

PERSONALITY DISORDERS

- Classification
- Assessment of Personality Disorders
- Personality Disorder Clusters
 - Odd/Eccentric
 - Dramatic/Erratic
 - Anxious/Fearful
- Treatment

Inter-Rater and Test-retest Reliability

<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Interrater</i>	<i>Test-Retest</i>
<i>Paranoid</i>	.75	.57
<i>Schzoid</i>	.83	NA
<i>Schizotypal</i>	.82	.11
<i>Borderline</i>	.89	.56
<i>Histrionic</i>	.81	.40
<i>Antisocial</i>	.88	.84
<i>Dependent</i>	.89	.15

General Criteria for Personality Disorders (DSM-IV)

- an enduring pattern of inner experience and behavior that deviates markedly from the expectations of the individual's culture
- manifested in two or more of the following areas:
 - 1. cognition
 - 2. affectivity
 - 3. interpersonal functioning
 - 4. impulse control

Personality Disorders listed in (DSM-IV)

Cluster A: ODD/ECCENTRIC

A. Paranoid Personality Disorder

- mistrustful and suspicious

Prevalence: 1% (Mostly male)

B. Schizoid Personality Disorder

- absence of close interpersonal relationships
- little emotional expression

C. Schizotypal Personality Disorder

- uncomfortable in close relationships
- cognitive and perceptual distortions
- eccentric behavior

Personality Disorders listed in (DSM-IV)

Cluster B: Dramatic/ Emotional/ Erratic

A. Borderline Personality Disorder

-instability in moods, relationships, & self-image

- inability to control emotions

1-2% (more common in women)

B. Histrionic Personality Disorder

-excessive need for attention (erratic behavior)

2-3% (more common in women)

C. Antisocial Personality Disorder

- disregard for & violation of rights of others

- deceitful, impulsive, aggressive, reckless, failure to

conform to social norms, lack of remorse

D. Narcissistic Personality Disorder

- grandiosity, arrogant, lacks empathy

Less than 1%

Personality Disorders listed in (DSM-IV)

Cluster C: Anxious/Fearful Personality Disorders

A. Avoidant Personality Disorder

-feel inhibited and socially inadequate

B. Obsessive Compulsive Personality Disorder

-preoccupation with cleanliness & orderliness

* distinct from OC disorder

C. Dependent Personality Disorder

-excessive need to be cared for

Narcissistic Personality Disorder

DSM-IV DIAGNOSTIC CRITERION: Narcissistic Personality Disorder

A pervasive pattern of grandiosity (in fantasy or behavior), need for admiration, & lack of empathy, beginning by early adulthood & present in a variety of contexts, as indicated by five (or more) of the following:

- **(1) has a grandiose sense of self-importance (e.g., exaggerates achievements and talents, expects to be recognized as superior without commensurate achievements)**
- **(2) is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love**
- **(3) believes that he or she is "special" and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people (or institutions)**
- **(4) requires excessive admiration**
- **(5) has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his or her expectations**
- **(6) is interpersonally exploitative, i.e., takes advantage of others to achieve his or her own ends**
- **(7) lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings and needs of others**
- **(8) is often envious of others or believes that others are envious of him or her**
- **(9) shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes**

The DSM-IV criteria: Borderline Personality Disorder

A diagnosis requires that the subject present with at least five of these.

Traits involving emotions:

- 1. Shifts in mood lasting only a few hours (a very hard time controlling their emotions).
- 2. Anger that is inappropriate, intense or uncontrollable.

Traits involving behavior:

- 3. Self-destructive acts, such as self-mutilation or suicidal threats and gestures that happen more than once.
- 4. Two potentially self-damaging impulsive behaviors. These could include alcohol and other drug abuse, compulsive spending, gambling, eating disorders, shoplifting, reckless driving, compulsive sexual behavior.

Traits involving identity

- 5. Marked, persistent identity disturbance shown by uncertainty in at least two areas. These areas can include self-image, sexual orientation, career choice or other long-term goals, friendships, values.
- 6. Chronic feelings of emptiness or boredom.

