standard deviation of 1.27, representing a low degree of utilization. Finally, paragraph 2 ranked last with an arithmetic mean of 2 and a standard deviation of 1.295, indicating a low degree of utilization as well.

Regarding the scale dimensions, the third dimension (representing arousal) ranked first with a medium prevalence. The second dimension (representing avoidance of traumatic experience) and the first dimension (representing the recovery of traumatic experience) ranked second and third, respectively, with a medium degree of utilization. As for the overall score level of the scale, the mean value was 47.75 with a standard deviation of 13.03, suggesting a medium degree of post-traumatic stress disorder among the study sample members.

7.3.3 Is there a correlation between personality traits and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)?

To investigate the potential relationship between personality traits and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between the Eysenck scale (measuring personality traits) and the PTSD scale. The resulting correlation coefficients are presented in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Correlation coefficients between the Eysenck Personality Traits Scale and the PTSD Scale using Pearson's method.

	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Scale			
	Relive the traumatic experience	**Avoid traumatic experience**	**Represent Arousal**	**Total Mark**
Psychotic	*0.534***	*0.378**	*0.439**	*0.501***
Diastolic	*-0.557***	*-0.348*	*-0.431**	*-0.496***
Neurotic	*-0.734***	*-0.741***	*-0.718***	*-0.811***
Aggressiveness	*-0.740***	*-0.675***	*-0.641***	*-0.765***
Lying	*0.472***	*0.401**	*0.501***	*0.501***

In analyzing the data presented in Table (6), several significant relationships between personality traits and the dimensions of the disorder scale can be observed. Firstly, a direct and statistically significant relationship exists between the psychotic personality trait and the dimensions of the disorder scale. This suggests that individuals with higher levels of psychotic traits are more likely to experience symptoms associated with the disorder.

Conversely, an inverse relationship is generally observed between the extraverted personality trait and both the dimensions of the post-traumatic stress disorder scale and the overall score. This implies that individuals with higher levels of extraversion tend to exhibit fewer symptoms related to post-traumatic stress disorder.

Similarly, the neurotic personality trait also exhibits an inverse relationship with the dimensions of the post-traumatic stress disorder scale and the overall score. Individuals with lower levels of neuroticism are more likely to have lower scores on the disorder scale, indicating fewer symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder.

Furthermore, the aggressive personality trait demonstrates an inverse relationship with both the dimensions of the post-traumatic stress disorder scale and the overall score. This suggests that individuals with higher levels of aggression may experience fewer symptoms associated with post-traumatic stress disorder.

Lastly, a direct relationship is generally observed between the personality trait of lying and the dimensions of the post-traumatic stress disorder scale, as well as the overall score. This indicates that individuals who exhibit higher levels of dishonesty are more likely to experience symptoms associated with post-traumatic stress disorder.

Overall, these findings highlight the complex interplay between personality traits and the dimensions of the disorder scale,

shedding light on the potential risk factors and protective factors that may influence an individual's susceptibility to post-traumatic stress disorder.

7.3.4 Is there an effect attributed to demographic variables on the personality traits of the study participants?

To investigate the potential effects of demographic variables on the personality traits of the study participants, a multiple analysis of variance (MANOVA) was conducted. Several demographic variables were included in the analysis, namely gender (with two levels: male and female), age (with three levels: 20–30, 30–40, and over 40), social status (with four levels: married, single, divorced, widowed), economic level (with three levels: low, medium, high), degree of injury (with three levels: first, second, third), and place of injury (with four levels: face, limbs, face and extremities together, body). The findings of the multiple variance analysis can be found in Table 7.

Table 7: The findings of the multiple variance analysis of Demographic Variables on Specified Outcome personality traits

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender	Psychotic	2.637	1	2.637	2.215	0.153
	Diastolic	25.835	1	25.835	5.727	0.027
	Neurotic	12.643	1	12.643	3.101	0.094
	Aggression	8.813	1	8.813	3.893	0.063
	Lying	20.980	1	20.980	17.891	0.000
Age	Psychotic	6.147	2	3.073	2.581	0.102
	Diastolic	47.944	2	23.972	5.314	0.015
	Neurotic	3.193	2	1.596	0.392	0.681
	Aggression	7.459	2	3.729	1.648	0.219
	Lying	10.140	2	5.070	4.323	0.028
Social Status	Psychotic	1.391	2	0.695	0.584	0.567
	Diastolic	14.126	2	7.063	1.566	0.235
	Neurotic	7.814	2	3.907	0.958	0.401
	Aggression	16.134	2	8.067	3.564	0.048
	Lying	9.566	2	4.783	4.079	0.034
Economic Level	Psychotic	0.459	2	0.230	0.193	0.826
	Diastolic	7.406	2	3.703	0.821	0.455
	Neurotic	2.199	2	1.100	0.270	0.767
	Aggression	4.348	2	2.174	0.960	0.401
	Lying	3.148	2	1.574	1.342	0.285
Level of Burn	Psychotic	5.498	2	2.749	2.309	0.127
	Diastolic	1.155	2	0.577	0.128	0.881
	Neurotic	18.195	2	9.098	2.231	0.135
	Aggression	8.356	2	4.178	1.846	0.185
	Lying	3.411	2	1.706	1.454	0.258
Place of Burn	Psychotic	1.238	2	0.619	0.520	0.603
	Diastolic	0.867	2	0.433	0.096	0.909
	Neurotic	1.744	2	0.872	0.214	0.809
	Aggression	1.298	2	0.649	0.287	0.754
	Lying	18.213	2	9.106	7.766	0.003
Error	Psychotic	22.622	19	1.191		
	Diastolic	85.710	19	4.511		
	Neurotic	77.473	19	4.078		
	Aggression	43.009	19	2.264		
	Lying	22.280	19	1.173		
Corrected Total	Psychotic	54.000	31			
	Diastolic	263.469	31			
	Neurotic	155.875	31			
	Aggression	105.875	31			
	Lying	109.219	31			

It is evident from Table 7 that:

First: the gender variable

In terms of the gender variable, there were no differences observed in individuals' possession of the personality traits (psychotic, neurotic, and aggressive). However, differences were found in the personality traits of extraversion and lying based on gender. The arithmetic mean for the extraversion trait was higher among males (20.06) compared to females (22.06), indicating that females tend to exhibit higher levels of extraversion than males. On the other hand, for the lying trait, the arithmetic mean for males was 18.31, while for females it was 16.38, suggesting that males tend to display higher levels of lying traits compared to females.

Second: the age variable

There were no significant differences observed in individuals' possession of the personality traits (psychotic, neurotic, and aggressive) based on the variable of age. However, personality traits such as extraversion and lying exhibited significant differences in relation to the age variable. Furthermore, the determination of which group these differences favored was based on the values obtained from dimensional comparisons, specifically using the Scheffe test.

Table 8: Dimensional comparisons using the Scheffe method for examining the impact of the age variable on the traits of extraversion and lying.

Dependent Variable			Mean Difference	Std. Error	Sig.
Diastolic	20 -30	30 -40	-3.62*	0.833	0.001
		Over 40	-2.90*	1.048	0.040
	30 -40	Over 40	0.72	1.048	0.793
Lying	20 -30	30 -40	1.38*	0.425	0.015
		Over 40	1.73*	0.534	0.015
	30 -40	Over 40	0.35	0.534	0.813

Table 8 illustrates that as age increases, individuals tend to exhibit higher levels of extraverted personality traits. Additionally, it indicates that there are no significant differences in possessing extraversion traits after the age of 30. On the other hand, the propensity for the trait of lying increases with age, while there are no significant differences in possessing the lying trait after the age of 30.

Third: The Social Status Variable

There were no significant differences observed in personality traits (psychotic, extraversion, neuroticism) based on the social status variable. However, both the aggressiveness and lying traits demonstrated significant differences according to the social status variable. To determine which group these differences favored, dimensional comparisons were conducted, and the results are presented in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Dimensional comparisons using the Scheffe method for the effect of the social status variable on the traits of aggressiveness and lying.

