

EFFECTS OF NEUROTICISM AND CAREGIVER BURDEN ON CAREGIVERS'
DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND WELL-BEING: MODERATING ROLE OF
DISPOSITIONAL MINDFULNESS

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ABSTRACT

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Dispositional mindfulness means being aware of each moment, paying attention to the moment, and remembering both awareness and attention. The main aim of the current dissertation was to investigate whether dispositional mindfulness is a protective factor in the associations of neuroticism with caregiver psychological and physical well-being, and the associations of caregiver burden with caregiver psychological and physical well-being in the Turkish context. Participants of this study were caregivers of patients diagnosed with severe mental illness, and the sample was composed of 121 caregivers. Findings of the correlational analyses indicated that caregiver burden was negatively correlated with caregiver wellbeing (basic needs), caregiver wellbeing (activities of living), and mindfulness, whereas positively correlated with depression, and neuroticism. Neuroticism was negatively correlated with mindfulness, and positively correlated with depression. Also, there was no significant association of neuroticism with caregiver wellbeing (activities of living) and caregiver wellbeing (basic needs). Mindfulness was positively correlated with caregiver wellbeing (basic needs), caregiver wellbeing (activities of living), and negatively correlated with depression. Findings of the moderation analyses revealed that dispositional mindfulness moderated the associations between neuroticism and

caregiver wellbeing (activities of living), and caregiver burden and caregiver wellbeing (basic needs). However, dispositional mindfulness did not moderate the associations between caregiver burden and depression, neuroticism and depression, caregiver burden and caregiver wellbeing (activities of living), and neuroticism and caregiver wellbeing (basic needs). The findings, clinical implications, and strengths and limitations of the current study were discussed based on the literature.

Keywords: Mindfulness, Burden, Depression, Well-Being, Neuroticism.

ÖZ

NEVROTİKLİK SEVİYESİNİN VE BAKICI YÜKÜNÜN HASTA YAKINLARININ İYİ OLUŞ HALİNE ETKİSİ: FARKINDALIK SEVİYESİNİN DÜZENLEYİCİ (MODERATÖR) ROLÜ

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Farkındalık, her anın bilincinde olmak, o ana dikkat etmek ve hem bilinçliliği hem de dikkati hatırlamak anlamına gelir. Çalışmanın amacı, farkındalığın, nevroitiklik ile bakıcı psikolojik ve fiziksel iyi oluş hali arasındaki ilişkilerde koruyucu bir rolü olup olmadığını ve bakıcı yükü ile bakıcı psikolojik ve fiziksel iyi oluş hali arasındaki ilişkilerde koruyucu bir rolü olup olmadığını Türkiye örnekleminde araştırmaktır. Bu çalışmaya katılanlar ciddi zihinsel hastalık tanısı alan hastaların bakıcılarıydı ve örneklem 121 bakıcıdan oluşuyordu. Korelasyon analizlerinin bulgularına göre, bakıcı yükünün, bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar), bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) ve farkındalık ile anlamlı ve negatif, depresyon ve nevroitiklik ile anlamlı ve pozitif ilişkili olduğu bulunmuştur. Nevrotiklik, farkındalıkla negatif korelasyon gösterirken, depresyon ile pozitif korelasyon göstermiştir. Ayrıca, bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) ve bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar) ile Nevrotiklik arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunamamıştır. Farkındalık, bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar), bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) ile pozitif ve depresyon ile negatif korelasyon göstermiştir. Moderasyon analizlerinin bulgularına göre, farkındalık, nevroitiklik ve bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) ve bakıcı yükü ve bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar)

arasındaki iliřkiyi olumlu ve anlamlı bir řekilde etkilemiřtir. Bununla birlikte, farkındalıđın, bakıcı yk ile depresyon, nevroitiklik ve depresyon, bakıcı yk ve bakıcı iyi oluř hali (yařamsal faaliyetler) ve nevroitiklik ve bakıcı iyi oluř hali (temel ihtiyaçlar) arasındaki iliřkilerde dzenleyici rol anlamlı çıkmamıřtır. Bu çalıřmanın bulguları, klinik etkileri ve gçl ynleri ve sınırlılıkları literatr ıřıđında tartıřılmıřtır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Farkındalık, Yk, Depresyon, İyi Oluř Hali, Nevrotiklik.

To my family...

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Many people eventually become caregivers as a daughter, son, father, mother, friend or partner. In this process, they may face some mental (e.g., depression) and daily physical/social difficulties. From the standpoint of the mental aspect, caregivers may experience depressed mood, anxiety, anger, and stress (Janardhana, Raghunandan, Naidu, Saraswathi, & Seshan, 2015; Stanley, Balakrishnan, & Ilangovan, 2017; Stanley, Mettilda, & Bhakyalakshmi, 2015). However, these problems may also be associated with high levels of neuroticism, which is associated with negative feelings, emotional instability, and negative affectivity (Ben-Ari & Lavee, 2005; Bouchard, Lussier, & Sabourin, 1999; Costa & McCrae, 1980; Keltner, 1996). In other words, neuroticism is highly and positively correlated with severity of depression and negative feelings (Jourdy & Petot, 2017). In terms of the physical aspect, caregivers may face some difficulties in self-care behaviors, socializing, physical functioning, and sleep quality (Glajchen, 2013). Such problems are important aspects of caregiver burden. According to Hoening and Hamilton (1966) caregiver burden is as any negative consequence occurring in family. The level of burden can vary in different caregiver groups. For instance, chronic mental illnesses cause disruption in emotional and cognitive competencies, alter person's habit (Buldukoğlu, Bademli, Karakaya, Göral, & Keser, 2011), lead to social and economic losses; thus, caregivers of these people experience high levels of burden (Geriani, Savithry, Shivakumar, & Kanchan, 2015). However, there are some factors like dispositional mindfulness that may decrease the negative effects of caregiver burden on well-being.

In this study, the associations of neuroticism and caregiver burden with depressive symptoms and caregiver well-being will be examined in caregivers of individuals with severe mental illness. In addition to this, how dispositional mindfulness affects the associations of caregiver depression and well-being with neuroticism and caregiver burden will be examined.

As it can be seen above, there will be two dependent variables, i.e., depressive symptoms and well-being, in the current study. As the literature suggested, having low levels of depression does not necessarily mean that one has high levels of well-being (Weich et al., 2011). Also, the tool we will use to assess the level of caregiver well-being does not measure well-being through the levels of psychological symptoms, but through the degree of caregivers' daily functioning and met needs.

In the following sections, first the dependent variables (i.e., depression and well-being) will be reviewed in caregiving context. After reviewing the literature on depression and well-being in caregivers, the independent variables (i.e., caregiver burden and neuroticism) and their effects on the dependent variables will be presented. Finally, the concept of dispositional mindfulness, which is the moderator variable in the present study, will be explained and its possible moderating role will be introduced.

1.1. Depression

1.1.1. Concept of Depression

Today, depression is one of the most common diseases among mental health disorders. Currently, the number of individuals diagnosed with depression is 322 million in the world. While the prevalence rate among females is 5.1%, it is 3.6% among males. These ratings increase in older ages, but it can be seen in all age groups (WHO, 2017). According to DSM-5 (American Psychiatric Association, 2013), depression is characterized by being in low mood and unwillingness to engage

in activities that can affect person's way of thinking, behavior and feelings. Besides, depression can be an emotional response to afflictive events. Also, depression can be triggered by drug utilization and alcohol consumption. In addition to these, depression has physical and psychological symptoms which can vary according to subtypes, but these symptoms can be ameliorated via psychotherapies and medication.

1.1.2. Symptoms and Subtypes of Depression

Symptoms of depression are depressed mood such as feelings of sadness, anhedonia, withdrawal from pleasant activities, significant change in weight and appetite, disturbance in sleep pattern, psychomotor agitation, and decrease in energy and motivation. In addition to these, depression causes tiredness, indecisiveness, impairment in individual's functioning and concentration problems. Also, people who have depression can feel worthless, and these people may have recurrent suicidal ideation (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). According to DSM-5 (American Psychiatric Association, 2013), there are some subtypes of depression like persistent depressive disorder which means mild chronic depression, and premenstrual dysphoric disorder which means depressive symptoms, anxiety, or irritability during menstrual cycles. The most common type of depression is major depressive disorder, and in which patients must experience five of the aforementioned symptoms during the same two-week period (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). In conclusion, depression has physical symptoms like significant change in weight, psychomotor agitation and withdrawal from pleasant activities, and psychological symptoms like feelings of sadness, and anhedonia. Also, according to the degree of severity, duration, and the number of symptoms, subtypes of depression are described. For an understanding of how depression and these symptoms occur, there are some theoretical frameworks in the literature.

1.1.3. Theoretical Frameworks of Depression

In the literature, there are theories that explain why depression occurs, i.e., what the etiology of depression is. One of these theories is neurodevelopmental theory. According to this theory, there are several factors affecting people's disposition to depression such as early-childhood trauma, infections during prenatal period, maternal stress, personality of mothers, mother and child relationship, genetic and environmental factors, a person's coping skills from childhood to adulthood, and stressors in life (Gałecki & Talarowska, 2018). The second theory is Beck's cognitive theory. This theory proposes that dysfunctional information processing causes negative mood states, such as depression. Children create negative cognitive structures in consequence of interaction with environment and other people. When they encounter life stressors, these cognitive structures are activated and negative thoughts are produced; these negative thoughts and beliefs cause negative mood symptoms (Beck, 1967). This theory was empirically supported by many studies (e.g., Kingery et al., 2009; Rudolph & Clark, 2001; Schwartz & Maric, 2015; Weeland, Nijhof, Otten, Vermaes, & Buitelaar, 2017). Another theory that attempted to explain the etiology of depression is Freud's psychoanalytic theory. According to Freud, loss of object, regression of libido into the ego, and ambivalence create hidden conflicts, and then these conflicts reveal themselves as depressive symptoms. Also, oral fixations, i.e., conflicts during the baby's oral stimulation from birth to eighteen months, can create predisposition for depression (Freud, 1917; Rhee, 2017). To conclude, for an understanding of why depression occurs, i.e., what the etiology of depression is, many theoretical frameworks such as neurodevelopmental theory, Beck's cognitive theory, and Freud's psychoanalytic theory have been developed. According to these theories, depression –one of the dependent variables of the current research– is related to negative environmental factors, negative thoughts, negative mood symptoms, or hidden conflicts.

Apart from these, according to online survey, one in five caregivers reported that they suffered from depression, and this rate is twice the rate of the general population (Spector & Tampi, 2005). In other words, prevalence rate of depression is

higher in caregiver population, so it is particularly important to take concept of depression into consideration when studying with caregivers.

1.2. Caregiver Well-being

1.2.1. Caregiving Concept

Although the term “caregiving” is commonly used in daily life and in the literature referring to nursing, sociology, and psychology, this term is relatively new; it was first used in 1966 (Caregiving, 2010). Hermanns and Mastel-Smith (2012) conducted a qualitative concept analysis for an understanding of both the concept and the operational definition of caregiving. They use a hybrid qualitative model consisting of three phases which are theoretical, fieldwork and analytical. According to their definition, caregiving is related to helping people who cannot help themselves in various ways (Hermanns & Mastel-Smith, 2012). Other researchers defined family caregiving as providing personal health care for a family member or a significant other (Swanson et al., 1997). Also, during the caregiving process, caregivers may face some mental (e.g., depression) and daily physical/social difficulties that affect their both psychological and physical well-being.

1.2.2. Caregiver Psychological Well-being and Depression

Psychological well-being is simply keeping a positive state of mind, because it is related to positive emotions and happiness. In that respect, psychological well-being is related to subjective well-being (Diener, 2000). Also, it is related to reach one’s full potential, having control over life, establishing positive relationships, and it is negatively associated with mental health disorders like depression (Huppert, 2009). In the literature concerning the association between depression and caregiver psychological well-being, it was found that one third of caregivers who live with patients reported depressive symptoms, and the severity of symptoms were increasing as the duration of caregiving increases (Gibson et al., 1997; McConaghy & Caltabiano, 2005; Shua-Haim et al., 2001). Also, according to study conducted

with caregivers of cancer patients and patients diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes, depression affects their quality of life and psychological well-being negatively, and it increases their stress level (Ferrell, Dow, & Grant, 1995; Northouse, Katapodi, Schafenacker, & Weiss, 2012; Ramkisson, Pillay, & Sartorius, 2016). To conclude, psychological well-being is simply related to positive state of mind, and negatively associated with depression. Also, caregivers experience depressed mood and stress, which in turn, negatively affect their quality of life and psychological well-being. However, well-being is not limited to psychological well-being; it has another dimension called physical well-being.

1.2.3 Caregiver Physical Well-being

According to American Association of Nurse Anesthetists (2016), physical well-being is “the lifestyle behavior choices you make to ensure health, and avoid preventable diseases and conditions”. According to Myra Glajchen (2013), physical well-being is important in terms of quality of life, and it is related to physical functioning, tiredness, sleep quality, physical conditions and self-care behaviors. In the literature related to caregiving concept, it was found that caregiving affects physical well-being negatively because it is associated with tiredness, less sleep quality, impaired cognitive function and lack of socializing (Glajchen, 2013). Also, caregiving process may cause loss of appetite and loss of weight (Stenberg, Ruland, & Miaskowski, 2010). Thus, physical well-being of caregivers is related to physical factors that affect their quality of life. Impairment in functioning and lack of socializing affect physical well-being, which are also burden for caregivers. Thus, the next section presents brief literature on caregiver burden.

1.3. Caregiver Burden

1.3.1 Concept of Caregiver Burden

Grad and Sainsbury (1966) defined caregiver burden as any negative consequence in family. Hoening and Hamilton (1966) classified it under two

categories which are subjective burden referring to negative feelings like depression, anxiety, and embarrassment; and objective burden referring to events and activities like decreased social activity and economic constraints. In the literature, the concept of burden and related variables were used both as independent and dependent variables in the caregiver literature (Chou, 2000). In general, the literature suggested that female caregivers have higher levels of burden compared to male caregivers (Brazil, Thabane, Foster, & Bédard, 2009; Mystakidou et al., 2013). Also, it was found that caregiver burden increases as the age of caregiver increases (Ampalam, Gunturu, & Padma, 2012). As it was revealed before in the literature, chronic mental illnesses cause disruption in both emotional and cognitive competencies, alter person's habit (Buldukoğlu, Bademli, Karakaya, Göral, & Keser, 2011), lead to social and economic losses. Thus, caregivers of these people report high levels of burden (Geriani, Savithry, Shivakumar, & Kanchan, 2015; Hsiao & Tsai, 2015; Martín et al., 2015). However, psychological and educational training could decrease the level of caregiver burden (Bademli, Lök, & Kılıc, 2017; Chen, Liu, Zhang, & Lu, 2016; Martín-Carrasco et al., 2016). All in all, caregiver burden is divided into two categories which are objective burden and subjective burden, the level of burden changes depends on gender, age, and population, and it can be reduced by psychological and educational training. For a better understanding, in the next section, a short review on some of the theoretical frameworks related to caregiver burden was given.

1.3.2 Theoretical Frameworks of Caregiver Burden

There are several studies that have attempted to explain caregiver burden, but two of them are more relevant to the field, which are stress theory and role theory (Wasilewski, 2012). According to stress theory, there are stressors and resources affecting people's well-being (Pearlin et al., 1990). According to this theory, primary stressors, secondary stressors, and mediators exist and these affect people's well-being outcomes. Primary stressors happen first and they can be events like job loss, or repeated stressors like occupation or caregiving. On the other hand, secondary

stressors occur after the primary stressors. They are less potent and they can be causes stressful outcomes. For instance, if primary stressor is caregiving, secondary stressor can be conflict with family members, economic strain, increased expenditure and lack of socializing. Apart from these, mediator variables such as coping strategies, social support, or personality types mediate the association between stressors and stress outcomes (Pearlin, 1989). Pearlin et al. (1990) stated that when applied this theory to caregiving, caregiver burden become primary stressor, and it interacts with secondary stressors including role strains and intrapsychic factors. Secondary stressors affect outcomes like depression and anxiety, and this association is mediated by coping strategies and social resources (Wasilewski, 2012). While secondary stressors include factors like subjective caregiver burden, primary stressors consist of more objective factors like care-recipient impairment measured by cognitive assessment (Yates, Tennstedt, & Chang, 1999; Wasilewski, 2012). In this model, the degree of care provided, and care-recipient deficit are important factors in terms of affecting caregiver burden by primary or secondary stressors (Wasilewski, 2012).

According to the role theory, individuals live according to their expectations and social roles, and if there is an incompatibility in these expectations and social roles, role conflict will occur (Biddle, 1986). Females assume the caregiving roles as they tend to give more emotional support like listening and sharing feelings, while males assume the caregiving roles as being more involved in physical tasks. As compared to physical tasks, emotional support creates more psychological impact on caregivers such as inducing. Thus, it leads to poorer well-being (Merz, Schuengel, & Schulze, 2009; Stein, 2009; Wasilewski, 2012; Zarit, Todd, & Zarit, 1986). In addition, role overload like performing a variety of tasks leads to overload-related burden, and having various roles and obligations such as being adult, child and spouse at the same time causes conflict-related burden (Barnett & Baruch, 1985; Wasilewski, 2012).

To conclude, in the literature, there are two main theories related to caregiver burden, and these are stress theory focusing on the effect of primary and secondary stressors, and role theory focusing on the social roles and role conflicts. Also, these

theoretical frameworks of caregiver burden can enable one to understand the effects of caregiving on various outcomes such as depression, and physical and psychological well-being.

1.3.3 Effects of Caregiver Burden on Depression and Physical and Psychological Well-being

In the literature, there are many studies that investigate the effect of caregivers' burden on various aspects of one's life (Chang, Chiou, & Chen, 2010). One of these aspects is depressive symptoms and in the literature, it was found that higher caregiver burden is strongly associated with depressive symptoms (Medrano, Rosario, Payano, & Capellán, 2014; Pirraglia et al., 2005; Song, Biegel, & Milligan, 1997). The other aspect is psychological well-being, and according to studies, it was found that high levels of burden lead to poor psychological well-being (Gupta, Solanki, Koolwal, & Gehlot, 2015) and mental health (Harmancı & Çetinkaya Duman, 2016). Another aspect is physical well-being, and preliminary studies showed that caregiver burden is negatively associated with physical well-being (Chang, Chiou, & Chen, 2010; Douglas & Daly, 2003). All in all, studies have shown that caregiver burden is positively associated with depressive symptoms, and negatively associated with physical and psychological well-being. Apart from these, there are other determinants of caregiver burden such as care recipient behavioral problems (Chappell & Reid, 2002), perceived social support (Möller-Leimkühler & Wiesheu, 2012), and personality (Kim, et al., 2016). Personality is important factor because it can be determinant correlate of depression, physical and psychological well-being and caregiver burden.

1.4. Personality

1.4.1 Five-Factor Model of Personality

From past to present, many theories and models have been suggested to understand human personality, human behavior, causes of differences and

similarities between individuals in terms of emotion, cognition, and behavior. One of the more prominent, practical, and applicable model among them is five-factor model of personality (Digman, 1990). Pioneers of this model were Fiske (1949), Tupes and Christal (1961), and Norman (1963). McCrae and John (1992) described five-factor model of personality as personality characteristics that exist in hierarchical organization, and these traits are conscientiousness, neuroticism, agreeableness, extraversion, and openness to experience. Costa and Widiger (2005) described the traits as consistent cognitive, emotional, and behavioral patterns (Gençöz & Öncül, 2012). Openness to experience was defined as being imaginative, creative, curious, being influenced by new ideas, and different perspectives, placing importance on aesthetics, and giving preference to new and deep experiences (Costa & McCrae, 1992; George & Zhou, 2001; McCrae, 1996; McCrae & Costa, 1997). Higher levels of openness to experience can lead individuals to easily access feelings, thoughts, and perspectives, lead individuals to be more adaptive to changing circumstances, and lead individuals to think about new ideas (George & Zhou, 2001; McCrae & Costa, 1997). On the contrary, lower levels of openness to experience can lead individuals to be more conservative, conventional and familiar (George & Zhou, 2001; Costa & McCrae, 1992). Conscientiousness is related to impulse control, conformity, determination, sense of duty, organization and being mindful of environment (Costa & McCrae, 1992; George & Zhou, 2001; Hogan & Ones, 1997). Individuals with high levels of conscientiousness are reliable, trustworthy, self-restraint, responsible, hardworking, goal-oriented, and these people follow the rules and abide by the norms (Costa & McCrae, 1992; George & Zhou, 2001; Goldberg, 1992). Extraversion is about gregariousness, sociability, seeking stimulation by socializing, being interested in external stimuli, assertiveness, movement, and excitement-seeking (Costa & McCrae, 1992; Côté & Moskowitz, 1998). Agreeableness can be defined as being straightforwardness, altruism, mildness, temperateness, pleasing the others, charitable, thoughtful and generous (Costa & McCrae, 1992; Côté & Moskowitz, 1998). Individuals with high levels of agreeableness attach importance to positive social relationships (Wilkowski, Robinson, & Meier, 2006), value the group concerns (Jensen-Campbell & Graziano,

2001), and these people have advanced interpersonal strategies (Digman & Takemoto-Chock, 1981). Neuroticism can be described as general negative feelings, and predisposition for these feelings, emotional instability, and negative affectivity (Ben-Ari & Lavee, 2005; Bouchard, Lussier, & Sabourin 1999; Costa & McCrae, 1980; Keltner, 1996). When examining the association between gender and personality traits, in the literature, it was found that females have higher scores on extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism, albeit males have slightly higher scores on openness to experience (Samuel, South, & Griffin, 2015). In conclusion, five-factor model of personality is a more prominent, practical, and applicable model in comparison with other models that explain personality traits. According to this model, there are five basic dimensions which are extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience, and each of these is related to some personality characteristics. They are also related to mental health; so, they may influence or predict mental illnesses such as depression.

