Defining Personality

- Personality disorders are displayed in a wide range of social and personal
- People with personality disorders have a great difficulty dealing with other people.
 - In general, the personality disorders are characterized by

In other words, people with personality disorders behave in ways that do not fit with accepted social standards, and they are unable to adapt their behaviors to better suit their environments.

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<u>Prevalence</u>

- Personality disorders are relatively common, found in 0.5% to 2.5% of the general population.
- The personality disorder forms as the personality itself is developing, making these maladaptive patterns ingrained into the sense of self.
 - Pinpointing the onset is also very difficult

Defining Personality Disorders

- The DSM IV defines <u>10</u> specific personality disorders, based on category. These disorders are different than most of the previously discussed disorders because they are classified as <u>Axis II</u>.
 - The DSM IV divides the personality disorders into 3 groups or *clusters*: A, B or C

Cluster A- Odd or Eccentric Disorders

- Paranoid-suspicious, distrustful, hostile attributions
- Schizoid- interpersonally and emotionally cut-off, constricted, unresponsive (the loner)
- Schizotypal- odd thoughts, feelings, behaviors, experiences, poor interpersonal functioning

Cluster B-Dramatic, Emotional or Erratic Disorders:

- Histrionic dramatic, attention-seeking, emotionally shallow
- Narcissistic-inflated sense of self-importance, entitled, low empathy, hidden vulnerability
- Antisocial- pattern of behaviors that disregard laws and norms and rights of others
- Borderline- instability in thoughts, feelings, behavior and sense of self

Cluster C- Anxious or Fearful Disorders:

- Obsessive-Compulsive-rigid, controlled, perfectionistic
- Avoidant-fear of negative evaluation and abandonment
- Dependent submissive, dependent on others for self-esteem, fear of abandonment

Cluster A Personality Disorders

- People with <u>paranoid personality disorder</u> are excessively mistrusting and suspicious of others without justification.
- They assume that people are out to trick or harm them, and they tend to not confide in others. Even events that have nothing to do with them are seen as personal attacks (Phillips & Gunderson, 2000).
 - These people would view the neighbor's dog barking or a flight delay as a deliberate attempt to annoy them.

Borderline Personality Disorder (Cluster B)

- Borderline Personality Disorder is characterized by a pervasive pattern of
- People with this disorder are highly impulsive and have a fear of abandonment.



Understanding BPD

- A person with BPD may experience intense bouts of anger,
- BPD is one of the most common personality disorders; it is seen in every culture and affects 2-3% of the general population, mostly affecting young women (Gunderson, 2001).

* * * * * * * * * * *

"But, it's a good pain..."

- People with BPD often engage in suicidal or selfmutilative behaviors:
 - Cutting, burning or punching themselves
 - Self-inflicted cigarette burns
 - Carving initials into their arm









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Self-injurious behaviors, like	
cutting are sometimes described as	
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<u>Self-Injury</u>	
™ There is a high rate of self-injury without suicide	
intent, as well as a significant rate of suicide attempts and completed suicide in severe cases.	
-	
A significant proportion succeed at suicide- 6% (Stone, 1989).	
2020202020202020202020202020	
Comorbidity	
BPD is often comorbid with many other mood	
disorders.	
- 24-74% have major depression	
4-20% have bipolar disorder25% of people with bulimia have BPD	
- And up to 67% of people with BPD are also diagnosed with at least one substance use disorder (Dulit, 1993).	

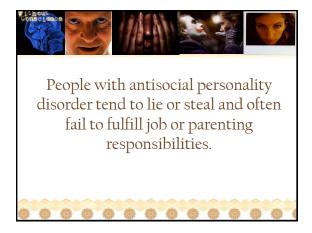
A link to abuse? Studies show that many, but not all individuals with BPD report a history of abuse, neglect, or separation as young children. 40-71% of BPD patients report having been sexually abused.

Researchers believe that BPD results
from a
that trigger the onset of the disorder
as young adults.
, ,

Always Onstage involves a pervasive pattern of excessive emotionality and attention-seeking. Hugging someone they have just met or crying uncontrollably at a sad movie. They also tend to be vain, self-centered, and uncomfortable when they are not in the limelight

	•
Is this disorder accurately diagnosed?	
is this disorder accurately diagnosed:	
B	
Research has shown that there is some bias	
among psychologists and psychiatrists who tend to associate this disorder with women rather	
than men (Sprock, 2000).	
than hen (sprock, 2000).	-
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THINK	
What characteristics come to	
mind when you hear the word	
"Psychopath"?	

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"Psychopath"	
r sychopath	
Antisocial personality disorder is a condition in which	
Antisocial personality disorder is a condition in which people show a pervasive disregard for the law and the rights of others.	
the rights of others.	
SS	
71 1 11 4 1 4 1 4 6 2	-
They may be able to understand the emotions of others, but they don't suffer any shame or guilt about the pain	
they may be causing.	
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THINK

Review the next clip with the Ice Man as he describes the job of killing for the mafia

Take note of his disposition as he discusses in detail the awful crimes he committed.

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