Traits involving relationships

- 7. Unstable, chaotic intense relationships characterized by splitting (see below).
- 8. Frantic efforts to avoid real or imagined abandonment
- 8. Splitting: the self and others are viewed as "all good" or "all bad." Alternating clinging and distancing behaviors Sensitivity to criticism or rejection.
- 9. Transient, stress-related paranoid ideation or severe dissociative symptoms

Miscellaneous attributes of people with BPD:

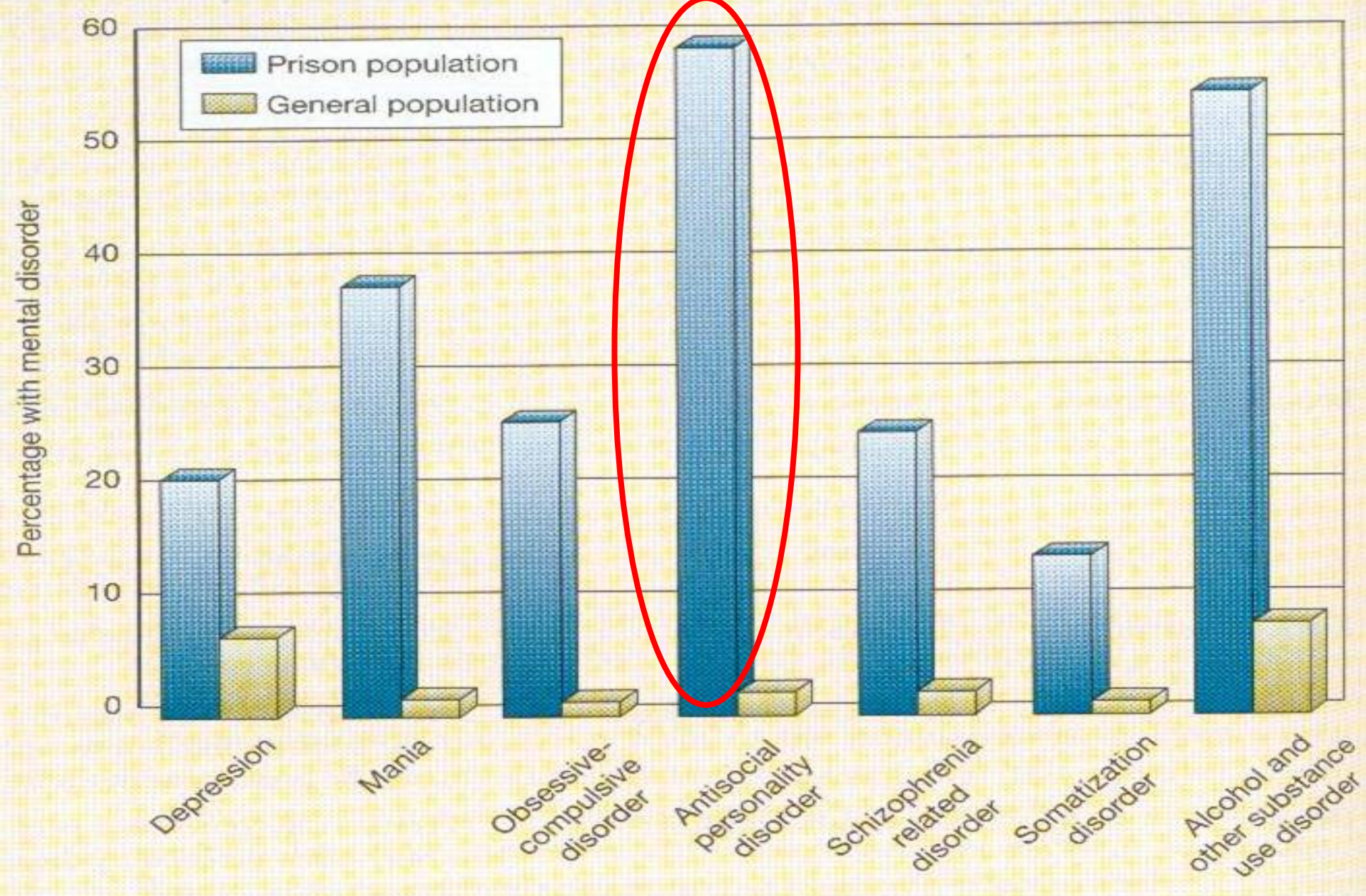
- People with BPD are often bright, witty, funny, life of the party.
- They may have problems with object constancy. They frequently have difficulty tolerating aloneness, even for short periods of time.
- Their lives may be a chaotic landscape of job losses, interrupted educational pursuits, broken engagements, hospitalizations.
- Many have a background of childhood physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or physical/emotional neglect.