1.4.2 Association between Five-Factor Model of Personality and Depression

Recent studies have shown that personality traits in five-factor model of personality are related to onset, severity, and course of mental illnesses including depression (Allen, et al., 2017; Klein, Kotov, & Bufferd, 2011). It was found that high neuroticism, low extraversion, and low conscientiousness are associated with depression and depressive symptoms (Allen, et al., 2017; Jourdy & Petot, 2017; Kotov, Gamez, Schmidt, & Watson, 2010). According to Jourdy and Petot (2017), facets of these personality traits related to depression for neuroticism are anxiety, hostility, depression, self-consciousness, vulnerability towards stress; facets of extraversion are warmth, activity, and positive emotion. Also, facets of conscientiousness related to depression are competence and self-discipline (Jourdy & Petot, 2017). In addition, assertiveness dimension of extraversion is associated with lower states of depression (Bienvenu, et al., 2004; Junni, 2017). Furthermore, neuroticism is highly positively correlated with severity of depression, whereas

extraversion and conscientiousness are moderately negatively correlated with severity of depression (Jourdy & Petot, 2017). And according to caregiver related studies, it was found that neuroticism and extraversion have a direct effect on caregiver depression (Kim et al., 2016). To conclude, neuroticism, extraversion and conscientiousness are associated with depression. These dimensions also affect caregiver depression. Thus, it can be suggested that personality characteristics do also affect caregiver well-being and burden.

1.4.3 Relationship between Five-Factor Model of Personality and Caregiver Physical Well-being

As previously mentioned, personality traits are related to individuals' well-being. Previous studies have shown that personality affects both psychological and physical well-being of caregivers in a direct or indirect way. Direct effect of personality is related to a way of interpreting events and environment, whereas indirect effect of personality is related to its relation with social support (Hooker, Monahan, Bowman, Frazier, & Shifren, 1998). For the physical well-being of caregivers, studies related to Five-Factor Model of Personality showed that higher levels of neuroticism (Duberstein et al., 2003; Jerram & Coleman, 1999; Löckenhoff, Sutin, Ferrucci, & Costa, 2008), lower levels of extraversion (Jerram & Coleman, 1999), and low level of conscientiousness (Wilson, Schneider, Arnold, Bienias, & Bennett, 2007) are related to worse physical well-being. However, it was found that the effect of neuroticism on physical well-being is more consistent across studies among other personality traits (Löckenhoff, Duberstein, Friedman, & Costa, 2011). To sum up, personality has a direct or indirect effect on both psychological and physical well-being, and some personality traits are associated with worse physical well-being. In addition to its effect on physical well-being, personality does also affect psychological well-being and the caregiver burden.

1.4.4 Association of Five-Factor Model of Personality with Caregiver Psychological Well-being and Burden

As already stated, personality has a direct or indirect effect on psychological well-being of caregivers. According to studies carried out with caregivers of individuals with chronic mental illness, high levels of extraversion and conscientiousness and low levels of neuroticism are associated with better psychological well-being (Bharti & Bhatnagar, 2017). The literature indicated that the most important personality trait among five personality traits is neuroticism in affecting caregivers' psychological well-being both directly and indirectly (Möller-Leimkühler & Mädger, 2011). Previous studies revealed that neuroticism is associated with negative perceptions of caregiving-related benefits (Hollis-Sawyer, 2003; Kim, Duberstein, Sörensen, & Larson, 2005), distress of caregivers (Markiewicz, Reis, & Gold, 1997; Renzetti et al., 2001), higher sensitivity to caregiving-related stressors (Bookwala & Schulz, 1998), maladaptive coping strategies (Patrick & Hayden, 1999), caregiver appraisals of stress (Koerner, Kenyon, & Shirai, 2009), and less health promoting behaviors (Gallant & Connell, 2003). Apart from these, neuroticism is positively and significantly correlated with caregiver depression (Jang, Clay, Roth, Haley, & Mittelman, 2004). According to Möller-Leimkühler and Mädger (2011), caregiver burden and perceived stress may have a mediating role in the relation between neuroticism and psychological well-being. Preliminary studies showed that low extraversion and especially high neuroticism are highly and positively correlated with caregiver burden (González-Abraldes, Millán-Calenti, Lorenzo-López, & Maseda, 2012; Kim et al., 2016; Möller-Leimkühler & Mädger, 2011; Sink et al., 2013) Furthermore, personality traits do also affect caregiver's coping strategies. Ashraf and Sitwat (2016) stated that neuroticism is associated with tension-reduction coping strategy rather than problem-focused coping, and lesser positive emotions, whereas low extraversion is related to escape-avoidance strategy, and higher negative emotions. To sum up, personality traits –especially neuroticism– affect caregiver psychological well-being, caregiver burden and coping strategies. However, there are some factors, such as

dispositional mindfulness, that may have a protective role against the negative effects of personality traits.

1.5. Dispositional Mindfulness

1.5.1 Concept of Mindfulness and Mindfulness Related Psychotherapies

Ancient Buddhists have used mindfulness techniques and practices for increasing the well being, and the duration of life since 2,500 years ago. According to John Dunne (2007), mindfulness has three core components which are awareness, attention, and remembering. Awareness means being aware of each moment; attention means paying attention to the moment that we are aware of; and remembering means remembering both awareness and attention. Based on these concepts, measure of dispositional mindfulness was constituted to understand the differences among people in terms of their propensity to mindful or mindless states (Brown & Ryan, 2003; Feltman, Robinson, & Ode, 2009). Dispositional mindfulness is essential to develop other mindfulness practices like walking with awareness (Brem et al., 2015; Brown & Ryan, 2003).

In recent years, the meaning of mindfulness has expanded, and it is used as a therapeutic technique in the scope of third wave of cognitive behavioral psychotherapy in Western psychotherapy. Jon Kabat-Zinn, who is a pioneer in this movement, expanded the term mindfulness by including non-judgment, acceptance, and compassion (Kabat-Zinn, 2003). After a while, Steven C. Hayes, who was the President of Division 25 of the American Psychological Association, used the term “third wave of cognitive behavioral psychotherapy” in the related literature (Hayes, 2004). This term is very comprehensive and contains acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT; Hayes, Strosahl, & Wilson, 1999), dialectical behavior therapy (DBT; Linehan, 1993), cognitive behavioral analysis system of psychotherapy (CBASP; McCullough, 2000), functional analytic psychotherapy (FAP; Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1991), mindfulness-based stress reduction (Kabat-Zinn, 1990), and mindfulness-based cognitive therapy (Öst, 2008; Segal, Williams, & Teasdale, 2001). In

conclusion, mindfulness techniques and mindfulness concept are ancient techniques and concepts. The underlying concept of “third wave of cognitive behavioral psychotherapy” is mindfulness, and also, this psychotherapy is effective in several issues, or mental diseases.

1.5.2 Effect of Third Wave of Cognitive Behavioral Psychotherapies

As previously mentioned, acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) was constituted by Hayes, Strosahl, and Wilson in 1999. The main aim of ACT is focusing on searching a way to alter the function of psychological events instead of changing them fundamentally, and to embrace these events. ACT model has six processes which are acceptance, defusion, being present, noticing self, committed action, and values. The first process is acceptance which means basically accepting private experiences by being aware of these experiences in an active way without restricting psychological freedom. The second process is defusion which means changing the function of psychological events. The third process is being present which means not only being aware of the moment but also paying attention to that. The fourth process is noticing self which means a supreme sense of self to observe. The fifth process is committed action which means overt behavior for redirection of behavior. The final process is related to values which mean person’s characteristics and principles that direct his/her life, and help to decide what is right and wrong (Hayes, Pistorello, & Levin, 2012). ACT is a beneficial treatment for severe depression, and it is effective in terms of reducing suicidal ideation (Walser et al., 2015). Also, it is effective in terms of ameliorating depression of caregivers and increasing their well-being (Losada et al., 2015). Besides, it is helpful for caregivers in terms of coping with negative emotions, changing behavior in the care-recipient, valuing life, and reducing caregiver burden (George, 2016).

Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) was first used for the treatment of borderline disorder rather than comorbid disorders. This therapy has three stages which are pre-commitment stage (basically giving psychoeducation to clients about therapy and disorder), stage one (enhancing behavioral skills for decreasing the

urgent life-threatening behaviors, and removing obstacles that interfere with the therapy), and stage two (enhancing the person's capabilities for experiencing emotions entirely). The strategies of DBT increase the commitment to therapy, problem solving strategies, validation (acceptance) strategies, and dialectical strategies like balancing both acceptance and change (Feigenbaum, 2008). In the literature, it was found that this therapy is beneficial in reducing caregiver burden, increasing caregiver well-being, and alleviating depression (Hejazi, Sobhi, & Sahrzad, 2014; Likens, 2009).

Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) is a group program used for increasing mindfulness. MBSR helps patients to observe a situation in a nonjudgmental, nonreactive, and accepting manner (Khoury, Sharma, Rush, & Fournier, 2015). It continues 8-10 weeks with 10-40 people, and this program contains yoga, body scan, and meditation to decrease the emotional reactivity, mindfulness in stressful events, and homework assignments related to these (Grossman, Niemann, Schmidt, & Walach, 2004). According to a study conducted with Korean nursing students, MBSR is effective in decreasing symptoms of depression, stress, and anxiety (Song & Lindquist, 2015). Also, MBSR has preventative effect, because it increases distress tolerance and resilience (Nila, Holt, Ditzen, & Aguilar-Raab, 2016). Furthermore, MBSR is an effective therapy in terms of improving psychological well-being, reducing stress, burden and depression of caregivers (Bazzano et al., 2013; Li, Yuan & Zhang, 2016).

Mindfulness-based cognitive therapy was originally developed for relapse/recurrence of depression. MBCT is integration of cognitive behavioral therapy and mindfulness, and includes the techniques of body scan, yoga exercises, and meditation which are provided with cognitive skills to become aware of habitual dysfunctional cognitive processes (Piet & Hougaard, 2011). In the literature, it was found that mindfulness-based cognitive therapy is effective in decreasing the risk of relapse/recurrence of depression (Ma & Teasdale, 2004; Piet & Hougaard, 2011). Armstrong and Rimes (2016) stated that MBCT decreases the level of neuroticism, and it can be beneficial for a person who is prone to become easily stressed. Also, MBCT ameliorates the symptoms of depression and anxiety, and it helps to regulate

emotion and increases the mindfulness level (Perich, Manicavasagar, Mitchell, & Ball, 2013). In addition, MBCT eases the symptoms of depression, and burden, increases the quality of life and well-being of caregivers (Norouzi, Golzari, & Sohrabi, 2014; Wood, Gonzalez, & Barden, 2015).

Cognitive Behavioral Analysis System of Psychotherapy (CBASP) was specifically developed for chronic depression. CBASP therapists use behavioral analytic techniques to manage problems in daily life, and one of the main aims of CBASP is teaching patients to establish a functional connection between behavior and consequences (Swan et al., 2014). Distinction of CBASP from other models used in the treatment of depression is the fact that it explains how to manage and modify the transference and how to deal with reactions (Swan et al., 2014). In the literature, it was found that CBASP is an effective treatment for chronic depression (Swan et al., 2014). To sum up, it was found that cognitive behavioral psychotherapies are effective therapies for the treatment of various mental diseases, and these psychotherapies share a common concept which is mindfulness. In the light of aforementioned information, it can be suggested that mindfulness is related to personality, psychological and physical well-being, and burden of caregivers.

1.5.3 Relation of Dispositional Mindfulness with Personality, Psychological and Physical Well-being, and Burden of Caregivers

Related to the relation between dispositional mindfulness and personality traits, in the literature, it was found that there is a high and negative correlation between mindfulness and neuroticism; neurotic people are prone to psychological distress, whereas mindful people are less prone to psychological distress (Brown, Ryan, & Creswell, 2007; Costa & McCrae, 1992; Giluk, 2009). Also, there is a high and positive correlation between mindfulness and conscientiousness; they have similar characteristics like self-regulation and being thoughtful (Costa & McCrae, 1992; Giluk, 2009). However, there is a moderate, negative and much weaker correlation between mindfulness and extraversion; extraversion's facets such as excitement and sensation-seeking may affect this association because mindfulness

does not contain these components (Costa & McCrae, 1992; Giluk, 2009). In addition, there is a moderate and positive correlation between mindfulness and agreeableness; facets of agreeableness like empathy and concern for others, which are in compliance with Buddhist virtues, may affect this relation (Giluk, 2009; Thompson & Waltz, 2007). Finally, there is a weak and positive correlation between mindfulness and openness to experience (Giluk, 2009). Thus, it can be stated that of the basic personality traits, neuroticism and conscientiousness have a strong association with dispositional mindfulness. Apart from these, mindfulness can be a moderating factor; it has a protective role against neuroticism related negative outcomes (Feltman, Robinson, & Ode, 2009). With respect to the association between dispositional mindfulness and caregiver well-being, it was found that mindfulness has an ameliorating effect on the well-being of mentally ill patients' caregivers (Epstein-Lubow, Miller, & McBee, 2006). In addition to these, previous studies showed that dispositional mindfulness is associated with better physical well-being (Grossman, Niemann, Schmidt, & Walach, 2004; Moskowitz et al., 2015; Murphy, Mermelstein, Edwards, & Gidycz, 2012). Also, mindfulness is positively associated with caregivers' quality of life, well-being, and negatively correlated with the level of burden. Furthermore, it was found that dispositional mindfulness has a protective/moderator role against caregiver burden (Pagnini, Phillips, Bosma, Reece, & Langer, 2015). In conclusion, in the literature, it was found that dispositional mindfulness is positively associated with conscientiousness personality trait and caregiver psychological and physical well-being. Also, it has a protective and ameliorating effect on neuroticism-related outcomes and caregiver burden. There are some theoretical frameworks of mindfulness that enable one to understand its effects in a better way.

1.5.4 Theoretical Frameworks of Mindfulness

In the literature, there are some theories attempting to explain the underlying mechanisms of mindfulness. One of these theories is self-determination theory. According to this theory, open awareness can be a facilitative factor for selecting

behaviors conforming with person's needs, values, and interests, so mindfulness may be a facilitative factor for well-being by means of self-regulated activity and fulfillment of basic needs (Brown & Ryan, 2003; Deci & Ryan, 1980; Deci & Ryan, 1985; Hodgins & Knee, 2002; Ryan & Deci, 2000). Another theoretical framework to explain the underlying mechanisms of mindfulness is control theory which is one of the cybernetic theories. According to this theory, attention is an important part of both communication and control processes which are crucial in regulation of behavior. During the process of dysregulation like being under the influence of alcohol or drugs, attention is necessary to re-establish communication in the parts of the body to return to wellness state, and mindfulness enhances this attention and improves well-being (Brown & Ryan, 2003; Carver & Scheier, 1981; Kabat-Zinn, 1990; Schwartz, 1984). In addition to these theories, Shapiro (2006) and colleagues suggested that mindfulness has three components which are intention, attention, and attitude that occur simultaneously, and create a substantial shift in perspective called re-perceiving. Then, this re-perceiving causes positive outcomes, such as reduction in negative symptoms that positively influences psychological well-being by affecting the mechanisms of self regulation, values clarification, cognitive, emotional and behavioral flexibility, and exposure. Besides, neuroscientific studies found that there is a high prefrontal cortical activation, enhanced prefrontal cortical regulation, and less bilateral amygdala activity in people who have high level of dispositional mindfulness, and these are positively and significantly correlated with mental health and positive affects (Creswell, Way, Eisenberger, & Lieberman, 2007). Also, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex is responsible for self regulating the problematic outcomes (Kerns et al., 2004; Miller & Cohen, 2001), and this cortex is more active in people who have a high level of dispositional mindfulness, so this situation facilitates more effective emotion-regulation and self-regulation (Feltman, Robinson, & Ode, 2009; Ochsner & Gross, 2008). To conclude, for the understanding of the underlying mechanisms of mindfulness, there are some frameworks such as self determination theory, control theory, re-perceiving concept, and neuroscience related studies; all of which suggested that dispositional mindfulness is positively associated with positive outcomes

1.6 Aim of the Study

In the light of the aforementioned information, it can be suggested that there are strong and significant associations among depression, caregiver physical and psychological well-being, caregiver burden, personality, and dispositional mindfulness. Also, dispositional mindfulness has a protective role in the negative relations between caregiver burden and caregiver physical and psychological well-being, and neuroticism and caregiver well-being. However, in the literature, there are only limited numbers of studies related to the concept of dispositional mindfulness as a protector factor. Furthermore, in Turkish context, there are too few studies that exploring the association between mindfulness and caregiver psychological and physical well-being, and there is no study about the protective role of dispositional mindfulness in these relations. Thus, one of the aims of the current study is to investigate whether dispositional mindfulness can be a protective factor in the associations between neuroticism and caregiver psychological and physical well-being in the Turkish context. Similarly, the other aim of the current research is to investigate whether dispositional mindfulness can be a protective factor in the relation between caregiver burden and caregiver psychological and physical well-being in the Turkish context.

Parallel to the aims of the study, it was hypothesized that caregiver physical and psychological well-being would be negatively correlated with both neuroticism and caregiver burden. In addition, for those participants with higher dispositional mindfulness, negative correlation between neuroticism and caregiver psychological and physical well-being would be lower than those with lower dispositional mindfulness scores. Furthermore, for those participants with higher dispositional mindfulness, negative correlation between caregiver burden and caregiver psychological and physical well-being would be lower than those with lower dispositional mindfulness scores.

CHAPTER 2

METHOD

2.1 Participants

Participants of this study, who were caregivers of patients diagnosed with severe mental illness ($N = 121$; 49 women, 40.5 %; 72 men, 59.5 %), were selected through convenience sampling. The data were collected from Ankara AŞDER ($n = 27$, 22.31 %), Ankara Mavi At ($n = 9$, 7.44 %), Nazilli TRSM ($n = 32$, 26.45 %), Ankara Onkoloji TRSM ($n = 11$, 9.09 %), Ankara Sincan TRSM ($n = 8$, 6.61 %), Adana TRSM ($n = 4$, 3.31 %), İstanbul TRSM ($n = 5$, 4.13 %), Denizli TRSM ($n = 17$, 14.05 %), and İzmir TRSM ($n = 8$, 6.61 %). The distribution of data collection places was presented in Table 1.

Table 1: *Places of Data Collection*

Places	<i>N</i>	%
Ankara AŞDER	27	22,31
Ankara Mavi At	9	7,44
Nazilli TRSM	32	26,45
Ankara Onkoloji	11	9,09
Ankara Sincan	8	6,61
Adana	4	3,31
İstanbul	5	4,13
Denizli	17	14,05
İzmir	8	6,61

The age range of participants was between 21 and 90 ($M = 54.84$, $SD = 13.13$). Nineteen caregivers were single (15.8 %), eighty-six caregivers were married (71.7 %), five caregivers were divorced (4.2%), and ten caregivers were widow/widower (8.33 %). The education levels of participants were .85% illiterate ($n = 1$), 34.8 % primary school ($n = 41$), 14.4 % middle school ($n = 17$), 19.5 % high school ($n = 23$), 26.3 % university ($n = 31$) and 4.2 % graduate school ($n = 5$). Among the participants, 21% were in employment ($n = 25$), and 79 % were not in employment ($n = 94$). Of the participants, thirty perceived their income as low (25.2 %), eighty-five perceived as middle (71.4 %), and four perceived as high (3.36%). The mean number of children of caregivers was 2.06 ($SD = 1.39$, range = 0-7). Of the participants, 90.1 % provided personal care except for their children ($n = 109$), and 9.9 % did not provide ($n = 12$). The mean duration of caregiving was 17.1 years ($SD = 11.04$, range = 46-2). Of the participants, sixty-two participants were taking care of his/her child (52.1 %), twenty-nine participants were taking care of his/her spouse (24.4 %), eleven participants were taking care of his/her parent (9.2 %), and seventeen participants were taking care of his/her sibling (14.3 %). The participants were providing personal health care to patients with different severe mental illnesses, which were schizophrenia ($n = 86$, 74.8%), psychotic disorders ($n = 11$, 9.6 %), and bipolar disorders (hypomanic, manic, depressive, and mixed) ($n = 18$, 15.7%). The participants stated that there is no caregiver apart from me ($n = 80$, 67.2%), or there is a caregiver apart from me ($n = 39$, 32.8%). Of the participants, 25.8 % stated that there is patient with mental illness except for the person that provide personal health ($n = 31$), and 74.2 % stated that there is no patient with mental illness except for the person that provide personal health ($n = 89$). Among the participants, 85.7 % ($n = 102$) stated that they have a religious belief (no religious, $n = 14$, 12.1 %; low level of religious, $n = 10$, 8.6 %; middle level of religious $n = 55$, 47.4 %; religious $n = 34$, 29.3 %; high level of religious $n = 3$, 2.59 %), 14.3% stated that they have no religious belief ($n = 17$). Of the participants, 38 % stated that they have a chronic disorder ($n = 46$), and 62 % stated that they have no chronic disorder

($n = 75$). Among the participants, 59.5 % took medicine ($n = 72$), whereas 40.5% did not take medicine ($n = 49$). Of the participants, 25.8 % stated that they have a psychological disorder ($n = 31$), 74.2 % stated that they have no psychological disorder ($n = 89$). Among the participants, 24.2 % received psychological support ($n = 29$), 75.8 % did not receive ($n = 91$) (see Table 2).