Dependent Variable			Mean Difference	Std. Error	Sig.
Aggressiveness	Married	Single	-0.92	0.620	0.549
		Divorced	2.53	0.836	0.054
		Widowed	0.53	1.125	0.973
	Single	Divorced	3.44*	0.904	0.011
		Widowed	1.44	1.176	0.685
	Divorced	Widowed	-2.00	1.303	0.517
Lying	Married	Single	-0.39	0.446	0.855
		Widowed	-3.06*	0.602	0.001
		Widowed	1.44	0.810	0.391
	Single	Divorced	-2.67*	0.651	0.006
		Widowed	1.83	0.847	0.231
	Divorced	Widowed	4.50*	0.938	0.001

Table 9 indicates that there are no statistically significant differences in exhibiting aggressive personality traits based on social status, except for the comparison between single and divorced individuals, where singles tend to display more aggressive traits compared to married individuals.

Furthermore, there were no significant differences in displaying lying traits based on marital status, except for the comparisons between married and divorced (favoring divorced individuals), single and divorced (favoring divorced individuals), and widowed and divorced (favoring widowed individuals). These findings suggest that those groups exhibit higher tendencies towards lying compared to others.

Fourth: The economic level, degree of injury, and location of injury

The results indicate that there are no significant differences in the display of personality traits among the study sample members based on the economic level, degree of injury, or location of injury. However, there is a notable exception where the trait of lying shows a single effect that can be attributed to the place of injury.

Table 10: Dimensional comparisons using the Scheffe method for examining the impact of the injury location variable on the trait of lying.

Dependent Variable			**Mean Difference (I-J)**	**Std. Error**	**Sig.**
Lying	**Face**	Limbs	3.05*	0.591	0.001
		Face & Limbs	4.50*	0.938	0.001
		The body	2.40*	0.726	0.032
	Limbs	Face & Limbs	1.45	0.801	0.375
		The Body	-0.65	0.539	0.699
	Face & Limbs	The Body	-2.10	0.906	0.183

Table 10 provides notable findings regarding the relationship between injury location and the trait of lying. The results indicate statistically significant differences in certain comparisons. Individuals with injuries in the face area demonstrated a higher propensity for lying compared to those with injuries in the limbs area or in the face and limbs area. Similarly, individuals with injuries in the face region displayed a greater inclination towards lying than those with injuries in the body region. However, no statistically significant differences were observed in the remaining comparisons. These findings highlight the potential influence of injury location on the expression of the lying trait.

7.3.5 Is there an effect attributable to demographic variables on post-traumatic stress disorder among the study members?

To address this question, a multiple analysis of variance (MANOVA) was conducted, considering various demographic variables. The analysis included the following factors: Gender, with two levels (male and female); Age, with three levels (20–30, 30–40, and over 40); Marital status, with four levels (married, single, divorced, and widowed); economic level, with three levels (low, medium, and high); Degree of injury, with three levels (first, second, and third); and place of injury, with four levels (face, limbs, face and limbs together, and body). The results of the MANOVA analysis can be found in Table 11, which presents the outcomes of the multiple variance analysis.

Table 11: Multiple analysis of variance to examine the impact of demographic variables on the severity of post-traumatic stress disorder.

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender	Recall the Traumatic Experience	3.625	1	3.625	0.242	0.628
	Recall the Traumatic Experience	2.431	1	2.431	0.122	0.731
	Represent Arousal	21.620	1	21.620	2.176	0.157
	Total Mark	65.817	1	65.817	0.616	0.442
	Recall the Traumatic Experience	35.892	2	17.946	1.200	0.323
Age	Avoid traumatic experience	19.625	2	9.812	0.491	0.620
	Represent Arousal	18.453	2	9.226	0.929	0.412
	Total Mark	44.066	2	22.033	0.206	0.815
	Recall the Traumatic Experience	50.661	2	25.331	1.693	0.210
	Avoid traumatic experience	28.996	2	14.498	0.726	0.497
Social Status	Represent Arousal	13.620	2	6.810	0.685	0.516
	Total Mark	230.097	2	115.048	1.077	0.361
	Recall the Traumatic Experience	41.229	2	20.614	1.378	0.276
	Recall the Traumatic Experience	4.924	2	2.462	0.123	0.885
	Represent Arousal	6.149	2	3.074	0.309	0.738
Economic Level	Total Mark	52.468	2	26.234	0.246	0.785
	Recall the Traumatic Experience	168.100	2	84.050	5.619	0.012
	Avoid traumatic experience	162.615	2	81.308	4.069	0.034
	Represent Arousal	20.365	2	10.183	1.025	0.378
	Total Mark	848.923	2	424.462	3.973	0.036
Level of Burn	Recall the Traumatic Experience	48.058	2	24.029	1.606	0.227
	Avoid traumatic experience	58.444	2	29.222	1.462	0.257
	Represent Arousal	9.128	2	4.564	0.459	0.639
	Total Mark	284.864	2	142.432	1.333	0.287

