

Review of: "What Are We Like: Is It a Matter of Genetic Inheritance or Not? A Narrative Review"

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This paper raises an important and underexplored question about the interplay between genetic inheritance and environmental factors in shaping personality. While the topic is novel and the hypothesis is compelling, the paper is limited by methodological constraints and a lack of depth in the analysis. Addressing these gaps in future iterations could significantly enhance its scientific contribution. The abstract effectively sets the stage for the research topic, framing personality as an interplay of biological (temperament) and environmental (character) factors. The emphasis on maternal environmental influences and their potential epigenetic impact on fetal personality traits is novel. However, the abstract has limitations:

1. It does not provide quantitative details of the findings from the reviewed studies.
2. The limitations are mentioned, but without elaborating on how these gaps could be addressed in future research.

The conclusion effectively summarizes the findings and their implications, particularly the need for more research in this area. However, it could be more actionable:

1. Specific recommendations for future research directions (e.g., longitudinal studies, specific populations) are missing.
2. The call to develop prevention strategies is important but needs a clearer connection to the reviewed evidence.

Strengths:

1. The topic is highly relevant, bridging psychology, epigenetics, and maternal health.
2. The use of a systematic review approach lends rigor to the analysis.

Weaknesses and **Suggestions for Improvement:**

1. The limited number of studies and lack of detailed synthesis reduce the review's impact.
2. Methodological and conceptual gaps (e.g., lack of discussion on confounders) undermine the strength of the conclusions.
3. Provide concrete suggestions for future studies, such as incorporating diverse populations or focusing on specific personality traits.
4. Discuss how findings could inform public health policies or interventions.