Table 2: *Demographic Characteristics of the Sample*

	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Min-Max
Age			54.84	13.13	21-90
40 <	16	14.95			
40-60	54	50.47			
60 >	37	34.58			
Gender					
Male	72	59.50			
Female	49	40.50			
Marital Status					
Married	86	71.67			
Single	19	15.83			
Divorced	5	4.17			
Widowed	10	8.33			
Education					
Illiterate	1	0.85			
Primary School	41	34.75			
Middle School	17	14.41			
High School	23	19.49			
University	31	26.27			
Masters/Doctorate	5	4.24			
Working Status					
Yes	25	21.01			
No	94	78.99			

Table 2 (continued)

	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Min-Max
Income Status					
Low	30	25.21			
Middle	85	71.43			
High	4	3.36			
Number of Children					
No Children	15	13.16	2.06	1.39	0-7
1	17	14.91			
2	52	45.61			
2>	30	26.32			
Other Caregiving					
Yes	109	90.08			
No	12	9.92			
Caring Years					
6 <	20	18.35	17.09	11.04	46-2
6—15	34	31.19			
15 >	55	50.46			
Caregiving Degree					
Brother/Sister	17	14.29			
Mother/Father	62	52.10			
Wife	29	24.37			
Others	11	9.24			
Patience Diagnose					
Bipolar	16	13.91			
Schizophrenia	86	74.78			
Psychosis	11	9.57			
Other	2	1.74			

Table 2 (continued)

	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Min-Max
Other Caregiver					
Yes	39	32.77			
No	80	67.23			
Other Patience					
Yes	31	25.83			
No	89	74.17			
Religious Belief					
Yes	102	85.71			
No	17	14.29			
Degree of Religious Belief					
Not Religious	14	12.07			
Low Level of Religiousness	10	8.62			
Middle Level of Religiousness	55	47.41			
Religious	34	29.31			
High Level of Religiousness	3	2.59			
Chronic Disorder					
Yes	46	38.02			
No	75	61.98			
Drug Use					
Yes	72	59.50			
No	49	40.50			
Psychological Disorder					
Yes	31	25.83			
No	89	74.17			

Table 2 (continued)

	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Min-Max
Psychological Support					
Yes	29	24.17			
No	91	75.83			

2.2. Instruments

After signing the informed consent forms (see Appendix A), participants filled out the questionnaire sets. The questionnaire sets included demographic information form, The Caregiver Well-Being Scale (Berg-Weger, Rubio, & Tebb, 2000), Zarit Caregiver Burden Interview (Zarit, Reever, & Bach-Peterson, 2014), Basic Personality Traits Inventory (Gençöz & Öncül, 2012), Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (Brown & Ryan, 2003), and Beck Depression Inventory (Beck, Rush, Shaw, & Emery, 1979).

2.2.1 Demographic Information Form

The demographic information form was consisted of two parts as demographic information such as age, gender, education level, level of religiousness, and general information about the wellbeing of caregivers such as whether he/she has a psychological/physical illness, whether he/she is on medication (see Appendix B).

2.2.2 Zarit Caregiver Burden Interview

This scale was developed by Zarit, Reever, and Bach-Peterson in 2004 to evaluate caregivers' level of distress and burden, and the effect of caregiving process on their life (see Appendix C). It is a 22-item, 5-point Likert type scale ranging from "never" to "always", and higher scores on this scale indicate higher levels of

caregiver burden. The internal consistency coefficients of this scale ranged from .87 to .94, and the test-retest reliability of the scale was 0.71 (Zarit & Zarit, 1990). A correlation coefficient of .73 was found between Zarit Caregiver Burden Interview and Burden Assessment Scale, and a correlation coefficient of .62 was found between Zarit Caregiver Burden Interview and General Health Questionnaire (Seng, Luo, Ng, & Lim, 2010), both which were indicators of validity. The scale was adapted to Turkish by Özlü, Yıldız, and Aker (2009). The Cronbach's alpha coefficient was found as .83, and as an index of validity the correlation of this scale with Maslach Burnout Inventory was found as .61. In the Turkish adaptation study of the scale, three items were excluded. In the current study, the internal consistency reliability coefficient of this scale was found as .89.

2.2.3 Basic Personality Traits Inventory

This scale was developed by Gençöz and Öncül (2012). It consists of 45 person-descriptive adjectives evaluating the personality traits on six dimensions, i.e. extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, openness to experience, and negative valence (see Appendix D). These items are evaluated by respondents on a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (does not apply to me) to 5 (definitely applies to me). According to validity analyses of the personality dimensions, extraversion was highly and negatively correlated with Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale ($r = -.45$), and positively correlated with Positive-Negative Affect Schedule-Positive Affect ($r = .47$); conscientiousness was negatively correlated with State-Trait Anxiety Inventory-Trait anxiety dimension ($r = -.26$), and positively correlated with Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale ($r = .37$) (Gençöz & Öncül, 2012). Agreeableness was negatively correlated with State-Trait Anxiety Inventory-Trait anxiety dimension ($r = -.33$), and positively correlated with Positive-Negative Affect Schedule-Positive Affect ($r = .39$), neuroticism was negatively correlated with Ways of Coping Inventory-Problem Focused Coping ($r = -.43$), and positively correlated with Positive-Negative Affect Schedule-Negative Affect ($r = .59$) (Gençöz & Öncül, 2012). Openness to Experience was negatively correlated with State-Trait Anxiety Inventory-Trait

anxiety dimension ($r = -.59$), and positively correlated with Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale ($r = .60$), negative valence was negatively correlated with Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale ($r = -.38$), and positively correlated with State-Trait Anxiety Inventory-Trait anxiety dimension ($r = .29$) (Gençöz & Öncül, 2012). Cronbach's alpha coefficients were found as .89 for extraversion, .85 for conscientiousness, .85 for agreeableness, .83 for neuroticism, .80 for openness to experience, and .71 for negative valence. The test-retest reliability coefficients were .84 for extraversion, .80 for conscientiousness, .71 for agreeableness, .81 for neuroticism, .83 for openness to experience, and .72 for negative valence. In the current study, the internal consistency reliability coefficients of the same factors were .80, .73, .86, .83, .63, .70.

2.2.4 Mindful Attention Awareness Scale

Mindful Attention Awareness Scale was developed by Brown and Ryan (2003) to assess level of dispositional mindfulness, and the variation in the frequency of staying in the moment (see Appendix E). It is a 15-item, 6-point Likert type scale ranging from “almost always” to “always never”. On this scale, higher scores indicate higher level of mindfulness. The internal consistency coefficient of this scale was .82 in a student sample, and .87 in a general adult sample. Test-retest reliability of the scale was .81 (Brown & Ryan, 2003). According to analyses of the convergent and discriminant validity of the Mindful Attention Awareness Scale, it was positively correlated with Trait Meta-Mood Scale for different sample groups ($r = .46$, $r = .42$, $r = .37$), and Mindfulness/Mindlessness Scale ($r = .31$, $r = .33$). This scale was adapted to Turkish culture by Catak (2012), and it was found to be valid and reliable. According to this study, the internal consistency coefficient of this scale was .85, and the test-retest reliability of the scale was .83. Also, it was found that Mindful Attention Awareness Scale was negatively correlated with MMPI-Impulsivity ($r = -.43$) and Emotion Regulation Questionnaire-Reappraisal Subscale ($r = -.35$) (Catak, 2012). In the current study, some changes were made in the items of Turkish scale to make the items more understandable for participants. In the current study, the internal consistency reliability coefficient of this scale was found as .87.

2.2.5 Caregiver Well-Being Scale

This scale was developed by Berg-Weger, Rubio, and Tebb (2000) to assess the degree to which the caregivers meet their basic needs and perform their daily activities (see Appendix F). This scale has two subscales, namely *basic needs* consisting of physical needs and other needs such as expression of feelings and resting, and *activities of living* including daily activities, hobbies, and spare time activities. Both basic needs and activities of living subscales have 22 items measured on a 5-point Likert type scale ranging from “never” to “always”. The Cronbach's alpha of were .91 and .81 for the basic needs and activities of living subscales, respectively. The correlation of basic needs subscale with activities of living subscale was found as .69. According to analyses of the validity of the Caregiver Well-Being Scale, both subscales were negatively correlated with The Center for Epidemiologic Studies- Depressed Mood Scale (basic needs: $r = -.60$, activities of living: $r = -.52$) (Berg-Weger, Rubio, & Tebb, 2000). This scale was adapted to Turkish by Demirtepe and Bozo (2009), and Cronbach's alpha coefficient of basic needs subscale was .93, and the test-retest reliability of basic needs subscale was .79. Also, Cronbach's alpha coefficient of activities of living subscale was found as .89, and the test-retest reliability of activities of living subscale was found as .86. The correlation of basic needs subscale with activities of living subscale was found as .86. According to validity analyses of the Caregiver Well-Being Scale, basic needs was negatively correlated with Beck Depression Inventory ($r = -.71$), and positively correlated with Mental, Physical, and Spiritual Well-Being Scale ($r = .55$). Activities of living was negatively correlated with Beck Depression Inventory ($r = -.69$), and positively correlated with Mental, Physical, and Spiritual Well-Being Scale ($r = .54$). In the current study, the internal consistency reliability coefficients of basic needs and activities of living subscales were found as .88 and .82, respectively.

2.2.6 Beck Depression Inventory-First Edition

This scale was first published in 1961 to evaluate the cognitive, somatic, emotional and motivational aspects of depression and later revised by Beck, Rush, Shaw, and Emery (1979) (See Appendix G). It contains 21 items, and it is a self-report inventory. This scale is 4-point scale ranging from 0 to 3. In this scale, higher scores indicate the higher level of depression. 10–19 points out of total score means mild depression, 20-30 points out of the total score means moderate to severe depression and 31 or higher points means severe depression. It is found that this scale is a valid and reliable measurement (Beck, Rush, Shaw, & Emery, 1979). In the study of Ambrosini, Metz, Bianchi, Rabinovich, and Undie (1991), internal consistency of the inventory was found as .91, and in the study of Byerly and Carlson (1982), Cronbach's alpha score obtained from item analysis was found as .80. According to validity analyses of the Beck Depression Inventory, Pearson correlation coefficient for the relation between the inventory and MMPI-D varied between .41 and .75 (Beck, & Beamesderfer, 1974; Seitz, 1970; Campbell, Burgess, & Finch 1984; Hisli, 1989). This scale was adapted to Turkish by Hisli Şahin (1989). Split half reliability of this scale was found as .74, and Cronbach's alpha score obtained from item analysis was found as .80. According to validity analyses of the Beck Depression Inventory, it was positively correlated with MMPI-D for different sample groups ($r = .50$, $r = .63$, $r = .47$). In the current study, the internal consistency reliability coefficient of the inventory was .83.

2.3 Procedure

After ethical approval was received from the Review Board of Middle East Technical University, data were collected from the caregivers of patients diagnosed with severe mental illness in different schizophrenia associations (Ankara AŞDER, Ankara Mavi At, İzmir, İstanbul Adana) and community mental health centers (Nazilli, Ankara Onkoloji, Ankara Sincan, Denizli). After the caregivers agreed to participate to the current research voluntarily, they signed the informed consent

forms and filled out the questionnaires in approximately 20 minutes. Finally, the participants were given debriefing forms.

2.4 Data Analysis

After conducting the Pearson correlation analysis to examine the linear relations among the variables, series of moderation analysis were conducted for hypothesis testing. For moderation analysis, Process macro of Hayes and Matthes (2009) was used. In the moderation analysis, moderator variables were examined in separate analyses. For statistical analysis, IBM SPSS Statistics 20 software was used.

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS

3.1 Descriptive Analyses for the Measures of the Study

For the descriptive analyses of the study variables, means, standard deviations, and minimum-maximum scores for Zarit Caregiver Burden Interview, Basic Personality Traits Inventory Neuroticism dimension, Mindful Attention Awareness Scale, Caregiver Well-Being Scale Activities of Living Subscale, Caregiver Well-Being Scale Basic Needs Subscale, and Beck Depression Inventory were examined. The summary of analyses is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: *Descriptive Characteristics of the Measures*

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min-Max</i>
Caregiver Burden Interview	121	49,84	13,99	22-86
Neuroticism	121	22,98	6,81	9-42
Mindfulness	121	62,45	12,57	30-90
Activities of Living	121	73,79	12,36	39-101
Basic Needs	121	79,54	12,69	40-105
Depression	121	9,71	7,01	1-33

3.2 Correlational Analyses

Correlations among the measures of the present study were examined via Pearson correlation coefficients. According to findings, caregiver burden was negatively correlated with caregiver wellbeing (basic needs) ($r = -.53, p < .01$), caregiver wellbeing (activities of living) ($r = -.36, p < .01$), and mindfulness ($r = -.50, p < .01$), and positively correlated with depression ($r = .46, p < .01$) and neuroticism ($r = .29, p < .01$). Neuroticism was negatively correlated with mindfulness ($r = -.30, p < .01$), and positively correlated with depression ($r = .34, p < .01$). In addition, there was no significant association of neuroticism with caregiver wellbeing (activities of living) ($r = -.15, p > .05$) and caregiver wellbeing (basic needs) ($r = -.09, p > .05$). Lastly, mindfulness, which was moderator variable, was positively correlated with caregiver wellbeing (basic needs) ($r = .56, p < .01$), caregiver wellbeing (activities of living) ($r = .59, p < .01$), and negatively correlated with depression ($r = -.42, p < .01$) (see Table 4).

3.3 Moderation Analyses

In the moderation analysis, the moderator role of mindfulness was investigated for the aforementioned six relations. To test these models, moderation analyses were conducted for each of the mentioned relation. Moderation analysis which is Process macro of Hayes and Matthes (2009) could be conducted for these relations. Also, this analysis can be conducted for relations that their correlations were not significant (Rucker, Preacher, Tormala, & Petty, 2011). Results showed that, only two of the models were significant; thus, only the significant models were reported (see table 5). These findings were examined and evaluated according to the critical value obtained via Johnson and Neyman (1936) technique and pick-a-point approach (Bauer & Curran, 2005).

Table 4: *Pearson Correlation Coefficients among Variables*

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.Caregiver Burden	(.89)					
2.Neuroticism	.29**	(.83)				
3.Mindfulness	-.50**	-.30**	(.87)			
4.CaregiverWellbeing (AoL)	-.36**	-.15	.59**	(.82)		
5.CaregiverWellbeing (BN)	-.53**	-.10	.56**	.60**	(.88)	
6.Depression	.46**	.34**	.42**	-.29**	-.52**	(.83)

Note 1. *p < .05, **p < .01;

Note 2. Scores shown within the parentheses on the diagonal indicate the Cronbach's alpha coefficients of the measures;

Note 3. Caregiver Burden: Zarit Caregiver Burden Interview, Neuroticism: Basic Personality Traits Inventory, Mindfulness: Mindful Attention Awareness Scale, Caregiver Wellbeing (AoL): Caregiver Well-Being Scale Activities of Living Subscale, Caregiver Wellbeing (BN): Caregiver Well-Being Scale Basic Needs Subscale, Depression: Beck Depression Inventory

Table 5. Summary of the Results for the Moderation Models

Independent Variable	Moderator	Dependent Variable	Moderation	Confidence Interval
Caregiver Burden	Mindfulness	Depression	No	Not Significant
Neuroticism	Mindfulness	Depression	No	Not Significant
Caregiver Burden	Mindfulness	Caregiver Wellbeing- Activities of Living	No	Not Significant
Neuroticism	Mindfulness	Caregiver Wellbeing- Activities of Living	Yes	Significant
Caregiver Burden	Mindfulness	Caregiver Wellbeing- Basic Needs	Yes	Significant
Neuroticism	Mindfulness	Caregiver Wellbeing- Basic Needs	No	Not Significant

3.3.1 Moderator Role of Mindfulness on the Relation between Neuroticism and Caregiver Wellbeing (Activities of Living)

A moderation analysis was performed to evaluate the moderator role of mindfulness on the association of neuroticism and caregiver wellbeing (activities of living). Firstly, the effect of mindfulness was tested based on full scale. According to the results, both overall model ($R^2 = .38$, $F(3, 117) = 23.98$, $p < .05$), and interaction ($B = .03$, $SE = .01$, $p < .05$) were significant for the whole scale of mindfulness. Then, Johnson and Neyman (1936) method was used to evaluate the association between neuroticism (IV) and caregiver wellbeing (activities of living) (DV) for different scores of mindfulness (M). The results of this analysis showed that if the

mindfulness scores become lower than the critical value (9.2428), the relation between neuroticism and caregiver wellbeing (activities of living) becomes non-significant. When the scores of mindfulness became higher than critical value (9.2428), the association between neuroticism and caregiver wellbeing (activities of living) becomes significant ($B = .37, SE = .19, p = .05, 95\% CI [0, .7430]$). These findings showed that as the participants' mindfulness level increases, negative effect of neuroticism on caregiver wellbeing (activities of living) decreases. In other words, even if the participants had higher scores on neuroticism, if they had higher levels of mindfulness, they could perform their daily activities better (see Figure 1).

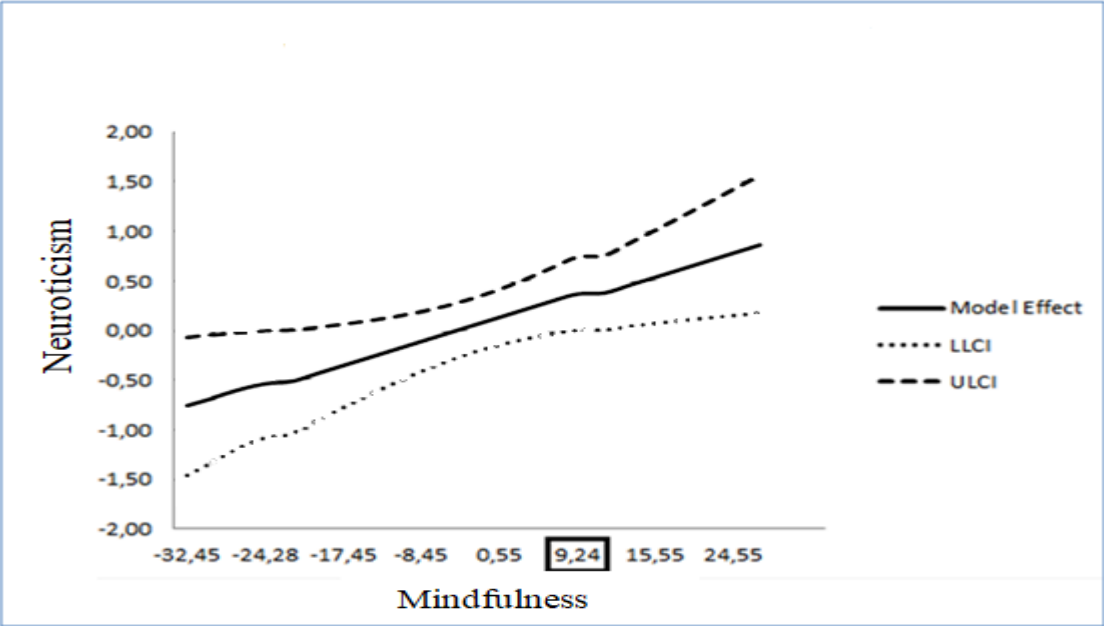


Figure 1: The relation between neuroticism and caregiver wellbeing (activities of living) for different values of mindfulness levels

Note 1. Critical point = 9.24

Note 2. LLCI: Lower limit confidence interval; ULCI: Upper limit confidence interval

Furthermore, as can be seen in Figure 2, for all the levels of neuroticism, as mindfulness increased, their caregiver wellbeing (activities of living) also tended to increase. In this relation, neuroticism levels revealed positive association with their caregiver wellbeing (activities of living), and mindfulness led to increased caregiver wellbeing (activities of living).

