

INTRODUCTION TO PERSONALITY DISORDERS



❖ Group 7 participants

1. xxxxx
Introduction to
personality
disorder



2. xxxxx
Introduction of
NPD



3. Xxxxxx
Aeitology of NPD symptoms of NPD



4. xxxxxx
symptoms of NPD



5. Xxxxxx
treatments of
NPD



6. xxxxxx
conclusion of NPD



- As a group we are exploring about narcissistic personality disorder to get there we first have-to-have an overview and understanding of what is personality disorder is.

- what do you think a personality disorder is?

WHAT IS A PERSONALITY DISORDER?

- A mental health condition affecting thinking, feeling, and behaving (Najjarkakhaki & Ghane, 2023).
- Involves enduring, inflexible patterns that deviate from cultural norms (Najjarkakhaki & Ghane, 2023).
- Causes distress or problems in personal, social, or occupational life (Najjarkakhaki & Ghane, 2023).
- Diagnosed typically in adulthood, though patterns begin in adolescence (Najjarkakhaki & Ghane, 2023).



Historical Background of Personality disorder

First recognized in ancient Greek and Roman texts (Marciniak, 2022).

1801: Philippe Pinel introduced “manie sans délire” (madness without delirium) (Marciniak, 2022).

20th century: Freud and psychoanalytic theories emphasized unconscious roots (Marciniak, 2022).

Modern classification developed in DSM-III (1980) and continues evolving (Aftab and Ryznar, 2021).



Classification Systems (DSM-5 & ICD-11)

The Three Personality Disorder Clusters

cluster A

The **Odd, Eccentric** Cluster

Includes:

- ❖ Paranoid Personality Disorder
- ❖ Schizoid Personality Disorder
- ❖ Schizotypal Personality Disorder

Clusters

The **Dramatic, Unpredictable** Cluster

Includes:

- ❖ Antisocial Personality Disorder
- ❖ Borderline Personality Disorder
- ❖ Histrionic Personality Disorder
- ❖ Narcissistic Personality Disorder

Cluster B

cluster C

The **Anxious, Fearful** Cluster

Includes:

- ❖ Avoidant Personality Disorder
- ❖ Dependent Personality Disorder
- ❖ Obsessive-compulsive Personality Disorder

DSM-5: 10 types grouped into 3 clusters

(A: Odd/Eccentric,
B: Dramatic/Emotional,
C: Anxious/Fearful) (Tesli *et al.*, 2023).

ICD-11: Focuses on severity rather than specific types (Bach *et al.*, 2022).

Both highlight long-term dysfunction in self and interpersonal functioning (Bach *et al.*, 2022).



COMMON FEATURES ACROSS PERSONALITY DISORDER

- Rigid and maladaptive personality traits (Massaal-van der Ree *et al.*, 2022).
- Difficulty in interpersonal relationships (Massaal-van der Ree *et al.*, 2022).
- Poor insight and limited emotional regulation (Stoychev *et al.*, 2021).
- High comorbidity with mood, anxiety, and substance use disorders (Stoychev *et al.*, 2021).



CAUSES AND RISK FACTORS

Genetics: Family history can increase risk (Brewinet *al.*,2025).

Childhood trauma and abuse are common contributors (Brewinet *al.*,2025).

Environmental stressors and upbringing affect development (Brewinet *al.*,2025).

Brain structure and function may play a role (Brewinet *al.*,2025).

SYMPTOMS AND DIAGNOSIS

Persistent patterns of behaviour and inner experience (Brewinet *al.*,2025).

Symptoms differ by disorder but often involve identity issues, mood swings, or interpersonal problems (Brewinet *al.*,2025).

Diagnosis made by psychiatrists through interviews and assessments (Brewinet *al.*,2025).

Symptoms must be stable and long-lasting (Brewinet *al.*,2025).