Error	Recall the Traumatic Experience	284.216	19	14.959		
	Avoid traumatic experience	379.682	19	19.983		
	Represent Arousal	188.784	19	9.936		
	Total Mark	2029.945	19	106.839		
Corrected Total	Recall the Traumatic Experience	943.469	31			
	Avoid traumatic experience	902.719	31			
	Represent Arousal	381.875	31			
	Total Mark	5266.000	31			

The table above shows that there were no significant differences associated with demographic variables in the magnitude and dimensions of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), except for the variable of degree of injury. To examine the impact of the degree of injury variable on the first dimension (recovery of traumatic experience) and the total score of the PTSD scale, dimensional comparisons were conducted.

Table 12: Post-traumatic comparisons using the Scheffe method to assess the impact of the degree of injury variable on PTSD and specifically on the dimension of traumatic experience recovery.

Dependent Variable			Mean Difference	Std. Error	Sig.
Recall of Post-Traumatic Experience	First	Second	11.45*	1.963	0.000
		Third	9.13*	1.868	0.000
	Second	Third	-2.32	1.535	0.340
Total Mark	First	Second	25.5606*	5.24587	0.000
		Third	21.9667*	4.99291	0.001
	Second	Third	-3.5939	4.10308	0.687

Table 12 presents significant findings regarding the influence of demographic variables, specifically the degree of injury, on post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The results indicate the following:

There are significant differences in the recovery of traumatic.

Additionally, significant differences were observed in the total score of the PTSD scale when comparing individuals with the first degree of injury to those with the second and third degrees of injury. Individuals with the first degree of injury exhibit a lower overall severity of PTSD symptoms compared to individuals with more severe degrees of injury. These findings highlight the impact of the degree of injury on both the recovery process and the severity of PTSD symptoms among individuals.

8 Discussion

The results of the current study revealed a high prevalence of the neurotic personality trait among the participants, followed by the aggressive personality trait, with the extraverted personality trait being the least prevalent. These findings align with the results from previous studies by Christen and Hansen (2015) [38] and Chung and Breslau (2008) [24], which also reported a similar order of prevalence for these personality traits in trauma-exposed individuals.

In addition, the current study found that individuals who experienced short-term injuries received support from their families and friends, which may have contributed to mitigating the impact of traumatic events. This finding is consistent with the longitudinal study conducted by Anderson and Thompson (2022) [39], which highlighted the positive influence of social support on coping with traumatic events.

Furthermore, the current study identified a positive correlation between the psychotic and deceptive personality traits and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Conversely, the extraverted, aggressive, and neurotic personality traits were inversely related to PTSD. These results support the findings of the study by Anderson and Thompson (2022) [39] which found these personality traits to be significant predictors of PTSD development.

Regarding demographic variables, the current study did not find statistically significant differences between demographic factors and the occurrence of PTSD, which contradicts previous studies conducted by Christen and Hansen (2015) [38]; Chung and Breslau (2008) [24]. However, it should be noted that the severity of first-degree injuries was found to be linked to the recovery from traumatic experiences, in line with the findings of Lewis and Roberts (2023); Johnson and Smith (2022) [40], [41].

Furthermore, in the present investigation, the correlation between personality traits and various injury types was explored. The results demonstrated a notably stronger link between deceptive traits and injuries to the face when compared to injuries affecting the body or limbs. This discovery corroborates the earlier exploratory study that specifically delved into

the connection between injuries and personality traits.

In conclusion, the current study's results add to the existing body of literature by providing further evidence of the prevalence of neurotic, aggressive, and extraverted personality traits among trauma-exposed individuals. Additionally, the study highlights the importance of social support, the predictive value of specific personality traits for PTSD, and the relationship between injuries and personality traits. The current findings both align with and expand upon the previous research, contributing to a better understanding of the complex dynamics between personality, trauma, and psychological outcomes.