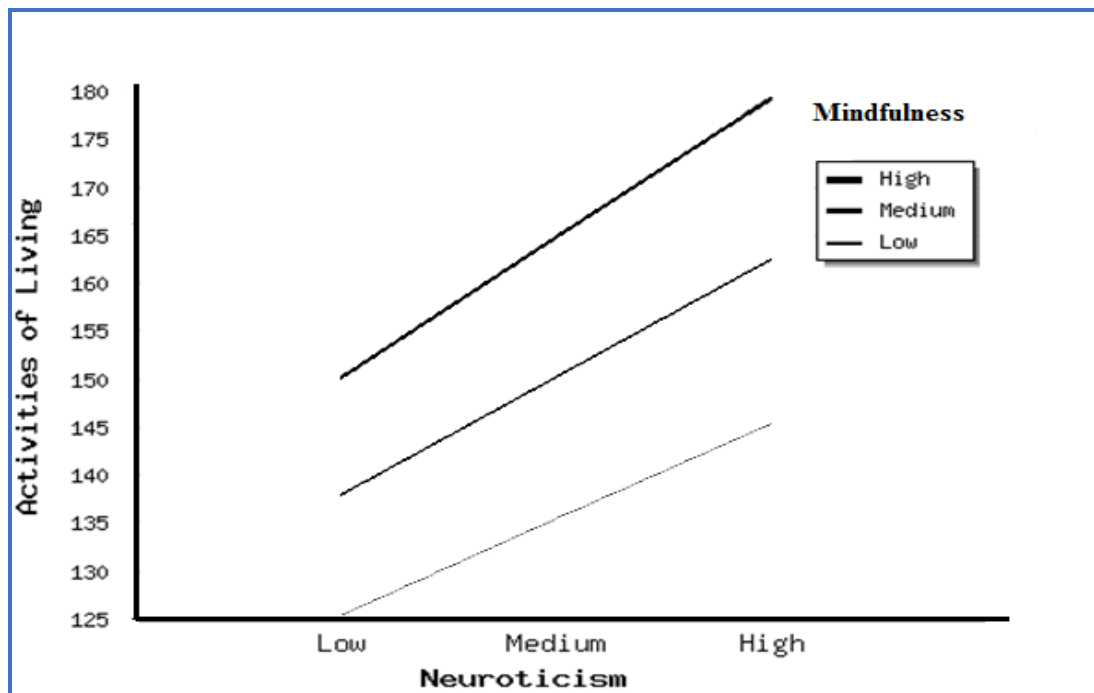


Figure 2: The relation between neuroticism and caregiver wellbeing (activities of living) for different levels of mindfulness

3.3.2 Moderator Role of Mindfulness on the Relation between Caregiver Burden and Caregiver Wellbeing (Basic Needs)

Another moderation analysis was performed to evaluate the moderator role of mindfulness on the association of caregiver burden and caregiver wellbeing (basic needs). Firstly, the effect of mindfulness was tested based on full scale. According to

the results, both overall model ($R^2 = .43$, $F(3, 117) = 29.41$, $p < .05$) and interaction ($B = .01$, $SE = .01$, $p < .05$) were significant for the whole scale of mindfulness. Then, Johnson and Neyman (1936) method was used to evaluate the association between caregiver burden (IV) and caregiver wellbeing (basic needs) (DV) for different scores of mindfulness (M). The results of this study showed that if the mindfulness scores become lower than the critical value (7.8919), the relation between caregiver burden and caregiver wellbeing (basic needs) becomes significant. When the scores of mindfulness became higher than critical value (7.8919), the association between caregiver burden and caregiver wellbeing (basic needs) becomes non-significant ($B = -.17$, $SE = .09$, $p = .050$, 95% CI [-3442, .0000]). These findings showed that as the participants' mindfulness level increases, the negative effect of caregiver burden on caregiver wellbeing (basic needs) decreases. In other words, even if the participants had higher caregiver burden, if they had higher levels of mindfulness, they could successfully meet their basic needs (see Figure 3).

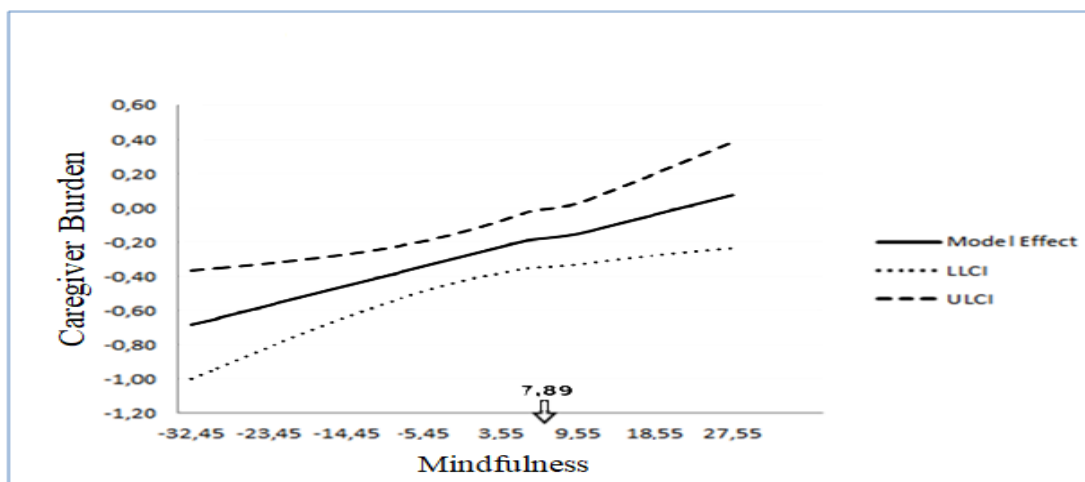


Figure 3: The relation between caregiver burden and caregiver wellbeing (basic needs) for different values of mindfulness levels

Note 1. Critical point: 7.89

Note 2. LLCI: Lower limit confidence interval; ULCI: Upper limit confidence interval

Furthermore, as can be seen in Figure 4, for all levels of caregiver burden, as mindfulness increased, participants' caregiver wellbeing (basic needs) also tended to increase. In this relation, caregiver burden levels revealed positive association with participants' caregiver wellbeing (basic needs), and mindfulness led to increased caregiver wellbeing (basic needs).

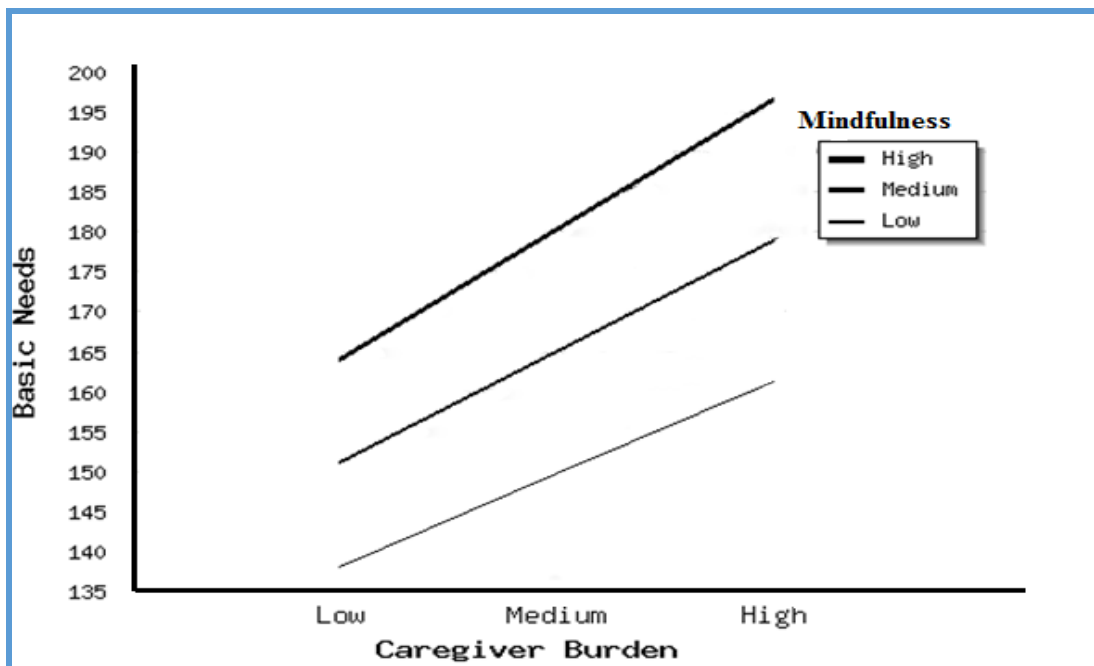


Figure 4: The relation between caregiver burden and caregiver wellbeing (basic needs) for different levels of mindfulness

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSION

The aim of this study was to investigate whether dispositional mindfulness is a protective factor in the associations of neuroticism with caregiver psychological and physical well-being, and the associations of caregiver burden with caregiver psychological and physical well-being in the Turkish context. In the present study, correlation analysis was conducted to examine the linear relations among the variables, then, moderation analyses were conducted to investigate the moderator role of mindfulness in six separate relations, which were between caregiver burden and depression, neuroticism and depression, caregiver burden and caregiver well-being (activities of living), neuroticism and caregiver well-being (activities of living), caregiver burden and caregiver well-being (basic needs), and neuroticism and caregiver well-being (basic needs).

In this section, after overviewing correlation analyses, main findings of moderation analyses were discussed. After that, clinical implications, strengths and limitations of the study, directions for future studies, and the general conclusion of the findings were discussed.

4.1. Correlational Analyses

According to the results of correlational analyses, caregiver burden was negatively correlated with caregiver well-being (basic needs), caregiver well-being (activities of living), and mindfulness, and positively correlated with depression and neuroticism. This means that, as caregiver's caregiver burden levels increase, their

well-being and mindfulness tend to decrease, and their depression and neuroticism levels tend to increase. These findings are consistent with previous findings. In the literature, it was found that higher caregiver burden is strongly associated with depressive symptoms (Medrano, Rosario, Payano, & Capellán, 2014; Pirraglia et al., 2005; Song, Biegel, & Milligan, 1997), negatively associated with physical well-being (Chang, Chiou, & Chen, 2010; Douglas & Daly, 2003) and mindfulness (Pagnini, Phillips, Bosma, Reece, & Langer, 2015), and positively correlated with neuroticism (González-Abraldes, Millán-Calenti, Lorenzo-López, & Maseda, 2012; Kim et al., 2016; Möller-Leimkühler & Mädger, 2011; Sink et al., 2013).

For neuroticism, it was found that neuroticism was negatively correlated with mindfulness and positively correlated with depression. This means that, as caregiver's neuroticism level increases, their mindfulness level tends to decrease and their depression level tends to increase. These findings were consistent with previous findings. In the literature, it was found that high neuroticism is associated with depression and depressive symptoms (Allen, et al., 2017; Jourdy & Petot, 2017; Kotov, Gamez, Schmidt, & Watson, 2010), and neuroticism is highly and negatively correlated with mindfulness (Brown, Ryan, & Creswell, 2007; Costa & McCrae, 1992; Giluk, 2009). In addition, in this study, it was found that there was no significant association of neuroticism with caregiver well-being (activities of living) and caregiver well-being (basic needs). In other words, there was no significant relation between neuroticism and physical well-being. This non-significant association can be explained by the findings of a few studies examining the relation between neuroticism and physical well-being. Some of these studies suggested that neuroticism has no direct effect on caregiver physical health and there is a mediator effect of stress or caregivers' multi-domain self-efficacy on the relation between neuroticism and physical well-being (Hooker, Monahan, Bowman, Frazier, & Shifren, 1998; Löckenhoff, Duberstein, Friedman, & Costa, 2011).

For mindfulness, it was found that mindfulness was positively correlated with caregiver well-being (basic needs) and caregiver well-being (activities of living), and negatively correlated with depression. This means that, as caregivers' mindfulness level increases, their caregiver well-being (basic needs) and caregiver well-being

(activities of living) tends to increase and their depression level tends to decrease. There is a partial support for our findings from the literature. In the literature, it was found that dispositional mindfulness is associated with general physical well being, but there are no specific studies that investigate the association between caregiver well-being (basic needs) and caregiver well-being (activities of living) (Grossman, Niemann, Schmidt, & Walach, 2004; Moskowitz et al., 2015; Murphy, Mermelstein, Edwards, & Gidycz, 2012). In parallel with our findings, dispositional mindfulness was negatively correlated with depression (Deng, Li, & Tang, 2012; Kang, O'Donnell, Strecher, & Falk, 2016; Zhuang et al., 2017).

4.2. Moderation Analyses

4.2.1. Moderator Role of Mindfulness in the Relation between Caregiver Burden and Depression

According to moderation analyses related to the moderator role of mindfulness in the relationship between caregiver burden and depression, the results are not significant. This means that the degree of mindfulness one has does not influence the effect of caregiver burden on depression. In the literature, there are a few studies investigating the moderator role of mindfulness on the relationship between caregiver burden and depression. One of these studies was conducted with the caregivers of individuals with dementia. The researchers found a strong association between caregiver burden and mental health, and one of the indicators of mental health was depression. In addition, they did not find significant moderation effect of mindfulness in this association (Weisman de Mamani, Weintraub, Maura, Martinez de Andino, & Brown, 2018). These findings were consistent with the current study, and they suggested that mindfulness may have a more straightforward effect (Weisman de Mamani, Weintraub, Maura, Martinez de Andino, & Brown, 2018). For this study, this means that mindfulness did not buffer the negative effects of caregiver burden, and thus the depression level did not decrease.

According to stress theory, caregiver burden is a primary stressor, and it interacts with secondary stressors including role strains and intrapsychic factors. Secondary stressors affect outcomes like depression, and this association is mediated by coping strategies and social resources (Wasilewski, 2012). In the current research, the roles strains, intrapsychic factors, coping strategies and social resources were not measured, and these factors can affect the aforementioned findings as confounding variables.

4.2.2. Moderator Role of Mindfulness in the Relation between Neuroticism and Depression

The moderation analysis related to the moderator role of mindfulness in the relation between neuroticism and depression yielded non-significant results. It was revealed that mindfulness does not influence the effect of neuroticism on depression. In the literature related to the relation between neuroticism and depression, it was found that high neuroticism is associated with high rumination and high cognitive reactivity, and these processes are significant components of depression (Barnhofer, Duggan, & Griffith, 2011). And mindfulness was suggested to have a moderator role or protective role against the negative outcomes of neuroticism on depression by reducing the process of rumination and cognitive reactivity (Barnhofer, Duggan, & Griffith, 2011). However, the present findings were not in line with the findings mentioned above. This inconsistency might be explained Feltman, Robinson, and Ode's (2009) study. They reported that people with low levels of neuroticism were not prone to negative emotional outcomes, and levels of the mindfulness may become less consequential among these people (Feltman, Robinson, & Ode, 2009). Also, they stated that mindfulness may become beneficial for neuroticism related outcomes only for individuals with high neuroticism that was not the case for the present study (Feltman, Robinson, & Ode, 2009). In the current study, the neuroticism levels of the present participants were relatively low thus, it can be stated that their process of rumination and cognitive reactivity is low, and these participants are less prone to negative emotional outcomes. This might be the reason

of why mindfulness did not appear as a moderator between neuroticism and depression.

4.2.3. Moderator Role of Mindfulness in the Relation between Caregiver Burden and Caregiver Well-being (Activities of Living)

The moderation analyses related to the moderator role of mindfulness in the relation between caregiver burden and caregiver well-being (activities of living) did not yield significant results. Accordingly, the level of mindfulness did not influence the effect of caregiver burden on caregiver well-being- activities of living. As it has been mentioned before, activities of living is subscale of Caregiver Well-Being Scale which is used for measuring physical well-being, and this subscale includes questions related to daily activities, hobbies, and spare time activities. In the literature, it was suggested that these daily and social activities are related to objective burden (Hoening, & Hamilton, 1966). However, Zarit Caregiver Burden Interview, which was used for measuring the caregiver burden in this study, measures the subjective caregiver burden referring to negative feelings like depression and anxiety (Zarit, Reever, & Bach-Peterson, 1980). Also, in this study, it was found that the correlation between caregiver burden and caregiver well-being-activities of living is relatively small. Apart from these, in the literature it was found that care recipient behavioural problems (Chappell & Reid, 2002), and perceived social support (Möller-Leimkühler & Wiesheu, 2012) are important factors in determining the degree of caregiver burden and affecting the well-being, but in the current study, these concepts were not measured, and these factors could have affected the findings as confounding variables. Thus, due to conceptual differences between objective and subjective burden, and possible confounding variables, mindfulness might have not appeared as a significant moderator variable.

4.2.4. Moderator Role of Mindfulness in the Relation between Neuroticism and Caregiver Well-being (Activities of Living)

According to moderation analyses related to the moderator role of mindfulness in the relation between neuroticism and caregiver well-being (activities of living), the results were significant. It was revealed that mindfulness positively influences the effect of neuroticism on caregiver well-being (activities of living). In other words, higher level of mindfulness reduced the negative effects of neuroticism and in this way increased caregivers' well-being (activities of living). As it has been mentioned before, activities of living is related to physical well-being and in the literature, it was found that neuroticism has no direct effect on caregiver physical health and there is a mediator effect of stress or caregivers' multi-domain self-efficacy on the relation between neuroticism and physical well-being (Hooker, Monahan, Bowman, Frazier, & Shifren, 1998; Löckenhoff, Duberstein, Friedman, & Costa, 2011). Also, in the literature, it was found that there is strong and negative association between mindfulness and stress (Dixon & Overall, 2016; Zimmaro et al., 2016), and there is a strong and positive association between mindfulness and self-efficacy (Greason & Cashwell, 2009; Kong, Wang, & Zhao, 2014; Oman, Hedberg, Downs, & Parsons, 2003). Thus, mindfulness might have moderated the relation between neuroticism and caregiver well-being (activities of living) by decreasing caregivers' stress level and increasing their self-efficacy.

Furthermore, it was suggested that personality traits like neuroticism influence physical well-being by affecting caregiver's perceptions of their skills to cope with daily challenges like emotion-regulatory skills and dispositional moods (Löckenhoff, Duberstein, Friedman, & Costa, 2011). Also, mindfulness increases the awareness of caregiver's perceptions of their skills to cope with daily challenges, and it positively influences well-being by affecting the mechanisms of self-regulation, cognitive, emotional and behavioral flexibility (Shapiro, Carlson, Astin, & Freedman, 2006). Furthermore, emotion-regulatory skills and dispositional moods are related to neuroticism, and in this study, participants' neuroticism level was relatively low, so it can be said that caregivers have better emotion-regulatory skills

and dispositional moods. In addition, the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex is more active in people who have a high level of dispositional mindfulness, so this situation might have facilitated more effective emotion-regulation and self-regulation (Ochsner & Gross, 2008; Feltman, Robinson, & Ode, 2009). Thus, the effects of mindfulness and low neuroticism level might have positively influenced the moderator role of mindfulness in the relation between neuroticism and caregiver well-being (activities of living).

4.2.5. Moderator Role of Mindfulness in the Relation between Caregiver Burden and Caregiver Well-being (Basic Needs)

According to moderation analyses related to the moderator role of mindfulness in the relation between caregiver burden and caregiver well-being (basic needs), the results were significant. Results revealed that mindfulness positively influences the effect of caregiver burden on caregiver well-being (basic needs). This means that a higher level of mindfulness reduced the negative effects of caregiver burden and in this way increased caregivers' well-being (basic needs). As it has been mentioned before, the basic needs is subscale of Caregiver Well-Being Scale which is used for measuring physical well-being, and this subscale contains questions related to physical needs and other needs such as resting. In the literature, it was found that the perception that a person's basic needs are not satisfied is an important predictor of depression (Blazer, Sachs-Ericsson, & Hybels, 2007). Furthermore, as it has been mentioned before, Zarit Caregiver Burden measures the subjective caregiver burden referring to negative feelings like depression and anxiety, and in this study, it was found that there is a moderate correlation between caregiver burden and caregiver well-being (basic needs) (Zarit, Reever, & Bach-Peterson, 1980). According to self-determination theory, mindfulness increases awareness, and open awareness can be a facilitative factor for selecting behaviors conforming with a person's needs, values, and interests, and it facilitates the self-regulated activity and fulfillment of basic needs (Deci & Ryan, 1985; Ryan & Deci, 2000; Deci & Ryan, 1980; Hodgins & Knee, 2002; Brown & Ryan, 2003). Thus, mindfulness can

moderate the relation between caregiver burden and caregiver well-being (basic needs) by increasing awareness. Also, mindfulness can create a substantial shift in perspective called re-perceiving, and this re-perceiving may lead to positive outcomes, such as a reduction in negative symptoms (Shapiro, Carlson, Astin, & Freedman, 2006). This substantial shift in perspective might have led mindfulness to moderate the relation between caregiver burden and caregiver well-being (basic needs).

4.2.6. Moderator Role of Mindfulness in the Relation between Neuroticism and Caregiver Well-being (Basic Needs)

According to moderation analyses related to the moderator role of mindfulness in the relation between neuroticism and caregiver well-being (basic needs), the results were not significant. Results showed that mindfulness does not influence the effect of neuroticism on caregiver well-being-basic needs. As it has been mentioned before, basic needs are related to physical well-being, and in the literature, it was found that stress and self-efficacy can be mediators between neuroticism and physical well-being (Hooker, Monahan, Bowman, Frazier, & Shifren, 1998; Löckenhoff, Duberstein, Friedman, & Costa, 2011). According to the results of present study, the correlation between neuroticism and caregiver well-being (basic needs) was not significant. As mentioned, participants' neuroticism level was relatively low, so it can be said that participants were less prone to negative emotional outcomes like stress. Due to these factors, the findings regarding the effect of neuroticism on caregiver well-being (basic needs), and the moderator role of mindfulness might have emerged as non-significant.