Diagnosing Antisocial Personality Disorder

DSM-IV Criteria: Antisocial Personality Disorder

- Conduct disorder before age 15
- 3 (or more) of the following:
 - failure to conform to social norms (re laws)
 - deceitfulness
 - impulsiveness
 - irritability and aggressiveness (e.g., fights)
 - reckless disregard for safety of self or others
 - consistent irresponsibility (e.g., failure to work)
 - lack of remorse

* ***some are also psychopaths***



- majority of criminals (~40-75%) meet criteria for Antisocial Personality Disorder

THE PSYCHOPATH

THE PSYCHOPATH

- In current clinical use, psychopathy is most commonly diagnosed using Robert D. Hare's Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R).
- Hare describes psychopaths as "intraspecies predators who use charm, manipulation, intimidation, and violence to control others and to satisfy their own selfish needs. Lacking in conscience and in feelings for others, they cold-bloodedly take what they want and do as they please, violating social norms and expectations without the slightest sense of guilt or regret. What is missing, in other words, are the very qualities that allow a human being to live in social harmony."

THE PSYCHOPATH

THE PSYCHOPATH

- No concern for the feelings/rights of others
- complete disregard for social obligation
- emotions are shallow & superficial (if they exist at all)
- callous & manipulative
- incapable of love or emotional attachments
- failure to protect self from harm
- inability to process “contextual cues”
- poor impulse control
- no empathy
- no conscience (so no guilt or remorse)

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

Antisocial Personality Disorder vs. Psychopathy

Antisocial personality Disorder

- less severe disturbance
- less violent crimes
- Suicidal behavior common
- May show remorse
- Not all individuals with Antisocial personality Disorder are psychopaths (~ 20%)

Psychopaths

- more severe disturbance
- more violent behavior
- Suicidal behavior rare
- Lack of remorse
- All psychopaths have Antisocial personality Disorder

In one study, 75 to 80% of convicted felons met criteria for APD, but failed to meet criteria for psychopathy.

CHILDHOOD PRECURSORS to Antisocial Personality Disorder

- **An extended period of bedwetting** past the preschool years that is not due to any medical problem.
- **Cruelty to animals** beyond an angry outburst.
- **Fire-setting and other vandalism.** Not to be confused with playing with matches, which is not uncommon for preschoolers. This is the deliberate setting of destructive fires with utter disregard for the property and lives of others.
- **Lying, often without discernible objectives,** extending beyond a child's normal impulse to not be punished. Lies are so extensive that it is often impossible to know lies from truth.
- **Theft and Truancy.**
- **Aggression to peers,** not necessarily physical, which can include getting others into trouble or a campaign of psychological torment.

MacDonald triad: bedwetting, cruelty to animals & fire-starting

A FOUR FACTOR MODEL OF PSYCHOPATHY

Interpersonal <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Glibness/superficial charm•Egocentricity/Grandiose sense of self-worth•Pathological lying•Conning/Manipulative	Affective <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Lack of remorse or guilt•Callous/Lack of empathy•Shallow affect•Failure to accept responsibility for own actions
Lifestyle <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Need for stimulation /Proneness to boredom•Parasitic lifestyle•Lack of realistic, LT goals•Impulsivity•Irresponsibility	Antisocial <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Early behavior problems•Poor behavioral controls•Juvenile delinquency•Violation of conditional release•Criminal versatility