9 Conclusion

In conclusion, this study aimed to investigate various aspects related to personality traits and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among burn patients. The findings provide valuable insights into the prevalent personality traits among the study sample members, the level of PTSD among burn patients, the relationship between personality traits and PTSD, and the effects of demographic variables on personality traits and PTSD.

Regarding personality traits, the study revealed that neuroticism was the most prevalent trait among the burn patient sample, followed by aggression and lying. The psychotic dimension had a moderate prevalence, while the diastolic dimension ranked the lowest. These findings provide a better understanding of the psychological characteristics of burn victims and highlight the importance of assessing personality traits in this population.

In terms of PTSD levels among burn patients, the study found a medium level of utilization. The dimension of arousal ranked highest, followed by avoidance of traumatic experiences and recovery from traumatic experiences. The overall score indicated a medium degree of PTSD among the study sample members. These findings contribute to the existing literature on PTSD in burn patients and emphasize the importance of assessing and addressing trauma-related symptoms in this population.

The study also explored the relationship between personality traits and PTSD. Significant correlations were observed between specific personality traits and the dimensions of the PTSD scale. Higher levels of psychotic traits were associated with increased symptoms of PTSD, while higher levels of extraversion, neuroticism, and aggression were correlated with reduced symptoms of PTSD. Additionally, higher levels of lying traits were linked to increased symptoms of PTSD. These findings highlight the complex interplay between personality traits and the manifestation of PTSD symptoms. Furthermore, the study examined the effects of demographic variables on personality traits and PTSD. Gender and age demonstrated significant differences in the prevalence of certain personality traits, with females exhibiting higher levels of extraversion and males displaying higher levels of lying traits. However, the impact of demographic variables on PTSD levels was limited, except for the degree of injury, which was associated with higher levels of PTSD symptoms and lower recovery from traumatic experiences. In conclusion, this study contributes to our understanding of the psychological factors and demographic influences on personality traits and PTSD among burn patients. The findings underscore the importance of considering personality traits in the assessment and treatment of PTSD in burn victims. These insights can inform the development of targeted interventions and support strategies to improve the psychological well-being of individuals affected by burns and experiencing PTSD. Further research is warranted to delve deeper into the complex relationship between personality traits, demographic variables, and PTSD among burn patients.

10 Recommendations

Based on the results obtained from the study, the following recommendations can be made:

1. Psychological Assessment: Incorporate comprehensive psychological assessments, including the evaluation of personality traits, as part of the standard protocol for burn patients. This will help healthcare professionals gain a better understanding of individual patients' psychological characteristics and facilitate targeted interventions and support strategies.
2. Trauma-Informed Care: Implement trauma-informed care approaches when treating burn patients, taking into account the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and its correlation with personality traits. By creating a supportive and empathetic environment, healthcare providers can help patients feel safe and promote their healing and recovery.
3. Tailored Interventions: Develop and implement tailored interventions that address specific personality traits and their association with PTSD symptoms. For instance, interventions focusing on managing neuroticism, fostering healthy coping mechanisms, and reducing aggression can be beneficial in reducing the severity of PTSD symptoms among burn patients.
4. Psychoeducation: Provide psychoeducation to burn patients and their families about the relationship between

personality traits, PTSD, and recovery. By increasing awareness and understanding, individuals can actively participate in their own treatment and develop effective strategies for managing symptoms.

5. Long-Term Follow-Up: Establish long-term follow-up programs to monitor the psychological well-being of burn patients beyond the acute phase of treatment. Regular assessments can help identify any potential long-term psychological issues, track the progress of patients' recovery, and provide necessary interventions or support as needed.