In addition, according to self-determination theory, autonomy, competence and relatedness are basic needs which are important for well-being (Deci and Ryan, 2000), and the effect of mindfulness on relatedness, autonomy, and competence need satisfaction increases when neuroticism level increases (Decuypere, Audenaert, & Decramer, 2018). Thus, participants' low neuroticism level might have affected the moderator role of mindfulness negatively.

4.3. Clinical Implications

The findings of the present study have various clinical implications. In the current study, it was revealed that there is a significant moderator effect of mindfulness on the relation between neuroticism and caregiver well-being (activities of living), and it can be suggested that that mindfulness positively influences the effect of neuroticism on caregiver well-being (activities of living). Also, in this study, it was found that there is a significant moderator effect of mindfulness on the relationship between caregiver burden and caregiver well-being (basic needs), and it can be suggested that mindfulness positively influences the effect of caregiver burden on caregiver well-being (basic need). Thus, exercises and techniques of mindfulness can be added into intervention programs given to professional paid and unpaid caregivers and nurses in hospitals or health centers for increasing their well-being. Also, these exercises and techniques can be taught to family caregivers in associations, or home meetings. In addition, because of the protective role of mindfulness on the relation between neuroticism and caregiver well-being (activities of living), and caregiver burden and caregiver well-being (basic needs), it can be used as a preventive therapy against the negative outcomes of neuroticism and caregiver burden.

In the literature, it was suggested mindfulness decreases the emotional reactivity (Feltman, Robinson, & Ode, 2009), stress and depression level (Zhuang et al., 2017), and in this study, it was found that mindfulness negatively and significantly correlated with neuroticism and depression. Thus, exercises and techniques of mindfulness can be used by clinicians, school counselors, and psychiatrists as palliative or preventive therapy against the depression and the negative outcomes of neuroticism. Apart from these, the measurement of neuroticism can be used as a screening tool to identify the caregivers at risk for negative affection like depression by clinicians.

4.4. Strengths of the Study

There are various strengths in the present study. One of these is that in the literature, there are a few studies examining mindfulness as a protective factor/moderator variable, so this study is important in terms of understanding the protective, or moderator role of mindfulness. In addition, in the Turkish literature, there is not any study using mindfulness as a protective factor/moderator variable, so this study is first study to investigate the moderator role of mindfulness on aforementioned relations.

Second of these is related to heterogeneity. The sample was gathered from several cities, different community mental health centers, and different Schizophrenia Associations. Furthermore, participants in this study have different demographic characteristics. These factors increase the heterogeneity of the sample and it is important in terms of representativeness of the population and generalizability of the findings.

4.5. Limitations and Directions for Future Studies

In spite of the fact that this study has important strengths, there are certain limitations. Firstly, the main limitation of this study was the sample size. In this study, Process macro of Hayes and Matthes was used for moderation analysis, and it requires more sample size. However, because of the difficulties of finding participants who are the caregivers of patients diagnosed with severe mental illnesses, the sample size of this study was relatively low. Also, the low sample size might have reduced the power of the study, and increased the margin of error.

Secondly, confounding variables might have influenced the results of the current study. There are some confounding variables that were not measured in the current study, such as self efficacy, care recipient behavioural problems, perceived social support, role strains, intrapsychic factors, coping strategies, and social resources that may affect the moderator role of mindfulness. Confounding variables

are important because they increase the variance and affect the external and internal validities of the study.

Thirdly, data were gathered from a sample at a single time point. Thus, time effect and temporal pattern were not investigated. In the literature, it was found that neuroticism level does not change much during life span (Vukasović & Bratko, 2015), albeit mindfulness level can be learned, and it can change in a short period of time (Quaglia, Braun, Freeman, McDaniel, & Brown, 2016; O'Loughlin, Fryer, & Zuckerman, 2019).

Finally, data were gathered from caregivers of patients diagnosed with different severe mental illnesses such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and psychosis. Also, the degree of the relations of the caregivers with patients were different; they were spouse, child, or father/mother. These factors might have also influenced the caregivers' burden.

In the light of the aforementioned findings and limitations, different suggestions for future studies can be made. Firstly, it was recommended that future research should be conducted with a larger sample to increase the power of the study, and reduce the margin of error. Secondly, future studies can be conducted by controlling confounding variables to decrease the variance and not to influence external and internal validities. Thirdly, longitudinal design can be used for researches related to mindfulness to investigate time effect, temporal pattern, and lagged relations. Fourthly, future research can be conducted to investigate whether mindfulness has a causal effect on aforementioned associations. Finally, future research can be conducted with caregivers of patients diagnosed with the same mental illness, and with the same degree of relations.

4.6. Conclusion

In the present study, the aim was to investigate whether dispositional mindfulness can be a protective factor in the associations between neuroticism and caregiver psychological and physical well-being, and whether dispositional

mindfulness can be a protective factor in the relationship between caregiver burden and caregiver psychological and physical well-being in the Turkish context.

This study demonstrated that all variables are significantly correlated with each other except the relations between the neuroticism and caregiver well-being (activities of living), and the neuroticism and caregiver well-being (basic needs). Furthermore, the results revealed that mindfulness has a moderator role in the relations between neuroticism and caregiver well-being (activities of living), and caregiver burden and caregiver well-being (basic needs). These findings showed that exercises and techniques of mindfulness can be added into intervention programs given to caregivers for increasing their well-being, and these can be used by clinicians, school counselors, and psychiatrists as palliative or preventive therapy techniques against the caregiver burden and the negative outcomes of neuroticism.

However, this study revealed that mindfulness does not play a moderator role in the relation between caregiver burden and depression, neuroticism and depression, caregiver burden and caregiver well-being (activities of living), neuroticism and caregiver well-being (basic needs). Furthermore, there are some limitations like sample size, possible confounding variables that might have affected the results of the current study.

All in all, although this research has limitations and non-significant findings, this study is important in terms of being the first study to investigate the moderator role of mindfulness in aforementioned relations in Turkish context, being one of the few studies examining mindfulness as a protective factor/moderator variable, and having the heterogeneous sample.

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APPENDICES

A. ETHICAL APPROVAL OF METU HUMAN SUBJECT ETHICS COMMITTEE

UYGULAMALI ETİK ARASTIRMA MERKEZİ
APPLIED ETHICS RESEARCH CENTER

 ORTA DOĞU TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ
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15 ARALIK 2017

Konu: Değerlendirme Sonucu

Gönderen: ODTÜ İnsan Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu (İAEK)

İlgi: İnsan Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu Başvurusu

Sayın Doç.Dr. Özlem BOZO ;

Danışmanlığını yaptığınız yüksek lisans öğrencisi Berkay KÖSE'nin "Effects of Neuroticism and Caregiver Burden on Caregiver Wellbeing: Moderating Role of Dispositional Mindfulness" başlıklı araştırması İnsan Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu tarafından uygun görülerek gerekli onay 2017-SOS-195 protokol numarası ile 15.12.2017-30.12.2018 tarihleri arasında geçerli olmak üzere verilmiştir.

Bilgilerinize saygılarımla sunarım.



Prof. Dr. Ş. Halil TURAN

Başkan V



Prof. Dr. Ayhan SOL

Üye



Prof. Dr. Ayhan Gürbüz DEMİR

Üye



Doç. Dr. Yaşar KONDAKÇI

Üye



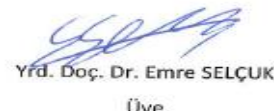
Doç. Dr. Zana ÇITAK

Üye



Yrd. Doç. Dr. Pınar KAYGAN

Üye



Yrd. Doç. Dr. Emre SELÇUK

Üye

B. INFORMED CONSENT FORM

ARAŞTIRMAYA GÖNÜLLÜ KATILIM FORMU

Bu araştırma, , ODTÜ Psikoloji Bölümü Yüksek Lisans öğrencisi Berkay Köse tarafından Prof. Dr. Özlem Bozo danışmanlığındaki yüksek lisans tezi kapsamında yürütülmektedir. Bu form sizi araştırma koşulları hakkında bilgilendirmek için hazırlanmıştır.

Çalışmanın Amacı Nedir?

Araştırmanın amacı, katılımcıların farkındalık seviyesi, duygusal yükü, duygu durumu ve iyi oluş hali arasındaki ilişki ile ilgili bilgi toplamaktır.

Bize Nasıl Yardımcı Olmanızı İsteyeceğiz?

Araştırmaya katılmayı kabul ederseniz, sizden beklenen, ankette yer alan bir dizi soruyu derecelendirme ölçeği üzerinde yanıtlamanızdır. Bu soruları yanıtlamanız en fazla 30 dakikanızı almaktadır.

Sizden Topladığımız Bilgileri Nasıl Kullanacağız?

Araştırmaya katılımınız tamamen gönüllülük temelinde olmalıdır. Ankette, sizden kimlik veya kurum belirleyici hiçbir bilgi istenmemektedir. Cevaplarınız tamamıyla gizli tutulacak, sadece araştırmacılar tarafından değerlendirilecektir. Katılımcılardan elde edilecek bilgiler toplu halde değerlendirilecek ve bilimsel yayımlarda kullanılacaktır. Sağladığınız veriler gönüllü katılım formlarında toplanan kimlik bilgileri ile eşleştirilmeyecektir.

Katılımınızla ilgili bilmeniz gerekenler:

Anket, genel olarak kişisel rahatsızlık verecek sorular içermemektedir. Ancak, katılım sırasında sorulardan ya da herhangi başka bir nedenden ötürü kendinizi rahatsız hissederseniz cevaplama işini yarıda bırakabilirsiniz. Böyle bir durumda anketi uygulayan kişiye, anketi tamamlamadığınızı söylemek yeterli olacaktır.

Araştırmayla ilgili daha fazla bilgi almak isterseniz:

Anket sonunda, bu çalışmayla ilgili sorularınız cevaplanacaktır. Bu çalışmaya katıldığınız için şimdiden teşekkür ederiz. Çalışma hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak için Psikoloji Bölümü yüksek lisans öğrencisi Berkay Köse (E-posta: kose.berkay@metu.edu.tr) ile iletişim kurabilirsiniz.

Yukarıdaki bilgileri okudum ve bu çalışmaya tamamen gönüllü olarak katılıyorum.

(Formu doldurup imzaladıktan sonra uygulayıcıya geri veriniz).

Ad Soyad

Tarih

İmza

KATILIM SONRASI BİLGİ FORMU

Bu araştırma daha önce de belirtildiği gibi ODTÜ Psikoloji Bölümü Yüksek Lisans öğrencisi Berkay Köse tarafından Prof. Dr. Özlem Bozo danışmanlığındaki yüksek lisans tezi kapsamında yürütülmektedir. Bu çalışmada temel olarak hasta yakınlarının farkındalık seviyesi, duygusal yükü, duygu durumu ve iyi oluş hali arasındaki ilişki incelenecektir.

Literatüre göre, farkındalık seviyesi yüksek olan hasta yakınlarının genel iyi oluş hali de yüksek olmaktadır. Ayrıca hasta yakınlarının duygusal yükü ve değişken duygu durumları onların iyi oluş halini olumsuz yönde etkiler fakat bu kişilerin farkındalık seviyesi koruyucu faktör olarak görev yapar. Hasta yakınlarının farkındalık seviyesi yüksek olduğunda, hasta yakınlarının duygusal yükü ve değişken duygu durumları onların iyi oluş halini belirgin ölçüde etkilemez. Bu çalışmanın amacı ise bu ilişkiyi ve hipotezi Türkiye’de incelemektir.

Bu çalışmadan alınacak verilerin Haziran 2018 sonunda elde edilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Elde edilen bilgiler sadece bilimsel araştırma ve yazılarda kullanılacaktır. Çalışmanın sağlıklı ilerleyebilmesi ve bulguların güvenilir olması için çalışmaya katılacağımı bildiğiniz diğer kişilerle çalışma ile ilgili detaylı bilgi paylaşımında bulunmamanızı dileriz. Bu çalışmaya katıldığınız için tekrar çok teşekkür ederiz.

Araştırmanın sonuçlarını öğrenmek ya da daha fazla bilgi almak için aşağıdaki isimlere başvurabilirsiniz.

ODTÜ Psikoloji Bölümü yüksek lisans öğrencisi Berkay Köse (E-posta: kose.berkay@metu.edu.tr)

Çalışmaya katkıda bulunan bir gönüllü olarak katılımcı haklarınızla ilgili veya etik ilkelerle ilgili soru veya görüşlerinizi ODTÜ Uygulamalı Etik Araştırma Merkezi'ne iletebilirsiniz.

e-posta: ueam@metu.edu.tr

C. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FORM

DEMOGRAFİK BİLGİLER

Yaş :

Cinsiyet : Kadın Erkek

Eğitim durumu: İlkokul Ortaokul Lise Üniversite
 Yüksek lisans/Doktora

Çalışıyor musunuz? Evet Hayır

Meslek:

Gelir Düzeyi: Düşük Orta Yüksek

Medeni durum: Evli Bekar Boşanmış Dul

Çocuğunuz var mı? Evet Hayır

Evet ise kaç tane?

Çocuklarımız dışında evde bakmakla yükümlü olduğunuz başka biri var mı? Evet
 Hayır

Kaç yıldır bakım veriyorsunuz? :

Hastanın nesi oluyorsunuz? :

Bakım verdiğiniz bireyin ruhsal hastalığı nedir? :

Hastanızın bakımını üstlenen başka biri var mı? Evet Hayır

Ailenizde başka ruhsal hastalığı olan birey var mı? Evet Hayır

Herhangi bir dine (İslam, Hristiyanlık, Yahudilik, Budizm, vs.) inanıyor musunuz? Evet Hayır

Yukarıdaki soruya yanıtınız "Evet" ise;

Kendinizi dindarlık düzeyi açısından nasıl değerlendiriyorsunuz?

- Hiç Dindar Değilim
 Biraz Dindarım
 Orta Düzeyde Dindarım
 Dindarım
 Çok Dindarım

GENEL BİLGİLER

Herhangi kronik bir rahatsızlığımız var mı? Evet Hayır

Herhangi bir ilaç kullanıyor musunuz? Evet Hayır

Herhangi bir psikolojik rahatsızlığımız var mı? Evet Hayır

Psikolojik destek alıyor musunuz? Evet Hayır

D. ZARIT CAREGIVER BURDEN INTERVIEW (ADAPTED FORM)

YÖNERGE: Aşağıda insanların bir başka insanın bakımını üstlendiğinde kendini nasıl hissedebileceğini yansıtan ifadelerden oluşan bir liste yer almaktadır. Her ifadeden sonra sizin ne kadar sık böyle hissettiğinizi belirtin: Asla, nadiren, ara sıra, oldukça çok, neredeyse her zaman şeklinde. Yanlış ya da doğru cevap bulunmamaktadır.

	Asla	Nadiren	Ara sıra	Oldukça sık	Neredeyse her zaman
1- Yakınımla geçirdiğiniz zaman yüzünden kendiniz için yeterli zamanınız olmadığını düşünür müsünüz?	1	2	3	4	5
2- Yakınıma bakma ve aileniz ya da işiniz ile ilgili diğer sorumlulukları yerine getirmeye çalışma arasında kalmaktan dolayı kendinizi sıkıntılı hisseder misiniz?	1	2	3	4	5
3- Yakınımla birlikteyken kızgınlık hisseder misiniz?	1	2	3	4	5
4- Yakınımla şu anda ailenizin diğer üyeleri ya da arkadaşlarınızla olan ilişkilerinizi olumsuz şekilde etkilediğini düşünür müsünüz?	1	2	3	4	5
5- Yakınımla geleceği ile ilgili korkularınız olur mu?	1	2	3	4	5
6- Yakınımla size bağımlı olduğunu düşünür müsünüz?	1	2	3	4	5
7- Yakınımla birlikteyken kısıtlanmışlık hisseder misiniz?	1	2	3	4	5
8- Yakınımla uğraşmaktan dolayı sağlığınızın bozulduğunu hisseder misiniz?	1	2	3	4	5
9- Yakınımla yüzünden istediğiniz düzeyde bir özel hayatınız olmadığını düşünür müsünüz?	1	2	3	4	5
10- Yakınıma bakmanız nedeniyle sosyal hayatınızın bozulduğunu hisseder misiniz?	1	2	3	4	5

	Asla	Nadiren	Ara sıra	Oldukça sık	Neredeyse her zaman
11- Yakınımız nedeniyle arkadaşlarımızı davet etmekten rahatsızlık duyar mısınız?	1	2	3	4	5
12- Yakınımızın sanki sırtını dayayabileceği tek kişi sizmişsiniz gibi, sizden ona bakmasını beklediğini hisseder misiniz?	1	2	3	4	5
13- Kendi harcamalarınıza ek olarak yakınınıza bakacak kadar paranız olmadığını düşünür müsünüz?	1	2	3	4	5
14- Yakınımız hastalandığından beri yaşamınızı kontrol edemediğinizi düşünür müsünüz?	1	2	3	4	5
15- Yakınımızın bakımını biraz da başkasına bırakabilmiş olmayı diler misiniz?	1	2	3	4	5
16 -Yakınımızla ilgili ne yapacağımız konusunda kararsızlık hisseder misiniz?	1	2	3	4	5
17 -Yakınımız için daha fazlasını yapmanız gerektiğini düşünür müsünüz?	1	2	3	4	5
18- Yakınımızın bakımı ile ilgili olarak daha iyisini yapabilirdim diye düşünür müsünüz?	1	2	3	4	5
19- Tümüyle değerlendirdiğinizde yakınımızın bakımı ile ilgili kendinizi ne kadar yük altında hissedersiniz?	1	2	3	4	5

E. BASIC PERSONALITY TRAITS INVENTORY

YÖNERGE:

Aşağıda size uyan ya da uymayan pek çok kişilik özelliği bulunmaktadır. Bu özelliklerden her birinin sizin için ne kadar uygun olduğunu ilgili rakamı daire içine alarak belirtiniz.

Örneğin;

Kendimi biri olarak görüyorum.

<u>Hiç uygun değil</u>	<u>Uygun değil</u>	<u>Kararsızım</u>	<u>Uygun</u>	<u>Cok uygun</u>
1	2	3	4	5
	Hiç uygun değil Uygun değil Kararsızım Uygun Çok uygun		Hiç uygun değil Uygun değil Kararsızım Uygun Çok uygun	
1 Aceleci	1 2 3 4 5	24 Pasif	1 2 3 4 5	
2 Yapmacık	1 2 3 4 5	25 Disiplinli	1 2 3 4 5	
3 Duyarlı	1 2 3 4 5	26 Açgözlü	1 2 3 4 5	
4 Konuşkan	1 2 3 4 5	27 Sinirli	1 2 3 4 5	
5 Kendine güvenen	1 2 3 4 5	28 Canayakın	1 2 3 4 5	
6 Soğuk	1 2 3 4 5	29 Kızgın	1 2 3 4 5	
7 Utangaç	1 2 3 4 5	30 Sabit fikirli	1 2 3 4 5	
8 Paylaşımçı	1 2 3 4 5	31 Görgüsüz	1 2 3 4 5	
9 Geniş / rahat	1 2 3 4 5	32 Durgun	1 2 3 4 5	
10 Cesur	1 2 3 4 5	33 Kaygılı	1 2 3 4 5	
11 Agresif(Saldırgan)	1 2 3 4 5	34 Terbiyesiz	1 2 3 4 5	
12 Çalışkan	1 2 3 4 5	35 Sabırsız	1 2 3 4 5	
13 İçten pazarlıklı	1 2 3 4 5	36 Yaratıcı (Üretken)	1 2 3 4 5	
14 Girişken	1 2 3 4 5	37 Kaprisli	1 2 3 4 5	
15 İyi niyetli	1 2 3 4 5	38 İçine kapanık	1 2 3 4 5	
16 İçten	1 2 3 4 5	39 Çekingen	1 2 3 4 5	
17 Kendinden emin	1 2 3 4 5	40 Alingan	1 2 3 4 5	
18 Huysuz	1 2 3 4 5	41 Hoşgörülü	1 2 3 4 5	
19 Yardımsever	1 2 3 4 5	42 Düzenli	1 2 3 4 5	
20 Kabiliyetli	1 2 3 4 5	43 Titiz	1 2 3 4 5	
21 Üşengeç	1 2 3 4 5	44 Tedbirli	1 2 3 4 5	
22 Sorumsuz	1 2 3 4 5	45 Azimli	1 2 3 4 5	
23 Sevecen	1 2 3 4 5			

F. MINDFUL ATTENTION AWARENESS SCALE (ADAPTED FORM)

Açıklama: Aşağıda sizin günlük deneyimlerinizle ilgili bir dizi durum verilmiştir. Lütfen her bir maddenin sağında yer alan 1 ile 6 arasındaki ölçeği kullanarak her bir deneyimi ne kadar sık veya nadiren yaşadığınızı belirtiniz. Lütfen deneyiminiz **ne olması gerektiğini değil, sizin deneyiminizi gerçekten neyin etkilediğini** göz önünde bulundurarak cevaplayınız. Lütfen her bir maddeyi diğerlerinden ayrı tutunuz.

