E-Poster

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Personality Influence the Quality of Life of Patients With Brain Tumors

Topic: Psychology

Katarzyna Hojan[1], Agnieszka Pilarska[2], Anna Pieczynska[3], Krystyna Adamska[4]

[1]*Department of Rehabilitation; Greater Poland Cancer Centre; Department of Occupational Therapy Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poznan, Poland*
[2]*Department of Rehabilitation, Greater Poland Cancer Centre, Poznan, Poland*
[2]*Department of Occupational Therapy, Poznań University of Medical Sciences, Poznan, Poland*
[4]*Department and Chair od Electroradiology, Poznań University of Medical Sciences, Poznan, Poland*

BACKGROUND

This study explores how personality traits influence the quality of life (QoL) in patients with high-grade malignant brain tumors undergoing radiotherapy (RT). By assessing traits such as neuroticism, extraversion, and anxiety, alongside QoL indicators, this research identifies how psychological profiles shape emotional, cognitive, and social outcomes during and after treatment. This study aimed to provide insights into how personality traits affect psychosocial well-being and QoL during RT in patients with high-grade malignant brain tumors.

METHODS

Personality traits in patients with high-grade glioma were assessed using the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-Revised (EPQ-R). Quality of life was analyzed using EORTC questionnaires: the Questionnaire-Core 30 (QLQ-C30) and the Brain Cancer Module (QLQ- BN20). Patients were evaluated before RT, immediately after six weeks of RT, and three months post-RT.

RESULTS

Neuroticism predicted emotional function only three months post-RT. Extraversion decreased QoL in global health status (third assessment), role function (second assessment), and emotional function (second and third assessments) but improved cognitive (first assessment) and social function (second assessment). The trait associated with lying was linked to a better QoL in all domains except physical and cognitive function. Anxiety predicted a lower QoL in brain tumor patients across all domains at various stages of RT treatment.

CONCLUSION

Identifying high-grade glioma patients at greater risk of a diminished QoL based on personality profiles allows healthcare professionals to tailor interventions to address specific psychosocial needs, ultimately enhancing patient outcomes and holistic care during oncological treatment.

Statement of Disclosures

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Corresponding Author:
Katarzyna Hojan
Department of Rehabilitation; Greater Poland Cancer Centre;, Department of Occupational Therapy Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poznan, Poland
Email: katarzyna.hojan@wco.pl