**Measurement of Personality Stability in Infants and Young Adults Under Emotional Stimuli Using a Brain Functional Reaction Method**

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**Objective:** We abstracted the relationship between parents’ nurturing attitudes toward their children and the child’s personality stability in a psychological way, and evaluated and quantified the relationship between the intensity degrees of brain functional responses to emotional stimuli and the mental stabilities of infants and young adults in a physiological way.

**Methods:** Children’s personality stability and parents’ nurturing attitudes were measured using psychological methods, and brain functions of the children were measured using EEG and MEG under resting and under emotional stimuli.

**Results:** Our results in the psychological findings showed that nurturing attitudes influenced the personality stability of the infant, but personality stability in adolescence was no longer affected by the parent’s nurturing attitudes. Our results in physiological findings showed that the brain functional activity on the occipital area under pleasant stimuli was provoked if the personality of the young adult were stable. Also, brain activities on the frontal and central areas under pleasant stimuli and on the temporal area under unpleasant stimuli were provoked if the personality of the young adult was unstable.

**Conclusions:** Brain information processing in an emotional situation for people with unstable personalities is different from stable personalities.

**Significance:** Brain functional reaction methods can measure personality stability.

![Figure 9. IC maps of EEG from infants in group 1 with a stable (A) and an unstable (B) personality.](image)
Figure 10. IC maps of MEG from young adults in group 2 with a stable (A) and an unstable (B) personality.

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