	1	2	3	4	5	6				
	Hemen hemen her zaman	Çoğu zaman	Bazen	Nadiren	Oldukça Seyrek	Hemen hemen hiçbir zaman				
Bazı duygular yaşıyor ve bir süre bunun farkına varmamış olabiliyorum					1	2	3	4	5	6
Özensizlik, dikkatsizlik ya da o sırada başka bir şey düşündüğümden eşyaları kırdığım ya da etrafa saçtığım olur.					1	2	3	4	5	6
Bir şey olurken, o anda olanlara odaklanmakta güçlük çekerim.					1	2	3	4	5	6
Gideceğim yere, yol boyunca yaşadıklarına dikkat etmeden, hızlıca yürümeye meyilliyimdir.					1	2	3	4	5	6
Gerçekten dikkatimi çekmediği sürece, fiziksel gerginlik veya rahatsızlık hislerini fark etmeme eğilimim vardır.					1	2	3	4	5	6
Birinin adını neredeyse bana ilk söylediği anda unuturum.					1	2	3	4	5	6
Ne yaptığının pek farkında olmadan otomatik yaşıyor gibiyim.					1	2	3	4	5	6
Günlük işlerimi, ne yaptığuma dikkat etmeden, aceleyle yaparım.					1	2	3	4	5	6
Başarmak istediğim hedefe öyle odaklanırım ki, ona ulaşmak için o an ne yaptığının farkına bile varmam.					1	2	3	4	5	6
İşleri veya görevleri, o an ne yaptığının farkında olmaksızın, otomatik olarak yaparım.					1	2	3	4	5	6
Kendimi, bir yandan karşımdakini dinlerken, diğer yandan da başka bir şey yaparken bulurum.					1	2	3	4	5	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
Hemen hemen her zaman	Çoğu zaman	Bazen	Nadiren	Oldukça Seyrek	Hemen hemen hiçbir zaman

Arabayı bir yerlere otomatik pilotta gibi sürer, sonra oraya neden gittiğime şaşırırım.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Kendimi, gelecek ya da geçmişle ilgili düşünürken bulurum.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Kendimi, işleri dikkatimi vermeden yaparken bulurum.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ne yediğimin farkında olmadan atıştırırım.	1	2	3	4	5	6

G. CAREGIVER WELL-BEING SCALE (ADAPTED FORM)

Aşağıda bazı temel ihtiyaçlar sıralanmıştır. Her bir ihtiyaç için hayatımızın son 3 ay düşündüğünüzü. Bu süre içinde her bir ihtiyacın ne ölçüde karşılandığını belirtiniz. Aşağıda bulduğunuz ölçüğü kullanarak sizin için uygun sayıyı yuvarlak içine alınız.

- 1 hiçbir zaman
2 nadiren
3 ara sıra
4 sık sık
5 her zaman

1. Yeterli paraya sahip olmak	1	2	3	4	5
2. Dengeli beslenmek	1	2	3	4	5
3. Yeterince uyumak	1	2	3	4	5
4. Fiziksel sağlığınıza dikkat etmek (doktora, dış hekimine gitmek vs.)	1	2	3	4	5
5. Kendinize vakit ayırmak	1	2	3	4	5
6. Sevildiğini hissetmek	1	2	3	4	5
7. Sevginizi ifade etmek	1	2	3	4	5
8. Öfkenizi ifade etmek	1	2	3	4	5
9. Neşenizi ve keyfinizi ifade etmek	1	2	3	4	5
10. Üzüntünüzü ifade etmek	1	2	3	4	5
11. Cinsellikten keyif almak	1	2	3	4	5
12. Yeni beceriler öğrenmek	1	2	3	4	5
13. Kendini değerli hissetmek	1	2	3	4	5
14. Başkaları tarafından takdir edildiğini hissetmek	1	2	3	4	5
15. Ailenizden hoşnut olmak	1	2	3	4	5
16. Kendinizden hoşnut olmak	1	2	3	4	5
17. Gelecekle ilgili kendinizi güvende hissetmek	1	2	3	4	5
18. Yakın arkadaşlara sahip olmak	1	2	3	4	5
19. Bir eve sahip olmak	1	2	3	4	5
20. Gelecekle ilgili planlar yapmak	1	2	3	4	5
21. Sizi düşünen birilerinin olması	1	2	3	4	5
22. Hayatımızın bir anlamı olması	1	2	3	4	5

Aşağıda herbirimizin yaptığı ya da birilerinin bizim için yaptığı bazı yaşamsal faaliyetler sıralanmıştır. Her bir faaliyet için yaşamımızın son 3 ayını düşünün. Bu süre içinde, her bir faaliyetin ne derecede karşılandığını düşünüyorsunuz? Aşağıda bulunan ölçeği kullanarak sizin için uygun sayıyı yuvarlak içine alınız.

1 hiçbir zaman 4 sık sık
2 nadiren 5 her zaman
3 ara sıra

1. Yiyecek satın almak	1	2	3	4	5	
2. Yemek hazırlamak	1	2	3	4	5	
3. Evi temizlemek		1	2	3	4	5
4. Evin çekip çevirilmesiyle ilgilenmek		1	2	3	4	5
5. Ulaşım kolaylığına sahip olmak	1	2	3	4	5	
6. Kıyafet alış verişini yapmak	1	2	3	4	5	
7. Kıyafetleri yıkamak ve giydiklerine özen göstermek		1	2	3	4	5
8. Gevşemek/ rahatlamak		1	2	3	4	5
9. Egzersiz/spor yapmak		1	2	3	4	5
10. Bir hobiden keyif almak		1	2	3	4	5
11. Yeni bir ilgi alanı ya da hobi edinmek		1	2	3	4	5
12. Sosyal etkinliklere katılmak		1	2	3	4	5
13. Herhangi bir konu hakkında derinlemesine düşünmek için zaman ayırmak		1	2	3	4	5
14. Manevi ve ilham verici faaliyetlere zaman ayırmak		1	2	3	4	5
15. Çevredenizdeki güzelliklerinin farkına varmak		1	2	3	4	5
16. Arkadaşlar ya da aileden destek istemek		1	2	3	4	5
17. Arkadaşlar ya da aileden destek almak		1	2	3	4	5
18. Gülmek/ kahkaha atmak		1	2	3	4	5
19. Kendinize iyi davranmak veya kendinizi ödüllendirmek		1	2	3	4	5
20. Kariyerinize/ işinize devam etmek		1	2	3	4	5
21. Kişisel temizlik ve dış görünüşünüze zaman ayırmak		1	2	3	4	5
22. Aile ya da arkadaşlarla hoşça vakit geçirmek için zaman ayırmak		1	2	3	4	5

H. BECK DEPRESSION INVENTORY-FIRST EDITION (ADAPTED FORM)

AÇIKLAMA:

Sayın cevaplayıcı aşağıda gruplar halinde cümleler verilmektedir. Öncelikle her gruptaki cümleleri dikkatle okuyarak, BUGÜN DÂHİL GEÇEN HAFTA içinde kendinizi nasıl hissettiğini en iyi anlatan cümleyi seçiniz. Eğer bir grupta durumunuzu, duygularınızı tarif eden birden fazla cümle varsa her birini daire içine alarak işaretleyiniz.

1. (a) Kendimi üzgün hissetmiyorum.
(b) Kendimi üzgün hissediyorum.
(c) Her zaman için üzgünüm ve kendimi bu duygudan kurtaramıyorum.
(d) Öylesine üzgün ve mutsuzum ki dayanamıyorum.
2. (a) Gelecekte umutsuz değilim.
(b) Geleceğe biraz umutsuz bakıyorum.
(c) Gelecekte beklediğim hiçbir şey yok.
(d) Benim için bir gelecek yok ve bu durum düzelmeyecek.
3. (a) Kendimi başarısız görmüyorum.
(b) Çevremdeki birçok kişiden daha fazla başarısızlıklarım oldu sayılır.
(c) Geriye dönüp baktığımda, çok fazla başarısızlığımın olduğunu görüyorum.
(d) Kendimi tümüyle başarısız bir kişi olarak görüyorum.
4. (a) Her şeyden eskisi kadar zevk alabiliyorum.
(b) Her şeyden eskisi kadar zevk alamıyorum.
(c) Artık hiçbir şeyden gerçek bir zevk alamıyorum.
(d) Bana zevk veren hiçbir şey yok. Her şey çok sıkıcı.
5. (a) Kendimi suçlu hissetmiyorum.
(b) Arada bir kendimi suçlu hissettiğim oluyor.
(c) Kendimi çoğunlukla suçlu hissediyorum.
(d) Kendimi her an için suçlu hissediyorum.
6. (a) Cezalandırıldığımı düşünmüyorum.
(b) Bazı şeyler için cezalandırılabilirim hissediyorum.
(c) Cezalandırılmayı bekliyorum.
(d) Cezalandırıldığımı hissediyorum.
7. (a) Kendimden hoşnutum.
(b) Kendimden pek hoşnut değilim.
(c) Kendimden hiç hoşlanmıyorum.
(d) Kendimden nefret ediyorum.

8. (a) Kendimi diğer insanlardan daha kötü görmüyorum.
(b) Kendimi zayıflıklarım ve hatalarım için eleştiriyorum.
(c) Kendimi hatalarım için çoğu zaman suçluyorum.
(d) Her kötü olayda kendimi suçluyorum.
9. (a) Kendimi öldürmek gibi düşüncelerim yok.
(b) Bazen kendimi öldürmeyi düşünüyorum; fakat bunu yapmam.
(c) Kendimi öldürebilmeyi isterdim.
(d) Bir fırsatını bulsam kendimi öldürürdüm.
10. (a) Her zamankinden daha fazla ağladığımı sanmıyorum.
(b) Eskisine göre şu sıralarda daha fazla ağlıyorum.
(c) Şu sıralarda her an ağlıyorum.
(d) Eskiden ağlayabilirdim; ama şu sıralarda istesem de ağlayamıyorum.
11. (a) Her zamankinden daha sinirli değilim.
(b) Her zamankinden daha kolayca sinirleniyor ve kızıyorum.
(c) Çoğu zaman sinirliyim.
(d) Eskiden sinirlendiğim şeylere bile artık sinirlenemiyorum.
12. (a) Diğer insanlara karşı ilgimi kaybetmedim.
(b) Eskisine göre insanlarla daha az ilgiliyim.
(c) Diğer insanlara karşı ilgimin çoğunu kaybettim.
(d) Diğer insanlara karşı hiç ilgim kalmadı.
13. (a) Kararlarımı eskisi kadar kolay ve rahat verebiliyorum.
(b) Şu sıralarda kararlarımı vermeyi erteliyorum.
(c) Kararlarımı vermekte oldukça güçlük çekiyorum.
(d) Artık hiç karar veremiyorum.
14. (a) Dış görünüşümün eskisinden daha kötü olduğunu sanmıyorum.
(b) Yaşlandığımı ve çekiciliğimi kaybettiğimi düşünüyorum ve üzülüyorum.
(c) Dış görünüşümde artık değiştirilmesi mümkün olmayan olumsuz değişiklikler olduğunu hissediyorum.
(d) Çok çirkin olduğumu düşünüyorum.

15. (a) Eskisi kadar iyi çalışabiliyorum.
(b) Bir işe başlayabilmek için eskisine göre kendimi daha fazla zorlamam gerekiyor.
(c) Hangi iş olursa olsun, yapabilmek için kendimi çok zorluyorum.
(d) Hiçbir iş yapamıyorum.
16. (a) Eskisi kadar rahat uyuyabiliyorum.
(b) Şu sıralarda eskisi kadar rahat uyuyamıyorum.
(c) Eskiye göre 1 veya 2 saat erken uyanıyor ve tekrar uyumakta zorluk çekiyorum.
(d) Eskisine göre çok erken uyanıyor ve tekrar uyuyamıyorum.
17. (a) Eskisine kıyasla daha çabuk yorulduğumu sanmıyorum.
(b) Eskisinden daha çabuk yoruluyorum.
(c) Şu sıralarda neredeyse her şey beni yoruyor.
(d) Öyle yorgunum ki hiçbir şey yapamıyorum.
18. (a) İştahım eskisinden pek farklı değil.
(b) İştahım eskisi kadar iyi değil.
(c) Şu sıralarda iştahım epey kötü.
(d) Artık hiç iştahım yok.
19. (a) Son zamanlarda pek fazla kilo kaybettiğimi sanmıyorum.
(b) Son zamanlarda istemediğim halde üç kilodan fazla kaybettim.
(c) Son zamanlarda istemediğim halde beş kilodan fazla kaybettim.
(d) Son zamanlarda istemediğim halde yedi kilodan fazla kaybettim.

Daha az yemeye çalışarak kilo kaybetmeye çalışıyorum. Evet () Hayır ()

20. (a) Sağlığım beni pek endişelendirmiyor.
(b) Son zamanlarda ağrı, sızı, mide bozukluğu, kabızlık gibi sorunlarım var.
(c) Ağrı, sızı gibi bu sıkıntıları beni epey endişelendirdiği için başka şeyleri düşünmek zor geliyor.
(d) Bu tür sıkıntıları beni öylesine endişelendiriyor ki artık başka hiçbir şey düşünemiyorum.
21. (a) Son zamanlarda cinsel yaşantımda dikkatimi çeken bir şey yok.
(b) Eskisine oranla cinsel konularla daha az ilgileniyorum.
(c) Şu sıralarda cinsellikle pek ilgili değilim.
(d) Artık cinsellikle hiçbir ilgim kalmadı.

I. RECEIPT OF PERMISSION FROM ANKARA SINCAN DR. NAFİZ KÖREZ
DEVLET HASTANESİ



T.C.
ANKARA VALİLİĞİ
İL SAĞLIK MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
Ankara Sincan Dr. Nafiz Körez Devlet Hastanesi

ANKARA SINCAN DR. NAFİZ KÖREZ DEVLET
HASTANESİ - ANKARA SINCAN DR. NAFİZ KÖREZ
DEVLET HASTANESİ
16007018 08.34 - 22564830 - 799 - E 7857



Sayı : 22568850/799
Konu : Berkay KÖSE (Araştırma İzni) Hk.

ANKARA İL SAĞLIK MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNE

İlgi : 03/05/2018 tarihli ve 90169164-799-1156 sayılı yazı

İlgi tarih ve sayılı yazınıza istinaden; Ortadoğu Teknik Üniversitesi'nde yüksek lisans yapmakta olan Berkay KÖSE'nin "Nevrotiklik Seviyesinin ve Bakıcı Yükünün Hasta Yakınlarının İyi Oluş Haline Etkisi Farkındalık Seviyesinin Düzenleyici (Moderatör) Rolü" başlıklı araştırma talebi hasta mahremiyetine dikkat edilmesi kaydıyla Hastane Başhekimliğimizce uygun görülmüştür.
Gereğini bilgilerinize arz ederim.

e-İmzalıdır.
Dr. Gül KURTULUŞ
Başhekim a.
Başhekim Yardımcısı

Dr.Nafiz Körez Sincan Devlet Hastanesi Personel Birimi
Faks No:03122633301
e-Posta:filiz.pehlivan@saglik.gov.tr İnt.Adresi:

Bilgi için:Filiz PEHLIVAN
Unvan:Veri Hazırlama ve Kontrol İşlt.
Telefon No:0312 2635555-2178

Evrakın elektronik imzalı suretine <http://e-belge.saglik.gov.tr> adresinden e6948e39-18a1-4421-9fdc-4e148726c8ef kodu ile erişebilirsiniz.
Evrakın elektronik imzalı suretine <http://e-belge.saglik.gov.tr> adresinden e6948e39-18a1-4421-9fdc-4e148726c8ef kodu ile erişebilirsiniz.
Bu belge 5070 sayılı elektronik imza kanuna göre güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

**J. RECEIPT OF PERMISSION FROM ANKARA SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ
ÜNİVERSİTESİ DR. ABDURRAHMAN YURTASLAN ONKOLOJİ SAĞLIK
UYGULAMA VE ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ**

T.C.
SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞI
Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi Ankara Dr. Abdurrahman Yurtaslan Onkoloji Sağlık
Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi

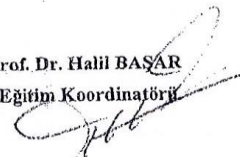
TIPTA UZMANLIK ve EĞİTİM KURULU TOPLANTI KARAR TUTANAĞI

Toplantı Sayısı : 41
Toplantı Tarihi : 29.05.2018 Salı
Saat : 14:00

Sayın Berkay KÖSE

Ortadoğu Teknik Üniversitesi'nde yüksek lisans yapmakta olan Berkay KÖSE'nin Prof. Dr. Özlem BOZO danışmanlığında yürüteceği "Nevrotiklik Seviyesinin ve Bakıcı Yükünün Hasta Yakınlarının İyi oluş Haline Etkisi: Farkındalık Seviyesinin Düzenleyici (Moderatör) Rolü" başlıklı tez çalışmasının hastanemizde yapılabilmesi hususunun uygun olduğu oy birliği ile kabul edilmiştir.

Prof. Dr. Halil BAŞAR
Eğitim Koordinatörü



K. RECEIPT OF PERMISSION FROM DENİZLİ İL SAĞLIK MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

DENİZLİ İL SAĞLIK MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ İZİN BELGESİ

Taraflar:

Bu protokol Denizli İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü ile Berkay KÖSE arasında düzenlenmiştir.
Çalışmanın gerçekleştirileceği kurum/kuruluşlar:
Denizli Devlet Hastanesinde

Çalışmanın Adı: "Nevrotik Seviyesinin ve Bakıcı Yükünün Hasta Yakınlarının İyi Oluş Haline Etkisi; Farkındalık Seviyesinin Düzenleyici (Moderatör) Rolü"

Bu çalışmayı yürütecek kişi/kişiler: Berkay KÖSE

Protokolün Hükümleri

- Bu protokol ilimiz sınırları içinde Denizli İl Sağlık Müdürlüğüne bağlı kurum ve kuruluşlarda verilen hizmetleri, yapılan koruyucu sağlık hizmeti çalışmalarını ya da yapılan kayıtlar sonucu elde edilen istatistik verileri içeren ve kurum personeli ve/veya kuruma başvuran kişilerle yapılacak anket çalışmalarını kurala bağlamak amacı ile düzenlenmiştir.
- Yapılacak bilimsel çalışma proje aşamasında iken Denizli İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü tarafından değerlendirilecektir.
- Çalışma uygulanırken kapsam dışı hiçbir veri toplanmayacaktır.
- Veri toplama sırasında İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü personelinde yararlanılacaksa ayrıca İl Sağlık Müdürlüğünden onay alınacaktır.
- Çalışma yayın/tez haline getirilmeden önce İl Sağlık Müdürlüğünün ilgili birimi tarafından verilerin analizi değerlendirilecektir. Toplum sağlığı açısından sakıncalı verilerin yayınlanması kısıtlanabilecektir.
- Çalışma üniversite veya kurum tarafından kabul edildikten sonra bir nüshası kitapek halinde Denizli İl Sağlık Müdürlüğüne teslim edilecektir.
- Çalışmayı yapacak olan kişi e ve f maddelerini yerine getirmediği takdirde kurumumuza ait veriler yayın/proje/tez vs gibi bilimsel bir çalışmada kullanılmayacaktır.
- Çalışma esnasında her tür ilaç uygulaması veya girişim için gerek hastanın kendisi ya da yasal vasisinden gerekse etik kuruldan onay alınacaktır.
- Araştırma verileri, sözel yada yazılı olarak kullanıldığında ilgili kurum/kurumların (Hastane, Sağlık Müdürlüğü vs.) ismi zikredilmeyecektir.
- 6698 sayılı Kişisel Verilerin Korunması ve Kişisel Verilerin İşlenmesi ve Mahremiyeti Yönetmeliği çerçevesinde ve kimlik bilgilerinden arındırılmış olarak kullanılması gerekmektedir.

Protokolün süresi:

- Bu çalışmanın yürütücüsü kurumumuzda 3 ay süre ile çalışmasını yürütecektir.
- Başlangıç** 22 Ekim 2018 /**Bitiş** 22 Ocak 2019
- Protokol, çalışmanın taraflarca planlanan ve kabul edilen süresi ile sınırlıdır. Uzatılması ancak yeni bir protokole bağlıdır.
- Şartlarda oluşabilecek değişikliklere bağlı olarak İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü protokolü daha önce de sonlandırabilir.

Sözleşme Şartlarına Aykırılık:

Protokol süresince yapılacak çalışmalar sırasında, yapılan çalışmayı devam ettiren kişi ya da kişiler aynı olacaktır. Saha çalışmasına katılan ve protokolle tespit edilen kişide değişiklik yapılması ya da yeni kişinin çalışmaya dâhil edilmesi ancak Denizli İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü onayı ile mümkün olabilecektir, ya da protokol iptal edilecektir. İlgili hükümler ihlal edildiğinde, protokolle imzası ve beyanı bulunan ilgili kişiler hakkında Denizli İl Sağlık Müdürlüğüne; kamu kurumlarının çalışmalarına ait verilerin kamudaki gizlilik ilkelerine ve resmi işleyiş esaslarına aykırı davranıldığı gerekçesiyle adli merciler nezdinde suç duyurusunda bulunulacaktır.

İhtilafların çözümü:

Protokolün uygulanması ile ilgili çıkabilecek sorunların çözümü konusunda Denizli ilindeki idari yargı mercileri yetkilidir.

İlgili protokol hükümlerini ve ceza müeyyidelerini okudum ve kabul ettim.

