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PERSONALITY FACTORS AND SELF-PERCEIVED HEALTH IN CHILEAN ELDERLY POPULATION

Pedro Olivares-Tirado^a, Gonzalo Leyton Galleguillos^a and Eduardo Salazar Burrows^a^aSuperintendence of Health, Chile

Introduction: At the modern society, the cultural values and the family structure have been modified, and the current older generations tend to have a stronger requirement for autonomy and independence. Increased empirical evidence suggested that the stability of personality itself contributes to successful ageing, better quality of life and longevity. It has also been shown that self-perception of health (SPH) has shown its significant ability to predict; service utilization, emotional distress, morbidity and mortality. The purpose of this study is to investigate the association between personality traits and SPH in a representative sample of the older Chilean population.

Methodology: The longitudinal data from the fourth (2009) waves of the Chilean Social Protection Survey. The sample was formed by 2655 subjects aged 65 and over. The Personality TIPI (Ten-Item Personality Inventory) Questionnaire was used to measure of the Big-Five personality dimensions; Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Emotional stability and Openness to experience. SPH status was assessed with a Likert-scale item question based on EU-SILC, containing six categories, which were aggregated into two categories: good health and poor health. The "fair" category was excluded because in Chilean idiosyncrasy, this construct is generally evasive and ambiguous. A binary logistic regression was used to examine the association between personality traits and prevalence of SPH categories. MANOVA, was used to study personality factors between those with good and poor health in both strata; with and without medical conditions.

Results: Higher scores of all five personality factors, were associated with good health. Those with the perception of poor health were more likely to be female, with lower education level and older than those with good health. With the exception of agreeableness, strong and significant associations with SPH were demonstrated for extraversion, conscientiousness, emotional stability and openness, among elderly with medical conditions. Among elderly without medical problems, significant associations with SPH were demonstrated only for extraversion, agreeableness and emotional stability. Conclusion: There is a consistent association between personality factors and SPH throughout the older population. The results suggest that extraversion and openness traits could be acting as "protector" factors and agreeableness and conscientiousness traits as "resilient" factors, facing to the health problems among elderly people.

PREVENTION OF IATROGENIC CERVICAL CANCER

Rudolf Klimek^a^aJagiellonian University Cracow, Poland

The transformation of a cell into a cancer cell occurs in the sphere of information. It is not that the cell loses something or gains something because cancer cell is not an alien who invaded our bodies. That cell meets its own needs, does not pay attention to the whole human body, which of course will die. According to the formula $E = mc^2$ the energetic processes involving matter having mass and energy having "power" must be subject to control by essential informational factor which regulates these processes. The information is the most important part of reality composed of matter, energy and information. Everyone knows that an effect must always have a cause. Only people forgot that in every cause there is precisely this informational image of the plan, what this cause will precipitate. A disease is a state of the body where it is not in its natural inner balance, in accordance with its age. If a person's inner state is far removed from the organizational state it should be in at his age, then it becomes easy for him to be ill, including neo-angiogenesis. Therefore the fight against cancer must be shifted to the first causal stage of information, because it is the reaction of cells being neglected by the rest of the organism.