

# Can my personality be a disorder?!

Personality Disorders  
Chapter 10



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

How would you describe your personality?



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

A personality refers to a distinctive set of behavior patterns that make up our individuality.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Defining Personality Disorders

Personality disorders are displayed in a wide range of social and personal

---

---

---

They tend to be rigid, inflexible, and unable to respond to changes and demands of life.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Personality disorders represent a collection of distinguishable sets of behavior that causes distress, manifested in two of the following areas:

---

Affectivity: (range, intensity and appropriateness of emotion)

---

Impulse control

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

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.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Defining Personality Disorders

- The DSM IV defines 11 specific personality disorders, based on category. These disorders are different than most of the previously discussed disorders because they are classified as Axis II.

- \_\_\_\_\_  
 - \_\_\_\_\_  
 - \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### DSM-IV Clusters

- The DSM-IV-TR groups the 11 diagnoses into three clusters based on shared characteristics:

- Cluster A \_\_\_\_\_
- Cluster B - Dramatic
- Cluster C - \_\_\_\_\_

- Only 6 personality disorders will be retained in DSM V.

- \_\_\_\_\_  
 - \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

#### 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

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Personality Disorder Prevalence

- Personality disorders are relatively common, found in \_\_\_\_\_
- The personality disorder forms as the personality itself is developing, making \_\_\_\_\_
- Pinpointing the onset is also very difficult



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Cluster A Personality Disorders

- People with paranoid personality disorder are excessively \_\_\_\_\_
- 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.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Schizotypal Personality Disorder

- This disorder is characterized by peculiarities and eccentricities of \_\_\_\_\_
- Persons with this disorder have difficulty understanding their own sense of self and motivation as well as, the motives and behaviors of others.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Schizotypal Personality Disorder

■ The personality traits fall along the extremely maladaptive end of psychoticism dimension

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

■ These symptoms represent a latent form of schizophrenia, making people with this more vulnerable to the development of schizophrenia

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Borderline Personality Disorder (Cluster B)

■ This disorder is characterized by a pervasive pattern of poor impulse

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

■ A person with BPD may experience intense bouts of anger, depression, and

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Understanding BPD

■ BPD is one of the most common personality disorders; it is seen in every culture.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

■ This disorder affects men and women equally, but the presentation of symptoms varies by gender.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### “But, it’s a good pain...”

People with BPD often engage in suicidal

- Cutting, burning or punching themselves
- Self-inflicted cigarette burns
- Carving initials into their arm



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Self-injurious behaviors,  
like cutting are  
sometimes described as

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Self-Injury

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.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Theories on BPD

■ Childhood sexual abuse may alter sympathetic

■ BPD symptoms are tied to a number of biological factors:

- Abnormalities in the amygdala and prefrontal cortex

- People with BPD may also have abnormalities in neurotransmitters and hormones involved in

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Researchers believe that BPD results from a combination of vulnerability to environmental stress as young children and a series of events that trigger the onset of the disorder as young adults.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Treatments for BPD

■ *Dialectical Behavior Therapy* (DBT): Reduce the frequency of self-destructive acts and

■ DBT clinicians teach their clients to balance their emotions, reason, and intuition as they approach life's problems.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Always Onstage

■ Histrionic Personality Disorder involves a pervasive pattern of excessive

People with this disorder are overly dramatic and often seem like they are acting.

■ They also tend to be vain, self-centered, and uncomfortable when they are not in the limelight



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Is this disorder accurately diagnosed?

■ There is a high rate of diagnosis among women, which has raised some questions about the nature of this disorder.

■ This diagnosis will not appear in the DSM V, and will be re-formulated as



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

What characteristics come to mind when you hear the word "Psychopath"?



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



### “Psychopath”

23 *Antisocial personality disorder* is a condition in which people show a pervasive

\_\_\_\_\_

- The DSM-IV-TR defined people who receive the diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder as \_\_\_\_\_

23 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.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



For many, the qualities of an APD are reflected in acts that would be

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

The changes in DSM-5's diagnostic system will result in organizing the seven DSM-IV-TR criteria into the categories of:

- Personality functioning
- Interpersonal functioning
- Personality traits

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Course of APD

- ▣ This disorder tends to emerge in childhood and continue throughout adulthood.
  - Researchers have found that uncontrolled children are more likely to meet criteria for APD and to be involved in crime as adults
- ▣ It is estimated that 40-75% of the prison inmate population meet criteria for APD.

- \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



Why do the symptoms change with age?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Explaining Antisocial Personality Disorder

Explanations of antisocial personality disorder provide an especially good illustration of the principle of multiple causality, since current evidence suggests that

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Biological Theories on APD

Brain abnormalities noted in both Hippocampal and frontal lobe functioning, as well as problems with serotonin, norepinephrine and dopamine.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Psychological Perspectives on APD

- APD causes neuropsychological deficits reflected in abnormal patterns of \_\_\_\_\_
- People with APD lack normal fear response and do not learn from \_\_\_\_\_
- Demonstrate difficulty processing negative emotional stimuli, such as a sad facial expression. \_\_\_\_\_
- Individuals high on the trait of psychopathy are unable to pay enough attention to secondary cues to switch their attention when necessary.
  - They only pay attention when a reward is received, not punishment.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Avoidant Personality Disorder

- The individual desires, but is fearful of, any involvement with other people and is terrified at the prospect of being publicly embarrassed
- People with avoidant personality disorder become extremely sensitive to rejection and ridicule, interpreting the most innocent remark as criticism.
- Withdrawn, unlikely to experience intimacy, and unable to feel pleasure.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## What's Next?

- Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---