.../.../2018

Berkay KÖSE



2018
Uz. Dr. İbrahim EMREOĞLU
Kamç Hastaheleri Hizmetleri Başkanı

OLUR
.../.../2018
Uz. Dr. Berna ÖZTÜRK
Sağlık Müdürü

L. RECEIPT OF PERMISSION FROM AYDIN VALİLİĞİ İL SAĞLIK MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ



T.C.
AYDIN VALİLİĞİ
İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü



Sayı : 69836136-605.01
Konu : Berkay KÖSE'nin Araştırma İzni Talebi

MÜDÜRLÜK MAKAMINA

Ortaođu Teknik Üniversitesi Beşeri Bilimler Fakültesi Klinik Psikoloji Bölümü Araştırma Görevlisi Berkay KÖSE'nin "Effects of Neuroticism and Caregiver Burden on Caregiver Wellbeing: Moderating Role of Dispositional Mindfulness (Nevrotiklik Seviyesinin ve Bakıcı Yükünün Hasta Yakınlarının İyi Oluş Haline Etkisi: Farkındalık Seviyesinin Düzenleyici (Moderatör) Rolü)" isimli araştırma izni talebi ile Kamu Hastaneleri Hizmetleri Başkanlığı'nın 10/05/2018 tarihli ve 68783784 barkod nolu uygun görüş yazısına istinaden çalışma yapılması planlanmaktadır.

Söz konusu çalışmanın 20/05/2018-16/12/2018 tarihleri arasında Nazilli Devlet Hastanesi ve Nazilli Devlet Hastanesi'ne bağlı Nazilli Toplum ve Ruh Sağlığı Merkezi'nde yapılabilmesi hususunu;

Olurlarınıza arz ederim.

e-imzalıdır.
Dr.Mete ERKİ
Sağlık Hizmetleri Başkam

OLUR
.../.../2018
e-imzalıdır.
Dr. Fevzi YAVUZYILMAZ
İl Sağlık Müdürü

Aydın İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü Sağlık Geliştirilmesi Birimi
Faks No:0256 215 16 11
e-Posta:sumeyra.celebi@saglik.gov.tr İnt.Adresi: sumeyra.celebi@saglik.gov.tr

Bilgi için:Sumeyra ÇELEBİ
Unvan:HEMŞİRE
Telefon No:0 (256) 213 50 00-214

Evrakın elektronik imzalı suretine <http://e-belge.saglik.gov.tr> adresinden b7cefba0-c330-4d6f-ac93-b02b2840c37d kodu ile erişebilirsiniz.
Bu belge 5070 sayılı elektronik imza kanuna göre güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

M. TURKISH SUMMARY / TÜRKE ÖZET

Nevrotiklik Seviyesinin ve Bakıcı Yükünün Hasta Yakınlarının İyi Oluş Haline Etkisi: Farkındalık Seviyesinin Düzenleyici (Moderatör) Rolü

1. GİRİŞ

1.1 Depresyon

1.1.1 Depresyon Kavramı

DSM-5'e (American Psychiatric Association, 2013) göre, depresyon, kişinin düşünce, davranış ve duygularını etkileyecek olumsuz ruh halinde bulunmak ve günlük aktiviteleri yerine getirme konusunda isteksizlik yaşamak olarak tanımlanmıştır.

1.1.2 Belirtiler ve Depresyonun Alt Tipleri

Depresyonun belirtileri şunlardır: Üzüntü, memnuniyetsizlik, aktivitelerden kaçınma, kilo ve iştahta önemli bir değişiklik, uyku düzeninde bozulma, enerji ve motivasyonda azalma. Ayrıca, depresyonu olan insanlar kendilerini değersiz hissedebilir ve bu insanlar tekrarlayan intihar düşüncelerine sahip olabilir (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). DSM-5'e (American Psychiatric Association, 2013) göre, depresyonun alt tipleri nükseden depresif bozukluk, premenstrüel disforik bozukluk ve majör depresif bozukluktur. Literatürde depresyon ve depresif semptomların nasıl ortaya çıktığını açıklayan çeşitli teoriler vardır.

1.1.3 Depresyonun Kuramsal Teorileri

Depresyonun kuramsal teorilerinden biri nörogelişimsel teoridir. Bu teoriye göre, insanların erken çocukluk çağı travması, doğum öncesi dönemde enfeksiyonlar, anne stresi, annelerin kişiliği, anne ve çocuk ilişkisi, genetik ve çevresel faktörler, bir

çocuğun sorunlarla başa çıkma becerisi gibi depresyona yatkınlığını etkileyen birkaç faktör vardır (Galecki ve Talarowska, 2018). İkinci teori Beck'in bilişsel teorisidir. Bu teori, işlevsel olmayan bilgi işlemenin, depresyon gibi olumsuz ruh hallerine neden olduğunu belirtmektedir. Çocuklar, çevre ve diğer insanlarla etkileşimin sonucu olarak olumsuz bilişsel yapılar yaratabilir. Stresli bir durum ile karşılaştıklarında, bu bilişsel yapılar harekete geçer ve olumsuz düşünceler üretilir ve bu olumsuz düşünce ve inançlar olumsuz duygu durum belirtilerine neden olur (Beck, 1967). Depresyonun etiyojisini açıklamaya çalışan bir başka teori de Freud'un psikanalitik teorisidir. Freud'a göre, nesne kaybı ve duygu karmaşası gizli çatışmalar yaratır ve sonra bu çatışmalar kendilerini depresif belirtiler olarak ortaya çıkarır. Ayrıca, oral fiksasyonlar depresyona yatkınlık yaratabilir (Freud, 1917; Rhee, 2017).

1.2 Hasta Yakınlarının İyi Oluş Hali

1.2.1 Bakım Kavramı

Bakım kavramı literatürde bütünsel (fiziksel, zihinsel, duygusal ve sosyal olarak) anlamda başkalarına yardım etme süreci olarak tanımlanmıştır. Ayrıca, bakım sürecinde, bakıcılar hem psikolojik hem de fiziksel durumlarını etkileyen bazı zihinsel (örneğin depresyon) ve günlük fiziksel / sosyal zorluklarla karşılaşabilirler.

1.2.2 Hasta Yakınlarının Psikolojik İyi Oluş Hali ve Depresyon

Psikolojik iyilik hali olumlu duygular ve mutlulukla ilgilidir. Bu bakımdan, psikolojik iyi oluş, öznel iyi oluş ile ilgilidir (Diener, 2000). Psikolojik iyi oluş hali depresyon gibi akıl sağlığı bozuklukları ile olumsuz yönde ilişkilidir (Huppert, 2009). Bununla birlikte, iyi oluş hali psikolojik iyi oluşla sınırlı değildir; fiziksel iyi oluş hali denilen başka bir boyuta sahiptir.

1.2.3 Hasta Yakınlarının Fiziksel İyi Oluş Hali

Amerikan Hemşire Anestezistleri Birliği'ne (2016) göre, fiziksel iyilik "sağlığı sağlamak ve önlenebilir hastalık ve koşullardan kaçınmak için yaptığımız davranış

seçimleri” olarak tanımlanmıştır, fiziksel işlevsellik, yorgunluk, uyku kalitesi ve fiziksel koşullar ile ilgilidir.

1.3 Bakıcı Yükü

1.3.1 Bakıcı Yükü Kavramı

Grad ve Sainsbury (1966), bakıcı yükünü, bakım sürecinde ortaya çıkan herhangi olumsuz bir sonuç olarak tanımlamıştır. Hoening ve Hamilton (1966) bakıcı yükünü objektif (nesnel) ve subjektif (öznel) olarak iki kategoride sınıflandırmıştır. Subjektif (öznel) yük depresyon, kaygı ve utanç gibi olumsuz duygularla ilgilidir. Objektif (nesnel) yük ekonomik kısıtlamalar, azaltılmış sosyal aktivite ve faaliyetlerle ilgilidir.

1.3.2 Bakıcı Yükünün Kuramsal Teorileri

Bakım veren yükünü açıklamaya çalışan birçok çalışma vardır, ancak stres teorisi ve rol teorisi alanla daha fazla ilgilidir (Wasilewski, 2012). Stres teorisine göre bakıcı yükü birincil stres kaynağı iken rol gerginliği ve iç ruhsal faktörler ikincil stres kaynağıdır ve bunlar etkileşim halindedir ve bu etkileşime başa çıkma becerileri ve sosyal kaynaklar aracılık etmektedir. İkincil stres kaynakları depresyon ve kaygıya neden olurlar. Rol teorisine göre bireyler beklentilerine ve sosyal rollerine göre yaşarlar ve bu beklentilerde ve sosyal rollerde bir uyumsuzluk olursa rol çatışması ortaya çıkar (Biddle, 1986), ve bu çatışmalar bakım verene yük oluşturur (Barnett ve Baruch, 1985; Wasilewski, 2012).

1.3.3 Bakıcı Yükünün Depresyon ve Fiziksel ve Psikolojik İyi Oluş Hallerine Etkisi

Literatürde, bakıcı yükünün kişinin hayatının çeşitli yönleri üzerindeki etkisini araştıran birçok çalışma vardır. Bu yönlerden biri depresif belirtilerdir ve literatürde bakıcı yükünün yüksek olmasıyla depresif belirtiler arasında güçlü bir ilişki olduğu

bulunmuştur (Medrano, Rosario, Payano ve Capellán, 2014; Pirraglia ve ark., 2005; Song, Biegel ve Milligan, 1997). Ayrıca bakıcı yükü ile psikolojik (Gupta, Solanki, Koolwal, ve Gehlot, 2015) ve fiziksel (Chang, Chiou ve Chen, 2010; Douglas ve Daly, 2003) iyi oluş hali arasında negatif ilişki bulunmuştur.

1.4 Kişilik

1.4.1 Beş Faktörlü Kişilik Modeli

McCrae ve John (1992), beş faktör kişilik modelini kişilik özelliklerinin hiyerarşik bir organizasyonu olan beş temel boyut olarak tanımlarlar. Bunlar dışa dönüklük, yumuşak başlılık, özdenetim, nevrotiklik ve deneyime açıklıktır. Nevrotiklik olumsuz duygular, bu duygulara yatkınlık ve duygusal dengesizlik ile ilgilidir (Ben-Ari ve Lavee, 2005; Bouchard, Lussier, ve Sabourin 1999; Costa ve McCrae, 1980; Keltner, 1996).

1.4.2 Beş Faktörlü Kişilik Modeli ve Depresyon Arasındaki İlişki

Son araştırmalar, beş faktör kişilik modelindeki kişilik özelliklerinin, depresyon da dahil olmak üzere ruhsal hastalıkların başlangıcı, ciddiyeti ve seyri ile ilişkili olduğunu göstermiştir (Allen ve ark., 2017; Klein, Kotov ve Bufferd, 2011). Literatürde yüksek nevrotiklik seviyesinin depresyon ve depresif semptomlarla ilişkili olduğu bulunmuştur (Allen ve ark., 2017; Jourdy ve Petot, 2017; Kotov, Gamez, Schmidt ve Watson, 2010). Jourdy ve Petot'a (2017) göre, nevrotikliğin depresyon ile ilgili yönleri kaygı, düşmanlık, öz-bilinç, strese karşı savunmasızlıktır. Bakım verenlerle yapılan çalışmalara göre, nevrotikliğin bakıcı depresyonu üzerinde doğrudan bir etkiye sahip olduğu bulunmuştur (Kim ve ark., 2016).

1.4.3 Beş Faktör Kişilik Modeli ile Bakıcı Fiziksel İyi Oluş Halinin İlişkisi

Önceki çalışmalar, kişiliğin bakıcıların hem psikolojik hem de fiziksel olarak iyi olmalarını doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak etkilediğini göstermiştir. Kişiliğin doğrudan

etkisi, olayları ve çevreyi yorumlamanın bir yolu ile ilişkili iken, kişiliğin dolaylı etkisi, sosyal destekle olan ilişkisi ile ilişkilidir (Hooker, Monahan, Bowman, Frazier ve Shifren, 1998). Literatürde yüksek nevroitiklik seviyesinin fiziksel iyi oluş haline negatif etkisi bulunmuştur (Duberstein ve ark., 2003; Jerram ve Coleman, 1999; Löckenhoff, Sutin, Ferrucci, ve Costa, 2008).

1.4.4 Beş Faktör Kişilik Modeli ile Bakıcı Psikolojik İyi Oluş Halinin ve Bakıcı Yükünün İlişkisi

Kronik zihinsel hastalığı olan bireylerin bakıcıları ile yapılan araştırmalara göre, düşük nevroitiklik düzeyleri, daha yüksek seviyede psikolojik iyi oluş hali ile ilişkilidir (Bharti ve Bhatnagar, 2017). Bunun dışında, nevroitiklik, bakıcı depresyonu (Jang, Clay, Roth, Haley ve Mittelman, 2004), ve bakıcı yükü (González-Abraldes, Millán-Calenti, Lorenzo-López ve Maseda, 2012; Kim ve ark., 2016; Möller-Leimkühler ve Mädger, 2011; Sink ve ark., 2013) ile pozitif ve anlamlı şekilde ilişkilidir.

1.5 Farkındalık

1.5.1 Farkındalık Kavramı ve Farkındalıkla İlgili Psikoterapiler

John Dunne'ye (2007) göre, farkındalığın bilinçlilik, dikkat ve hatırlama olarak üç temel bileşeni vardır. Bilinçlilik, her anın bilincinde olmak anlamına gelir; dikkat, ana dikkat etmek demektir ve hatırlama hem bilinçliliği hem de dikkati hatırlamak anlamına gelir. Son yıllarda, farkındalığın anlamı genişlemiş ve Batı psikoterapisinde üçüncü bilişsel davranışçı psikoterapi dalgası kapsamında terapötik bir teknik olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu terim çok kapsamlıdır ve kabul ve kararlılık terapisi (ACT; Hayes, Strosahl ve Wilson, 1999), diyalektik davranış terapisi (DBT; Linehan, 1993), psikoterapinin bilişsel davranışsal analiz sistemi (CBASP; McCullough, 2000), işlevsel analitik psikoterapi (FAP; Kohlenberg ve Tsai, 1991), farkındalık temelli stres azaltma (Kabat-Zinn, 1990) ve farkındalık temelli bilişsel terapilerden oluşmaktadır (Öst, 2008; Segal, Williams ve Teasdale, 2001).

1.5.2 Bilişsel Davranış Psikoterapilerinin Üçüncü Dalgasının Etkisi

Kabul ve kararlılık terapisinin amacı psikolojik olayların işlevini temelden değiştirmek yerine, temelde değiştirmek ve kabul etmek için bir yol aramaya odaklanmaktır. ACT şiddetli depresyon için faydalı bir tedavidir ve intihar fikrini azaltmak açısından etkilidir (Walser ve ark., 2015). Ayrıca, bakım verenlerin depresyonunu iyileştirme ve refahlarını artırma açısından etkilidir (Losada ve ark., 2015). Diyalektik davranış terapisi stratejileri, tedaviye olan bağlılığı, problem çözme stratejilerini, validasyon (kabul) stratejilerini ve hem kabul hem de değişimi dengelemek gibi diyalektik stratejileri artırır (Feigenbaum, 2008). Literatürde bu tedavinin bakıcı yükünü azaltmada, bakıcı refahını artırmada ve depresyonun hafifletilmesinde yararlı olduğu bulunmuştur (Hejazi, Sobhi ve Sahrzad, 2014; Likens, 2009). Farkındalık temelli stres azaltma terapisi, farkındalığı artırmak için kullanılan bir grup programıdır. Bakıcıların stres, yük ve depresyonunun azaltılması konusunda etkili bir terapidir (Bazzano ve ark., 2013; Li, Yuan ve Zhang, 2016). Farkındalık temelli bilişsel terapi bilişsel davranışçı terapi teknikleriyle beraber yoga egzersizleri ve meditasyon tekniklerini içerir (Piet ve Hougaard, 2011). Armstrong ve Rimes (2016), MBCT'nin nevrozluğun seviyesini düşürdüğünü ve kolayca strese girmeye eğilimli bir insan için faydalı olabileceğini belirtmiştir. Ayrıca, MBCT, depresyon ve endişe semptomlarını hafifletmekte ve duyguları düzenlemeye yardımcı olmaktadır ve farkındalık seviyesini artırmaktadır (Perich, Manicavasagar, Mitchell ve Ball, 2013). Ek olarak, MBCT'nin depresyon belirtilerini ve bakıcı yükünü hafiflettiği bulunmuştur (Norouzi, Golzari ve Sohrabi, 2014; Wood, Gonzalez ve Barden, 2015). Bilişsel Davranışsal Psikoterapi Analiz Sistemi (CBASP) özellikle kronik depresyon için geliştirilmiştir.

1.5.3 Farkındalığın Kişilik Özellikleri, Psikolojik ve Fiziksel İyi Oluş Hali ve Bakım Verenlerin Yükü ile İlişkisi

Literatürde farkındalık ve nevrozluğun arasında yüksek ve olumsuz bir ilişki olduğu bulunmuştur (Brown, Ryan ve Creswell, 2007; Costa ve McCrae, 1992; Giluk,

2009). Farkındalığın zihinsel hastaların bakıcılarının iyi oluş hali üzerinde iyileştirici bir etkiye sahip olduğu bulunmuştur (Epstein-Lubow, Miller ve McBee, 2006). Bunlara ek olarak, önceki çalışmalar farkındalığın daha yüksek fiziksel iyi oluş hali ile ilişkili olduğunu göstermiştir (Grossman, Niemann, Schmidt ve Walach, 2004; Moskowitz ve ark., 2015; Murphy, Mermelstein, Edwards ve Gidycz, 2012). Ayrıca, farkındalık, bakım verenlerin yaşam kalitesi, iyi oluş hali ile pozitif olarak ilişkilidir ve bakıcı yükünün seviyesi ile negatif olarak ilişkilidir. Ayrıca, farkındalığın bakıcı yüküne karşı koruyucu / moderatör rolü olduğu tespit edilmiştir (Pagnini, Phillips, Bosma, Reece ve Langer, 2015).

1.5.4 Farkındalığın Kuramsal Teorileri

Bu teorilerden biri öz belirleme teorisidir. Bu teoriye göre, farkındalık, kişinin ihtiyaçlarına, değerlerine ve ilgi alanlarına uygun davranışları seçmek için kolaylaştırıcı bir faktör olabilir; bu nedenle dikkatli olma, faaliyetlerin düzenlenmesi ve temel ihtiyaçların yerine getirilmesi yoluyla iyi oluş hali için kolaylaştırıcı bir faktör olabilir (Brown ve Ryan, 2003; Deci ve Ryan, 1980; Deci ve Ryan, 1985; Hodgins ve Knee, 2002; Ryan ve Deci, 2000). Diğer bir teori kontrol teorisidir. Bu teoriye göre, farkındalık, davranışların düzenlenmesinde çok önemli olan hem iletişim hem de kontrol süreçlerinin önemli bir parçasıdır. Alkol veya uyuşturucu etkisi altında olmak gibi düzensizlik sürecinde, vücudun bazı bölümlerinde sağlık durumuna dönmek için iletişimi yeniden kurmaya dikkat etmek gerekir ve farkındalık bu dikkati artırır (Brown ve Ryan, 2003; Carver ve Scheier, 1981; Kabat-Zinn, 1990; Schwartz, 1984). Ayrıca, nörobilimsel çalışmalar, farkındalığı yüksek olan kişilerde yüksek prefrontal kortikal aktivasyon, gelişmiş prefrontal kortikal regülasyon ve daha az bilateral amigdala aktivitesi olduğunu ve bunların zihinsel sağlık ve olumlu etkilerle pozitif ve anlamlı bir şekilde ilişkili olduğunu bulmuşlardır (Creswell, Way, Eisenberger ve Lieberman, 2007).

1.6 Çalışmanın Amacı

Bu çalışmanın amaçlarından biri, farkındalığın, Türkiye bağlamında nevroitiklik ve bakıcı psikolojik ve fiziksel iyi oluş hali arasındaki ilişkilerde koruyucu bir faktör olup olmadığını araştırmaktır. Benzer şekilde, mevcut araştırmanın diğer amacı, farkındalığın Türkiye bağlamında bakıcı yükü ile bakıcı psikolojik ve fiziksel iyi oluş hali arasındaki ilişkide koruyucu bir faktör olup olmadığını araştırmaktır. Çalışmanın amaçlarına paralel olarak, bakım verenin fiziksel ve psikolojik iyi oluşunun hem nevroitiklik hem de bakıcı yükü ile negatif korelasyon göstereceği varsayılmıştır. Ek olarak, farkındalığı yüksek olan katılımcılar için, nevroitiklik ile bakıcı psikolojik ve fiziksel iyilik halleri arasındaki negatif korelasyon, farkındalığı düşük olanlara göre daha düşük olacaktır. Ayrıca, farkındalığı yüksek olan katılımcılar için bakıcı yükü ile bakıcı psikolojik ve fiziksel iyi oluş hali arasındaki negatif korelasyon, farkındalığı düşük olanlara göre daha düşük olacaktır.