Traits not associated with any factor

Promiscuous sexual behavior

Many short-term marital relationships

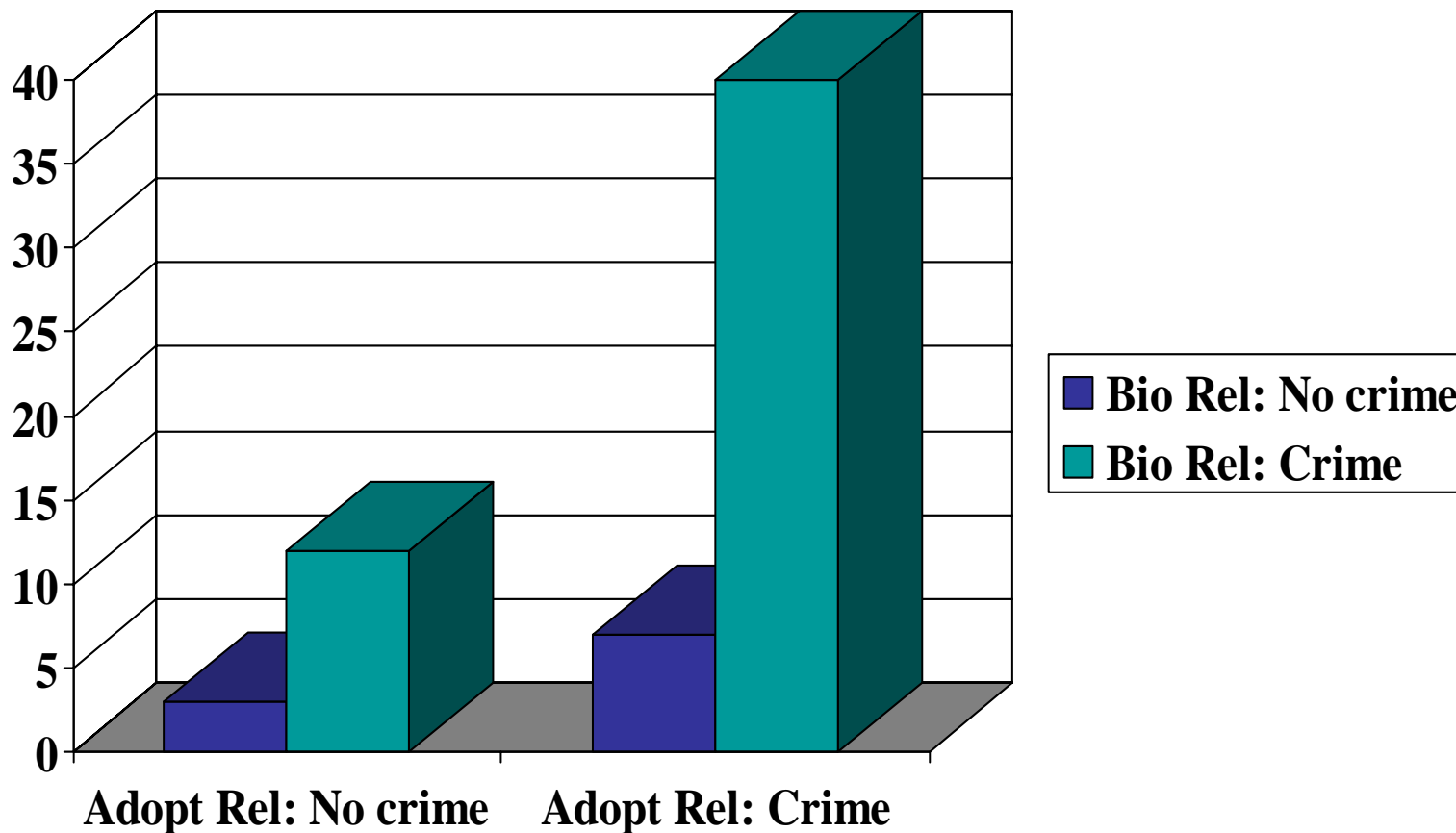
(Hare, 2003;

Emotional Bankruptcy

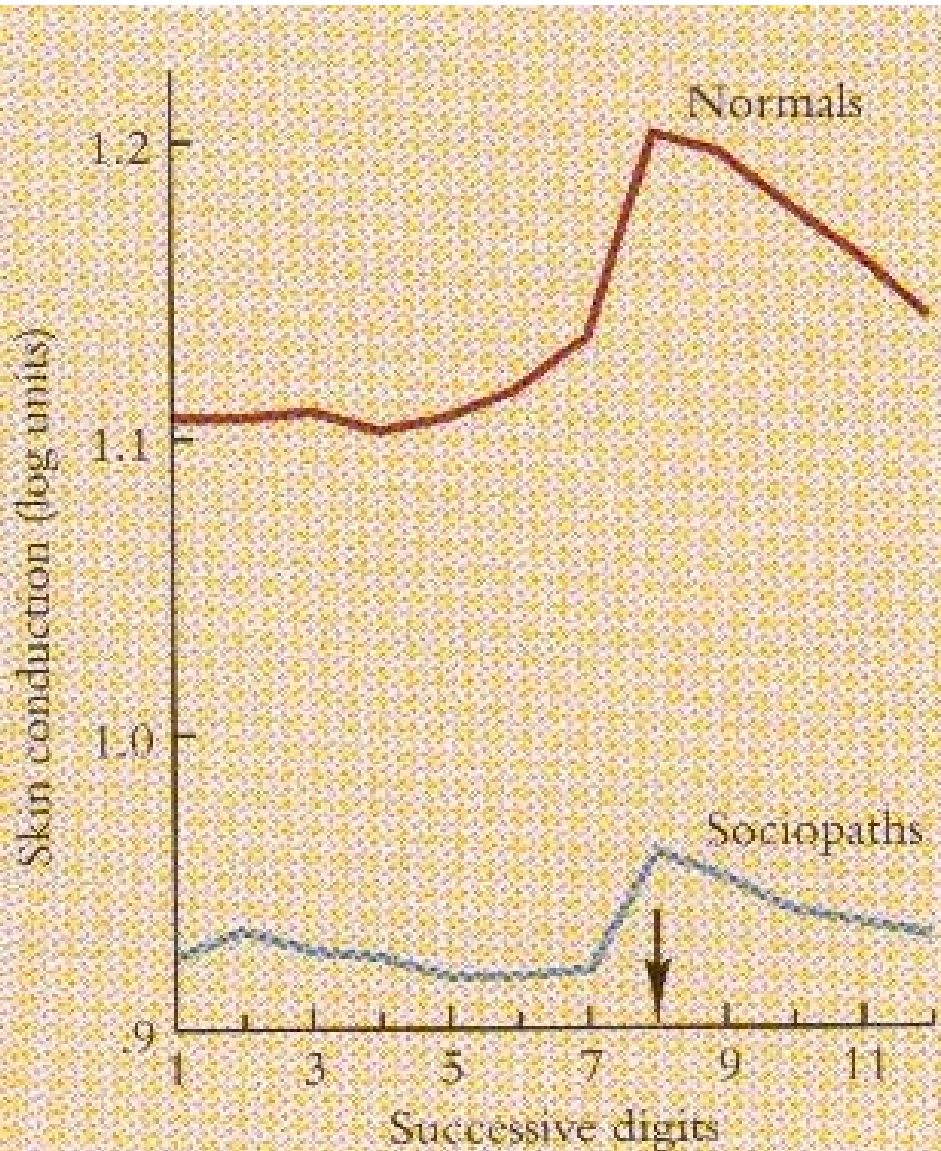
“I can remember the first time in my life when I began to suspect I was a little different from most people. When I was in high school my best friend got leukemia and died and I went to his funeral. Everybody else was crying and feeling sorry for themselves and as they were praying to get him into heaven I suddenly realized that I wasn't feeling anything at all. He was a nice guy but what the hell. That night I thought about it some more and found that I wouldn't miss my mother and father if they died and that I wasn't too nuts about my brothers and sisters for that matter. I figured there wasn't anybody I really cared for but, thin, I didn't need any of them anyways so I rolled over and went to sleep.”

(McNeil, 1967).

Criminal Behavior among Male Adoptees



Causes of Psychopathy



- Galvanic skin response
- shock person every time digit 8 appears
- psychopaths show less arousal, less anticipation of shock, and less of a response to shock