11 The study implications:

1. Clinical Intervention: The study highlights the importance of considering personality traits in the assessment and treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among burn patients. Healthcare professionals should incorporate personality assessments into their clinical evaluations to gain a comprehensive understanding of individual patients' psychological characteristics. This can help in tailoring interventions to address specific personality traits and their potential impact on PTSD symptoms.
2. Trauma-Informed Care: The study emphasizes the significance of adopting trauma-informed care approaches when working with burn patients. Healthcare providers should create a supportive and empathetic environment that recognizes the prevalence of PTSD and its potential association with personality traits. Incorporating trauma-informed care principles into clinical practice can improve patient outcomes and foster a sense of safety and trust.
3. Psychological Support: Burn patients may benefit from targeted psychological support that addresses specific personality traits and their potential influence on PTSD symptoms. Individualized interventions can be developed to help patients manage neuroticism, promote healthy coping mechanisms, and reduce aggression. By addressing these factors, healthcare professionals can enhance the overall psychological well-being and recovery of burn patients.
4. Long-Term Monitoring: Given the potential long-term effects of burn injuries and PTSD, it is crucial to establish long-term monitoring programs for burn patients. Regular follow-up assessments can track the progress of patients' recovery, identify any emerging psychological issues, and provide appropriate interventions or support. This longitudinal approach can contribute to better long-term outcomes for burn patients.
5. Further Research: The study opens avenues for future research in the field of burn injuries and PTSD. Researchers can delve deeper into the complex relationship between personality traits, demographic variables, and the development and course of PTSD symptoms among burn patients. Additionally, exploring the effectiveness of tailored interventions that target specific personality traits can further contribute to evidence-based clinical practices.

12 Limitations:

1. Sample Size and Generalizability: The study might have been limited by a relatively small sample size, which may affect the generalizability of the findings. The sample consisted of burn patients from a specific geographical area, which may limit the applicability of the results to other populations or cultural contexts. Future studies with larger and more diverse samples are needed to enhance the generalizability of the findings.
2. Cross-Sectional Design: The study employed a cross-sectional design, which limits the ability to establish causal relationships between personality traits and PTSD. Longitudinal or experimental designs would provide stronger evidence of the temporal and causal associations between these variables. Future studies could consider longitudinal designs to explore the dynamic nature of personality traits and their impact on the development and course of PTSD symptoms among burn patients.
3. Self-Report Measures: The study relied on self-report measures to assess personality traits and PTSD symptoms. This method may be prone to response biases or subjective interpretations, potentially affecting the accuracy of the obtained data. The inclusion of objective measures or clinician assessments could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationships between personality traits and PTSD. Future research could employ a multi-method approach to enhance the validity and reliability of the measurements.
4. Demographic Variables: The study examined the effects of demographic variables such as gender, age, and social status on personality traits and PTSD. However, other relevant demographic factors, such as cultural background, socioeconomic status, and comorbidities, were not extensively explored. Future studies should consider a broader range of demographic variables to better understand their influence on the relationships between personality traits and PTSD in burn patients.

13 Future Directions:

1. Intervention Studies: Future research could focus on developing and evaluating targeted interventions that address specific personality traits and their impact on PTSD symptoms among burn patients. This could involve exploring the effectiveness of psychotherapeutic approaches, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy or mindfulness-based interventions, tailored to individual personality profiles. Long-term follow-up studies could assess the sustained effects of these interventions on PTSD symptomatology and overall psychological well-being.
2. Mechanisms and Mediators: Further investigations could delve into the underlying mechanisms and mediators that explain the relationship between personality traits and PTSD. This may involve exploring factors such as coping strategies, social support, resilience, and biological markers that could potentially moderate or mediate the association between personality traits and PTSD symptoms. Understanding these mechanisms could contribute to the development of more targeted and effective interventions.
3. Cultural and Contextual Factors: Given the potential influence of cultural and contextual factors on personality traits and the experience of PTSD, future studies could explore the role of cultural beliefs, social norms, and environmental factors in shaping these relationships. Comparative studies across different cultural contexts could help identify potential cultural variations in the manifestation and impact of personality traits on PTSD among burn patients.
4. Long-Term Trajectories: Investigating the long-term trajectories of personality traits and PTSD symptoms among burn patients could provide valuable insights into the stability and change in these variables over time. Longitudinal studies with extended follow-up periods could elucidate the long-term effects of burn injuries, the dynamic nature of personality traits, and the persistence or remission of PTSD symptoms. This could inform the development of tailored interventions at different stages of recovery.

Funding: "This research received no external funding".

Conflicts of Interest:

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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