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### BACKGROUND

Individuals themselves indirectly influence their own health by decisions they make in their everyday lives. Literature shows that health behavior is affected by the individuals' social cognition models [1] and also by the individual's personality [2,3]. In this study we analyzed in how far personal motives, as a part of personality, are related to concrete decisions made in the context of healthcare. We presented hypothetical diagnostic scenarios, describing a potential disclosure of an incidental or additional finding (IF). Clinical relevant incidental findings (in research and in clinical context) may occur during genomic or MRT-Studies. Whether individuals want to receive as much health information as possible (also potentially threatening information) or rather not may depend on their underlying personal motives.

Condition (Perspective)	Myself	My Child	My Friend
Item (Diagnostic Scenario)	Several people in your family have been reliant on a wheelchair since the age of 30-40 because of a genetic disorder that causes muscular atrophy. Do you want to know if you have inherited the genetic makeup for muscular atrophy and will need a wheelchair at age approx. 30-40 years?	Several people in your family have been reliant on a wheelchair since the age of 30-40 because of a genetic disorder that causes muscular atrophy. Do you want your child to know if he or she has inherited the genetic makeup for muscular atrophy and will need a wheelchair at age approx. 30-40 years?	Several people in your friend's family have been reliant on a wheelchair since the age of 30-40 because of a genetic disorder that causes muscular atrophy. Do you want your friend to know if he or she has inherited the genetic makeup for muscular atrophy and will need a wheelchair at age approx. 30-40 years?
Question (Willingness to receive information)	Would you like to receive this information?  Completely agree – completely not agree Don't know	Would you like your child to receive this information?  Completely agree – completely not agree Don't know	Would you like your friend to receive this information?  Completely agree – completely not agree Don't know

Table 1 Diagnostic scenario including information about muscular atrophy, presented in three different conditions.

### METHODS

We conducted an online-survey and presented 7 scenarios, in which an IF was found. We manipulated disease (e.g. breast cancer), consequences (e.g. wheel chair), certainty of outbreak (e.g. risk information) and availability of treatment. Participants decided whether or not they wanted to receive information and whether or not they expected positive and negative consequences after disclosure. One manipulated Item can be found in Table 1. To analyze if decisions are associated with participant's personal motives we used a short version of Schwartz Values Questionnaire (Portrait Value Questionnaire). Table 2 shows a list of Schwartz personal values [4,5].

### RESULTS

The sample consisted of 360 participants, 154 did not complete the survey and were excluded. The wish to receive information varied from 53 % to 90 % depending on the scenario presented. Correlative analysis showed that Achievement,  $r = .396, p < .001$ , and Power,  $r = .314, p < .005$ , were significantly related to a participant's willingness to receive genomic information for themselves. A negative correlation was found for Tradition,  $r = -.300, p < .05$ , and willingness to receive genomic information. In the second condition (Friend) (N=71) results showed that wanting one's close friend to receive genomic information was significantly associated with Power,  $r = .289 [0.035, .536], p < .05$ . In the third condition (Child) (N=65) we found significant correlations between 'wanting one's child to receive genomic information' and Security,  $r = -.299 [-.524, -.008], p < .05$ , and Benevolence,  $r = .245 [.029, .496], p < .05$ .

### CONCLUSION

We found that evaluating 'Power' as an important personal value was associated with a higher willingness to receive genomic information. On one hand, genomic information is a resource, which can be controlled by simply owning it; on the other hand, one could have a feeling of dominating the own body or healthcare status. Furthermore it is possible that highly sensitive information with predictable power opposes traditional beliefs and therefore leads to a tendency of rejection of individuals for whom 'Tradition' is an essential personal motive.

This study demonstrates that personal motives are related to decisions that are made in the health care context. This fact has to be acknowledged when we confront patients with clinical information (e.g. informed consent procedure).

Schwartz Values	Self-Direction	It is important to him to be independent. He likes to rely on himself
	Stimulation	He likes surprises. It is important to him to have an exciting life.
	Hedonism	He seeks every chance he can to have fun. It is important to him to do things that give him pleasure.
	Achievement	Being very successful is important to him. He likes to impress other people
	Power	It is important to him to be in charge and tell others what to do. He wants people to do what he says.
	Security	It is important to him that things be organized and clean. He doesn't want things to be a mess.
	Conformity	He believes that people should do what they're told. He thinks people should follow rules at all times, even when no-one is watching.
	Tradition	He believes it is best to do things in traditional ways. It is important to him to follow the customs he has learned.
	Benevolence	It's very important to him to help the people around him. He wants to care for other people.
	Universalism	He strongly believes that people should care for nature. Looking after the environment is important to him.

Table 2 List of Schwartz Values and related items [5].

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	Mean of 'Willingness to receive information' in Myself-Condition	Mean of 'Willingness to receive information' in My-Child-Condition	Mean of 'Willingness to receive information' in My-Friend-Condition
Related Schwartz Values	Achievement $r = .396, p < .001$  Power $r = .314, p < .005$  Tradition $r = -.300, p < .05$	Security $r = -.299, p < .05$  Benevolence $r = .245, p < .05$	Power $r = .289, p < .05$

Table 3 Correlations between Schwartz Personal Values and the Mean of the 'Willingness to receive information' in three different conditions.

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