

esearch report

Lesions in different prefrontal sectors are associated with different types of acquired personality disturbances



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1. Introduction

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2. Materials and methods

2.1. Participants

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participants were recruited from the community through advertisements in local newspapers and posters displayed in public places. All participants were healthy volunteers aged between 18 and 30 years (mean age = 22.5 ± 2.5 years). The inclusion criteria were: (1) no history of neurological or psychiatric disorders; (2) no history of substance abuse or dependence; (3) no history of head trauma with loss of consciousness; (4) no history of cognitive impairment; (5) no history of any medical condition that could affect cognitive function. Exclusion criteria included: (1) current use of psychoactive substances; (2) current diagnosis of any psychiatric disorder; (3) current history of head trauma with loss of consciousness; (4) current history of cognitive impairment; (5) current history of any medical condition that could affect cognitive function. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board and all participants provided written informed consent.

2.2. Procedure

A total of 182 healthy volunteers participated in the study.

([Liu et al., 2009](#)).

2.3. Measures

2.3.1. Neuropsychological tests

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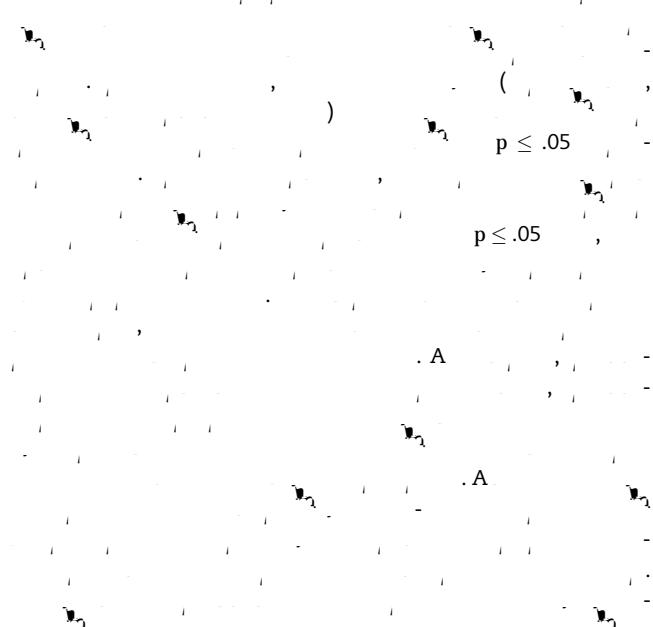
2.3.2. ISPC personality ratings

([Liu et al., 1997](#))
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5-
("0-3"), 1 ("1"), 2 ("2"), 3 ("3"), 4 ("4").

2.5.1. Regression analysis of ROIs and personality disturbances



3. results

3.1. Sample size

96 (52.7%)
53.3 ± 13.9 (20–85)
13.8 ± 2.5
48.1 ± 14.4
(4–360)
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101.5 ± 14.6,
103.0 ± 14.2.
100.2 ± 19.6.
100 ± 15.
9.1 ± 8.0
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3.3.

3.2. Length

182
50
56/91
46
86
91
91
2.

3.3. Readiness to ISPC and age at abuse

($\chi^2 = 2.84$, $p = .005$).

(.19, -.21,). A

($p > .22$)

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8.7%
($p <$)

4.1. Ac ed e, a \ d, ba ce a d e a a ca c ea e

4.1.1. Emotional/social personality disturbance – ventromedial PFC

ventromedial prefrontal cortex (VMPFC) damage has been associated with emotional and social disturbances, such as emotional instability, social withdrawal, and lack of motivation (Amen et al., 2000; Amen & Reiss, 2003; Amen, 2011). These symptoms are often described as "emotional blunting" or "social amnesia". VMPFC damage can also lead to difficulty with executive functions, such as planning, decision-making, and problem-solving. In addition, VMPFC damage can result in changes in personality, such as increased irritability, mood swings, and difficulty with social interactions. These symptoms are often described as "emotional instability" or "social withdrawal". VMPFC damage can also lead to difficulty with executive functions, such as planning, decision-making, and problem-solving. In addition, VMPFC damage can result in changes in personality, such as increased irritability, mood swings, and difficulty with social interactions.

(Amen et al., 2000; Amen & Reiss, 2003; Amen, 2011; Amen et al., 2006; Amen, 2018; Amen et al., 2011). (Amen et al., 2000; Amen & Reiss, 2003; Amen, 2011; Amen et al., 2006; Amen, 2018; Amen et al., 2011).

, 1996; , 2003; , 1968; , 1998; , & , 1994; , 1986; , 1970).
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(2.1%
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45 & 46.
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Declaration of competing interest

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