

Prediction of Psychological Capital in Diabetic Patients Based on Personality Traits and Socio-economic Status with Mediation of Self-Handicapping

Abstract

Background: The aim of this research was to predict psychological capital based on socio-economic status and personality traits with the mediation of self-impairment in diabetic patients.

Methods: The research method was descriptive-correlational and statistical population included all patients with type 2 diabetes who had medical records from 2015-16 in Qaemshahr Diabetes Association. During this period, 2400 people with files in the Diabetes Association, constituted the statistical population of this research. The sample size was estimated to be 350 people using Morgan's table. The people of the sample group responded to four Luthans Psychological Capital Questionnaires (PCQ), Costa and McCree Personality Traits Questionnaire (NEO), Socio-Economic Status Questionnaire (SES) and Jones and Rodolt Self-handicapping Questionnaire (SHS). The data was analyzed using the structural equation modeling method with the help of AMOS software.

Results: The analysis of the conceptual model of the research showed that there is a significant relationship between socio-economic status along with personality traits and with the mediation of self-handicapping, and these variables predict psychological capital in people with diabetes, which fits with the collected data.

Conclusion: Therefore, it can be concluded that dealing with different dimensions of psychological capital can improve health and treatment status, different dimensions of personality, socio-economic status and quality of life of diabetic patients and improve access to services in this area.

Keywords: Psychological capital, Personality traits, Socio-economic status, Self-handicapping, Patients with type 2 diabetes

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