

PERSONALITY DISORDERS

AXIS II Diagnosis

DSM-IV: “Personality Traits are enduring patterns of perceiving, relating to, and thinking about the environment and oneself that are exhibited in a wide range of social and personal contexts. . .

phenotype

The essential feature of a Personality Disorder is an enduring pattern of inner experience and behavior that deviates markedly from the expectation of the individual’s culture and is manifested in at least two of the following areas:

Cognition

Affectivity

Interpersonal Functioning

Impulse Control

This enduring pattern is inflexible and pervasive across a broad range of personal and social situations.

Sue, et al. note Personality Disorders are difficult to diagnosed and are controversial.

1. To varying degrees and at various times most of us exhibit some of the traits that characterize personality disorder, especially when under considerable stress or in a dysfunctional situation.
2. Symptoms of one personality disorder may also be symptoms of other disorders
3. Clinicians may not adhere to diagnostic criteria.

CLUSTER A PERSONALITY DISORDERS

Paranoid Personality Disorder

Schizoid Personality Disorder

Schizotypal Personal Disorder

CLUSTER C PERSONALITY DISORDERS

Avoidant Personality Disorder

Dependent Personality Disorder

Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder