

**Type-D personality- the Israeli Sample: Initial validation and new questions**

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The primary purpose of the current study was to examine the validity and reliability of the DS-14 (Type D scale) among cardiac patients in Israel. We examined the contribution of type-D to patients' psychological distress, physiological improvement in blood lipids and adherence to behavioral changes (smoking cessation and joining a formal rehabilitation program) immediately after their first ACS and after six months. In addition, the role of marital quality in moderating these associations was examined.

The participants were 94 men who had undergone first ACS and were admitted to the Cardiac Intensive Care Unit at Meir Hospital in the center region of Israel. The patients completed baseline questionnaires during their hospitalizations, and a month later the type D scale (DS-14) was administered by telephone. Additionally, a telephone tracking interview was administered six months later, during which the dependent variable data was collected.

The translated type D scale (DS- 14) was found to be highly valid and reliable, rendering it useful in regard to cardiac patients in Israel. In comparison to previous research, our research found a lower prevalence of the type D personality, and only 5.3% of the patients were classified as such.

In comparison to non-type D patients, type- D patients reported higher levels of anxiety and depression and lower levels of HDL. They were also less likely to enroll in rehabilitation programs. A significant interaction between type D and marital quality was detected for measured LDL levels and for depression.