

AI ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- I acknowledge the use of research assistant - https://librarysearch.uwtsd.ac.uk/discovery/researchAssistant?vid=44WHELF_UWTSD:44WHELF_UWTSD_VU1
- on 20th of April 2026 to find useful and reliable research .
- I used the prompt(s):
 - 1. cultural context of personality disorders
 - 2. when are personality disorders most likely to occur
 - 3. classification of personality disorders
- I confirm that I have not presented any AI generated text as my own work. I confirm I have copies of my drafts, notes, and other resources I used before, and after the use of AI tools which I may be asked to provide in evidence.



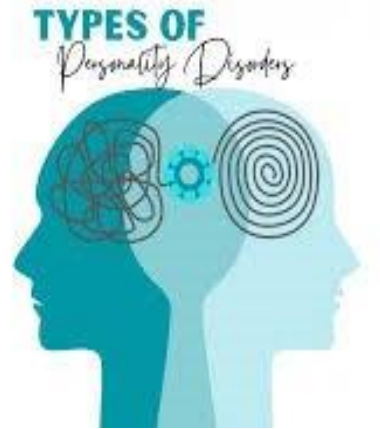
PERSONALITY DISORDERS

By caitlyn, olivia, ellie, neomi, carys and jessica

DEFINITION OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS

- Characterized by behaviours and enduring patterns of inner experiences that deviate from the expectations of the individual's culture and leads to significant impairment in psychological functioning.
- Involve dominant traits that interfere with healthy psychological functioning.
- Each personality disorder presents various signs and symptoms. (Helm, 2023)

TYPES OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS



CLUSTER A

- paranoid personality disorder
- schizoid personality disorder
- schizotypal personality disorder

CLUSTER B

- Antisocial personality disorder
- Histrionic personality disorder
- Narcissistic personality disorder
- Borderline personality disorder

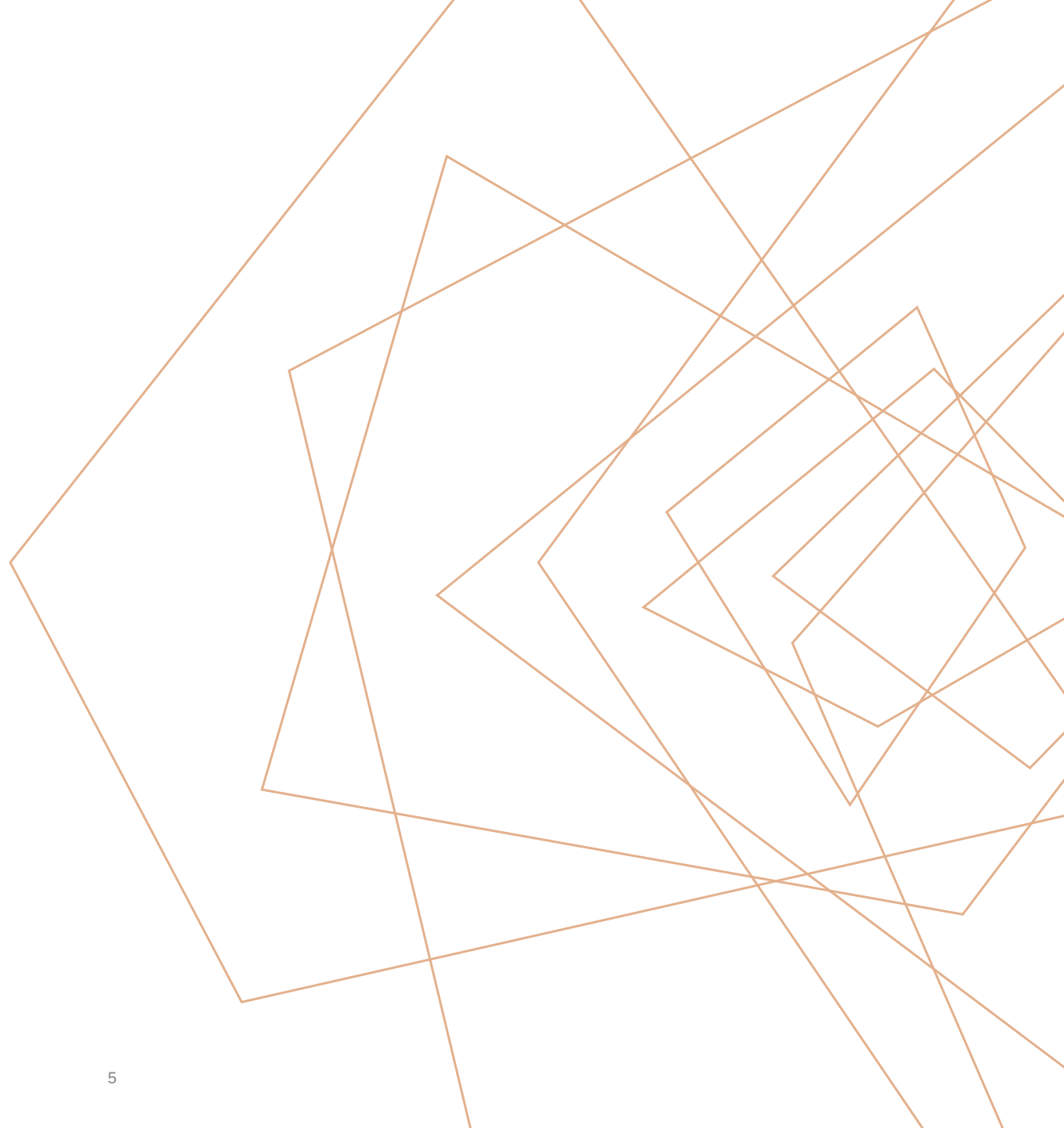
CLUSTER C

- Dependent personality disorder
- Avoidant personality disorder
- Obsessive personality disorder