2. YÖNTEM

2.1. Örneklem

Çalışmayı, ciddi zihinsel rahatsızlığı olan hastaların bakıcısı olan (N = 121; 49 kadın, % 40,5; 72 erkek, % 59,5) katılımcılar oluşturmuştur. Ankete cevap verenlerin %50,47'si 40-60 yaşında, %59,50'si erkek, %71,67'si evli, %34,75'i ilkokul mezunudur. Ankete cevap verenleri %78,99'u çalışmamakta, %71,43'ünün gelir düzeyi ortadır. Ankete cevap verenlerin %45,61'inin 2 çocuğu bulunmaktadır. Ankete cevap verenlerin %90,08'i çocuğu dışında birisine bakmakta, %50,46'sı 15 yıldan fazla süredir bu kişiye bakmakta, %52,10'u annesine/babasına bakmaktadır. Ankete cevap verenlerin %74,78'inin baktığı kişi şizofreni hastası, %67,23'ü başka bakıcının olmadığını belirtmiş, %74,17'sinin ailesinde başka ruhsal problemi olan birey bulunmamaktadır. Ankete cevap verenlerin %85,71'i herhangi bir dine inanmakta, %47,41'inin inanç seviyesi ortadır. Ankete cevap verenlerin %61,98'inin kronik

hastalığı bulunmamakta, %59,50'si ilaç kullanmakta, %74,17'sinin psikolojik rahatsızlığı bulunmamakta, %75,83'ü psikolojik destek almamaktadır.

Katılımcılara şu kurum ve dernekler vasıtasıyla ulaşılmıştır: Dr. Abdurrahman Yurtaslan Ankara Onkoloji Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi Toplum Ruh Sağlığı Merkezi (TRSM), Ankara Dr. Nafiz Körez Sincan Devlet Hastanesi TRSM, Aydın Nazilli Devlet Hastanesi TRSM, Ankara Şizofreni ile Yaşamayı Öğrenme ve Destekleme Derneği (AŞDER), ve Ankara Şizofreni Hastaları ve Yakınları Dayanışma Derneği (Mavi At), Adana, İstanbul ve İzmir Şizofreni dernekleri ve Denizli Devlet Hastanesi TRSM.

2.2. Veri Toplama Araçları

Bu çalışmada kullanılan veri toplama araçları şunlardır: Demografik Bilgi Formu, Bakıcı İyilik Ölçeği (Berg-Weger, Rubio, & Tebb, 2000), Bakım Verme Yükü Ölçeği (Zarit, Reever, & Bach-Peterson, 2014), Temel Kişilik Özellikleri Ölçeği (Gençöz & Öncül, 2012), Bilinçli Farkındalık Ölçeği (Brown & Ryan, 2003), and Beck Depresyon Ölçeği (Beck, Rush, Shaw, & Emery, 1979).

2.3. İşlem

Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi'nden etik onay alındıktan sonra, farklı şizofreni derneklerinden ve toplum ruh sağlığı merkezlerinden izin alındı ve veriler toplandı. Bakım verenler mevcut araştırmaya gönüllü olarak katılmayı kabul ettikten sonra, bilgilendirilmiş onam formlarını imzaladı ve anketleri yaklaşık 20 dakika içinde doldurdular. Son olarak katılımcılara bilgilendirme formları verildi.

2.4. Veri Analizi

Değişkenler arasındaki doğrusal ilişkileri incelemek için Pearson korelasyon analizi yapıldıktan sonra hipotez testi için bir dizi moderasyon analizi yapıldı.

Moderasyon analizi için Hayes ve Matthes (2009) Proses makrosu kullanılmıştır. İstatistiksel analiz için IBM SPSS Statistics 20 yazılımı kullanıldı.

3. SONUÇLAR

3.1 Ölçek Puanlarının Betimleyici İstatistikleri

Ankete cevap verenlerin Bakım Verme Yüğü Ölçeğı puan ortalaması 49.84, Temel Kişilik Özellikleri Ölçeğı (nevrotiklik) puan ortalaması 22.98, Bilinçli Farkındalık Ölçeğı puan ortalaması 62.45, Bakıcı İyilik Ölçeğı (yaşamsal faaliyetler) puan ortalaması 73.79, Bakıcı İyilik Ölçeğı (temel ihtiyaçlar) puan ortalaması 79.54, Beck Depresyon Ölçeğı puan ortalaması 9.71'dir.

3.2 Korelasyon Analizleri

Ankete cevap verenlerin bakıcı yükü ile nevrotiklik ($r = .29$), farkındalık ($r = -.50$), bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) ($r = -.36$), bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar) ($r = -.53$), depresyon ($r = -.46$) seviyeleri arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır. Nevrotiklik ile farkındalık ($r = -.30$) ve depresyon ($r = .34$) arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır ($p < .05$). Nevrotiklik ile bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) ($r = -.15$) ve bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar) ($r = -.09$) arasında anlamlı ilişki bulunmamıştır ($p > .05$). Farkındalık puanı ile bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) ($r = .59$), bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar) ($r = .56$), depresyon ($r = -.42$) arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır. Bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) ile bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar) ($r = .60$), depresyon ($r = -.29$) arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır. Bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar) ile depresyon ($r = -.52$) arasında negatif yönlü ilişki bulunmaktadır ($p < .05$).

3.3 Moderasyon Analizi

Moderasyon analizi sonuçlarına göre modellerin sadece ikisi anlamlı çıkmıştır. Bu nedenle, yalnızca anlamlı modeller bildirilmiştir. Bu bulgular Johnson ve Neyman (1936) tekniği ve puanlama yaklaşımı ile elde edilen kritik değere göre incelenmiş ve değerlendirilmiştir (Bauer ve Curran, 2005).

3.3.1 Nevrotiklik ve Bakıcı İyi Oluş Hali (Yaşamsal Faaliyetler) İlişkisi Üzerine Farkındalığın Moderatör Rolü

Sonuçlara göre, hem genel model ($R^2 = .38$, $F(3, 117) = 23.98$, $p < .05$) hem de etkileşim ($B = .03$, $SE = .01$, $p < .05$) anlamlıdır. Johnson ve Neyman (1936) yöntemi, eğer farkındalık kritik değerden (9.2428) düşük olursa, nevroitiklik ve bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) arasındaki ilişkinin önemsiz hale geldiğini göstermiştir. Farkındalık kritik değerden yüksek olduğunda (9.2428), nevroitiklik ile bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) arasındaki ilişki anlamlı hale gelir ($B = .37$, $SE = .19$, $p = .05$, %95 CI [0, 0,7430]). Bu bulgular katılımcıların farkındalık düzeyi arttıkça nevroitikliğin bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) üzerindeki olumsuz etkisinin azaldığını göstermiştir.

3.3.2 Bakıcı Yükü ve Bakıcı İyi Oluş Hali (Temel İhtiyaçlar) İlişkisi Üzerine Farkındalığın Moderatör Rolü

Sonuçlara göre, hem genel model ($R^2 = .43$, $F(3, 117) = 29.41$, $p < .05$) hem de etkileşim ($B = .01$, $SE = .01$, $p < .05$) anlamlıdır. Johnson ve Neyman (1936) yöntemi, farkındalığın kritik değerden (7.8919) düşük olması durumunda, bakıcı yükü ile bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar) arasındaki ilişkinin anlamlı olduğunu göstermiştir. Farkındalık puanları kritik değerden (7.8919) yüksek olduğunda, bakıcı yükü ile bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar) arasındaki ilişki anlamsız hale gelir ($B = -.17$, $SE = .09$, $p = .050$, %95 CI). [-3442, .0000]).

4. TARTIŞMA

Bu bölümde korelasyon analizleri gözden geçirildikten sonra, moderasyon analizlerinin ana bulguları tartışılmıştır. Bundan sonra, klinik uygulamalar, çalışmanın güçlü yönleri ve kısıtlamaları, gelecekteki çalışmalara yönelik talimatlar ve bulguların genel sonucu tartışılmıştır.

4.1. Korelasyon Analizleri

Korelasyon analizlerinin sonuçlarına göre, bakıcı yükü, bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar), bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) ve farkındalık ile negatif, depresyon ve nevroz ile pozitif ilişkilendirilmiştir. Ayrıca nevroz farkındalık ile negatif korelasyon gösterdiği ve depresyon ile pozitif korelasyon gösterdiği bulunmuştur. Bu bulgular giriş kısmında belirtilen bulgular ile uyumludur. Buna ek olarak bu çalışmada bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) ve bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar) ile nevroz arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olmadığı bulunmuştur. Bu anlamlı olmayan ilişki, nevroz ile fiziksel iyilik arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleyen birkaç çalışmanın bulguları ile açıklanabilir. Bu çalışmalardan bazıları, nevroz farkındalık bakıcı fiziksel sağlığı üzerinde doğrudan bir etkisi olmadığını ve stresin veya bakıcıların çok alanlı öz yeterliliklerinin, nevroz ile fiziksel iyilik arasındaki ilişki üzerinde arabuluculuk etkisi olduğunu göstermiştir (Hooker, Monahan, Bowman, Frazier ve Shifren, 1998; Löckenhoff, Duberstein, Friedman ve Costa, 2011). Farkındalık için, farkındalığın bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar) ve bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşam aktiviteleri) ile pozitif, depresyonla da negatif ilişkili olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bulgularımız ilgili literatürde kısmen desteklenmektedir. Literatürde, farkındalığın genel anlamda daha iyi fiziksel sağlık ile ilişkili olduğu bulunmuştur (Grossman, Niemann, Schmidt ve Walach, 2004; Moskowitz ve ark., 2015; Murphy, Mermelstein, Edwards ve Gidycz, 2012).

4.2 Moderasyon Analizi

4.2.1 Bakıcı Yükü ve Depresyon İlişkisi Üzerine Farkındalığın Moderatör Rolü

Bakım verenin yükü ile depresyon arasındaki ilişkide farkındalığın moderatör rolü ile ilgili sonuçlar anlamlı değildir. Literatürde, farkındalığın bu ilişki üzerinde moderatör rolü bulunmamıştır ve farkındalığın doğrudan bir etkisi olduğu belirtilmiştir. Bu bulgular mevcut çalışma ile uyumludur ve farkındalığın doğrudan etkisi sebebiyle çalışmadaki ilişki anlamlı bulunmamış olabilir (Weisman de Mamani, Weintraub, Maura, Martinez de Andino ve Brown, 2018). Mevcut araştırmada rol gerginliği, iç ruhsal faktörler, başa çıkma stratejileri ve sosyal kaynaklar ölçülmemiştir bu değişkenler ilişkiyi etkilemiş olabilirler.

4.2.2 Nevrotiklik ve Depresyon İlişkisi Üzerine Farkındalığın Moderatör Rolü

Nevrotiklik ile depresyon arasındaki ilişkide farkındalığın moderatör rolü ile ilgili sonuçlar anlamlı değildir. Nevrotiklik ve depresyon arasındaki ilişki ile ilgili literatürde, yüksek nevrotikliğin yüksek ruminasyon ve yüksek bilişsel reaktivite ile ilişkili olduğu ve bu süreçlerin depresyonun önemli bileşenleri olduğu bulunmuştur (Barnhofer, Duggan ve Griffith, 2011). Ve farkındalığın, bu süreçleri azaltarak, nevrotikliğin olumsuz sonuçlarına karşı koruyucu rolü olduğu ileri sürülmüştür (Barnhofer, Duggan ve Griffith, 2011). Ancak, mevcut bulgular yukarıda belirtilen bulgularla uyumlu değildir. Ayrıca düşük nevrotiklik seviyesine sahip kişilerin olumsuz duygulara eğilimli olmadıkları bulunmuştur (Feltman, Robinson ve Ode, 2009). Bu çalışmada, mevcut katılımcıların nevrotiklik düzeyleri görece düşüktü, bu nedenle ruminasyon ve bilişsel reaktivite süreçlerinin düşük olduğu ve bu katılımcıların olumsuz duygulara daha az eğilimli olduğu söylenebilir. Bu, sonuçların neden anlamlı çıkmadığının nedeni olabilir.

4.2.3 Bakıcı Yükü ve Bakıcı İyi Oluş Hali (Yaşamsal Faaliyetler) İlişkisi Üzerine Farkındalığın Moderatör Rolü

Bakıcı yükü ile bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) arasındaki ilişkide farkındalığın moderatör rolü ile ilgili sonuçlar anlamlı değildir. Daha önce de belirtildiği gibi, yaşamsal faaliyetler bakıcı iyi oluş halini ölçmek için kullanılan bakıcı iyilik ölçeğinin alt ölçeğidir ve günlük aktiviteler, hobiler ve boş zaman aktiviteleri ile ilgili sorular içerir. Literatürde, bu günlük ve sosyal etkinliklerin nesnel yük ile ilgili olduğu öne sürülmüştür (Hoening ve Hamilton, 1966). Bununla birlikte, bu çalışmada bakım verenin yükünü ölçmek için kullanılan bakım verme yükü ölçeği, depresyon ve anksiyete gibi olumsuz duygulara atıfta bulunan öznel bakıcı yükünü ölçmektedir (Zarit, Reever, & Bach-Peterson, 1980). Bunların dışında literatürde bakım alanın davranışsal problemlerinin (Chappell ve Reid, 2002) ve algılanan sosyal desteğin (Möller-Leimkühler ve Wiesheu, 2012) bakım verenin yükünün derecesini belirlemede önemli rol oynadığı bulunmuştur ve bu çalışmada, bu kavramlar ölçülmemiştir. Bu nedenle, nesnel ve öznel yük arasındaki kavramsal farklılıklar ve bahsedilen değişkenler nedeniyle, farkındalık anlamlı bir moderatör değişkeni olarak görülmemiş olabilir.

4.2.4 Nevrotiklik ve Bakıcı İyi Oluş Hali (Yaşamsal Faaliyetler) İlişkisi Üzerine Farkındalığın Moderatör Rolü

Bakıcı yükü ile bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) arasındaki ilişkide farkındalığın moderatör rolü ile ilgili sonuçlar anlamlıdır. Literatürde farkındalık ve stres arasında güçlü ve olumsuz bir ilişki olduğu (Dixon ve Genel, 2016; Zimmaro ve diğerleri, 2016) ve farkındalık ile öz yeterlilik arasında güçlü ve pozitif bir ilişki olduğu tespit edilmiştir (Greason & Cashwell, 2009; Kong, Wang ve Zhao, 2014; Umman, Hedberg, Downs ve Parsons, 2003). Bu nedenle, farkındalık, bakıcıların stres düzeyini azaltarak ve öz yeterliliklerini artırarak nevroitiklik ve bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşam aktiviteleri) arasındaki ilişkiyi değiştirmiş olabilir. Ayrıca, farkındalık, bakım verenin günlük zorluklarla başa çıkma becerilerine ilişkin algılarının farkındalığını artırır ve kendini düzenleme, bilişsel, duygusal ve davranışsal esneklik mekanizmalarını

etkileyerek iyilik halini olumlu yönde etkiler (Shapiro, Carlson, Astin ve Freedman, 2006). Ayrıca, duygu düzenleyici beceriler nevroitiklikle ilgilidir ve bu çalışmada katılımcıların nevroitiklik düzeyi görece düşüktür, bu nedenle bakıcıların daha iyi duygusal-düzenleyici yeteneklere sahip olduğu söylenebilir. Bu nedenle, farkındalık ve düşük nevroitiklik düzeyinin etkileri, farkındalığın nevroitiklik ve bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşam aktiviteleri) arasındaki ilişkideki moderatör rolünü olumlu yönde etkilemiş olabilir

4.2.5 Bakıcı Yükü ve Bakıcı İyi Oluş Hali (Temel İhtiyaçlar) İlişkisi Üzerine Farkındalığın Moderatör Rolü

Bakıcı yükü ile bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) arasındaki ilişkide farkındalığın moderatör rolü ile ilgili sonuçlar anlamlıdır. Öz belirleme teorisine göre, farkındalık dikkati artırır ve dikkat, bir kişinin ihtiyaçlarına, değerlerine ve ilgi alanlarına uygun davranışları seçmek için kolaylaştırıcı bir faktör olabilir ve öz düzenlemelerin düzenlenmesi ve temel ihtiyaçların karşılanmasını kolaylaştırır (Deci ve Ryan). , 1985; Ryan ve Deci, 2000; Deci ve Ryan, 1980; Hodgins ve Knee, 2002; Brown ve Ryan, 2003). Bu nedenle, farkındalık dikkati artırarak bakıcı yükü ile bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar) arasındaki ilişkiyi olumlu anlamda etkilemiş olabilir. Ayrıca, farkındalık algılarımızı önemli ölçüde ve olumlu bir şekilde değiştirir ve bu olumlu değişim olumsuz belirtilerin azalmasına yardımcı olur (Shapiro, Carlson, Astin ve Freedman, 2006). Algılarımızdaki bu değişim farkındalığın bakıcı yükü ile bakıcı iyi oluş hali (yaşamsal faaliyetler) arasındaki ilişkideki moderatör rolünü olumlu yönde etkilemiş olabilir.

4.2.6 Nevrotiklik ve Bakıcı İyi Oluş Hali (Temel İhtiyaçlar) İlişkisi Üzerine Farkındalığın Moderatör Rolü

Bakıcı yükü ile bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar) arasındaki ilişkide farkındalığın moderatör rolü ile ilgili sonuçlar anlamlı değildir. Literatürde yer alan bulgulara göre, temel ihtiyaçlar fiziksel iyilikle ilişkilidir ve stres ve öz-verimin,

nevrotiklik ve fiziksel iyilik arasındaki aracilar olabilecegi bulunmuştur (Hooker, Monahan, Bowman, Frazier, ve Shifren, 1998; Löckenhoff, Duberstein, Friedman ve Costa, 2011). Daha önce de belirtildiği gibi, katılımcıların Nevrotiklik seviyesi nispeten düşüktür, bu nedenle katılımcıların stres gibi olumsuz duygusal sonuçlara daha az eğilimli oldukları söylenebilir. Bu faktörler nedeniyle, Nevrotiklik ve bakıcı iyi oluş hali (temel ihtiyaçlar) ilişkisi üzerine farkındalığın moderatör rolü anlamsız çıkmış olabilir. Ek olarak, öz belirleme teorisine göre özerklik, yeterlilik ve, iyilik hali için önemli olan temel ihtiyaçlardır (Deci ve Ryan, 2000) ve farkındalığın, özerklik ve yetkinlik üzerindeki etkisi, nevrotikliğin seviyesiyle orantılı olarak artar (Decuypere, Audenaert ve Decramer, 2018). Bu nedenle, katılımcıların düşük nevrotiklik düzeyi, farkındalığın moderatör rolünü olumsuz yönde etkilemiş olabilir.

4.3 Klinik Uygulamalar

Hastanelerde veya sağlık merkezlerinde çalışan profesyonellere ve ücretsiz bakıcılara ve hemşirelere refahlarını artırmak için verilen müdahale programlarına farkındalık egzersizleri ve teknikleri eklenebilir. Ayrıca, bu alıştırmalar ve teknikler derneklerde hasta bakıcılarına öğretiler. Bunlara ek olarak farkındalık alıştırmaları ve teknikleri klinisyenler, okul danışmanları ve psikiyatristler tarafından depresyona ve nevrotikliğin olumsuz sonuçlarına karşı koruyucu veya önleyici bir terapi olarak kullanılabilir. Ayrıca Nevrotiklik olumsuz sonuçlara yol açabildiği için klinisyenler tarafından nevrotiklik seviyesinin ölçümü risk analizi olarak yapılabilir.

4.4 Çalışmanın Güçlü Yönleri

Bu çalışma farkındalığın koruyucu veya moderatör rolünü anlama açısından önemlidir. Ayrıca, Türkçe literatürde, farkındalığı koruyucu faktör / moderatör değişkeni olarak kullanan herhangi bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır; bu nedenle, bu çalışma, yukarıda belirtilen ilişkilerde farkındalığın moderatör rolünü araştıran ilk çalışmadır. Ayrıca, örnek birkaç şehirden, farklı toplum ruh sağlığı merkezlerinden ve farklı

Şizofreni Derneklerinden toplanmıştır. Bu faktörler, örneklemin heterojenliğini arttırmaktadır.

4.5 Çalışmanın Kısıtlamaları ve Gelecekteki Çalışmalara Yönelik Talimatlar

Bu çalışmanın ana sınırlaması örneklem büyüklüğü idi. İkincisi, çalışmada belirtilen ilişkileri etkileyebilecek fakat çalışmada ölçülmeyen değişkenlerin varlığıdır. Üçüncüsü, veriler bir örnekten tek bir zamanda toplandı. Böylece zaman etkisi ve zamansal etki incelenemedi. Son olarak, veriler çeşitli hastalık gruplarının bakıcılarından toplandı ve bakıcılar ile hasta arasında çeşitli akrabalık bağları vardı. Yukarıda belirtilen bulgular ve kısıtlamalar ışığında, gelecekteki çalışmalar için farklı önerilerde bulunulabilir. İlk olarak, gelecekteki araştırmaların daha geniş bir örnekleme yapılması önerilebilir. İkincisi, ilişkiyi etkileyebilecek değişkenleri kontrol ederek gelecekteki çalışmalar yapılabilir. Üçüncüsü, veriler bir örnekten farklı zaman noktalarından toplanabilir. Dördüncüsü, farkındalığın, bahsedilen ilişkiler üzerinde nedensel bir etkiye sahip olup olmadığını araştırmak için gelecekteki araştırmalar yapılabilir. Son olarak, verilerin belirli hastalık gruplarının bakıcılarından ve aynı akrabalık bağı olan bakıcılardan toplandığı bir çalışma yapılabilir.

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