(Harrigan, 2025)

CULTURAL CONTEXT OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS

- Cultural context plays a significant role in the assessment, manifestation and treatment of personality disorders. (Alarcon, 1996)
- Cultural values, practices and norms influence the expression of core problems. (Ronningstam, et al, 2018)
- The DSM-5 incorporated only a limited number of cultural considerations. (Alarcon, 1996)



CAUSES OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS

- Often surface from a complex interplay of environmental, genetic and neurobiological factors. (Paris, 1998)
- Suggests that there is a genetic predisposition to personality disorders. (Paris, 1998)
- Specific environmental factor have been identified as potential vulnerability factors for serious personality disorders. (Lahti, et al, 2012)
- According to research Genetic influences appear to play a stronger role. (Blair, et al,2006)

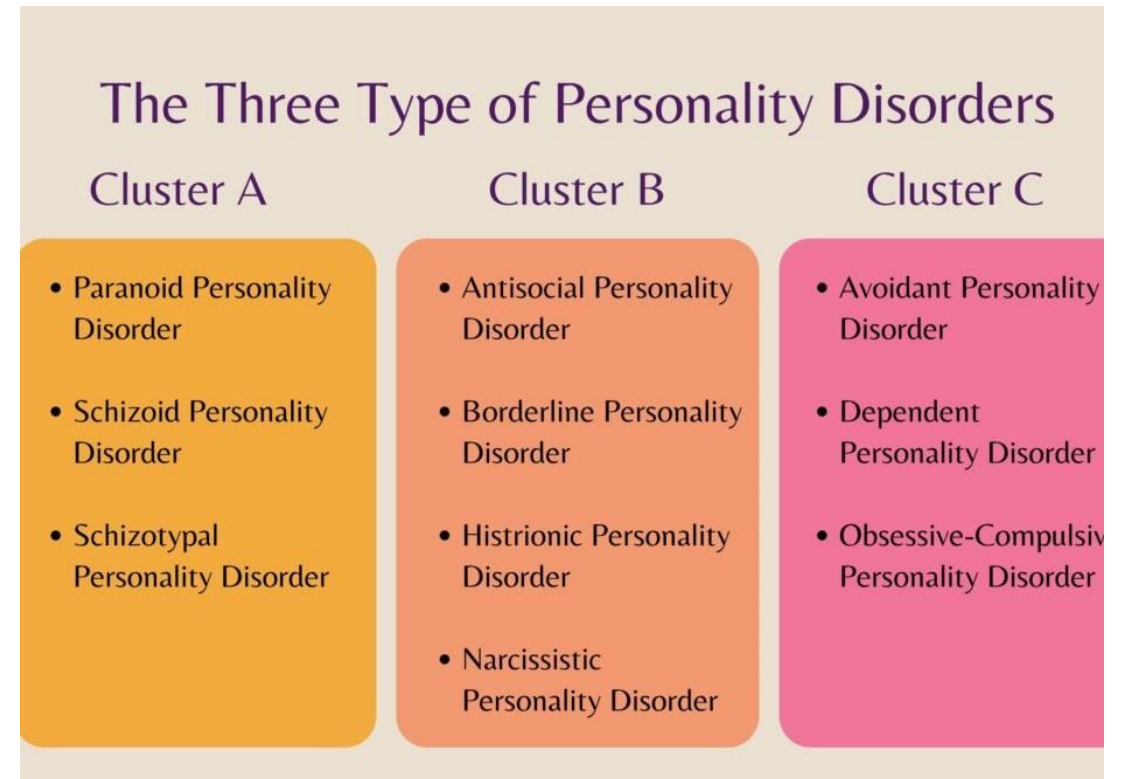


WHEN IS A PERSONALITY DISORDER MOST LIKELY TO OCCUR ?

- Manifest during the transition from childhood to adulthood. (Thompson & Chanen, 2019)
- During this time individuals become socially, emotionally and cognitively ready to integrate experiences and knowledge into a coherent self-concept. (Thompson & Chanen, 2019)
- Personality disorders can have a late onset in mid-life and older adults particularly after the age of 55. (Dupree, et al, 2023)

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS

- ICD – 11 provides a dimensional approach.
- ICD – 11 process also involves Clinical pragmatism, Scientific evidence and Political considerations.
- Structured into two steps – **step one** – assigning one of the five severity level **step two** – selecting up to five prominent domain traits. (Mulder, 2025)
- The DSM – 5 has maintained its traditional categorical definitions but introduced an alternative hybrid model. (Schmeck, et al, 2013)
- Challenges still remain in the development of an evidence-based classification system due to the complexity of personality disorders. (DiBenedetti, et al, 2023)



IMPACTS OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS

- Impact's various aspects of individuals social and psychological functioning. (Stricker, et al, 2024)
- Experience difficulties in emotional regulation, interpersonal relationships and self-image.
- Impact's an individual's education, self-care, work and legal or financial issues. (DiBenedetti, et al,2023)

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