

Summary of Personality Disorders

Personality disorder is defined as having a constellation of affective, long-standing, and maladaptive personality traits that cause significant functional impairment, subjective distress, or a combination of both (American Psychiatric Association).

Paranoid Personality Disorder

- These people exhibit unwarranted suspiciousness, hyper sensitivity and a reluctance to trust others. They interpret others' motives as being malicious, question their loyalty or trustworthiness, persistently bear grudges, or are suspicious of the fidelity of their partners. These personalities often demonstrate restricted affect (lack of emotion, sense of detachment or distance) and tend to be rigid and preoccupied with unfounded beliefs that stem from their suspicious and sensitivity (very difficult to treat). These person's beliefs are very resistant to change and often will avoid going to therapy because of their sense of distrust and猜忌.

Schizoid Personality Disorder

- Primary shown through social isolation, emotional coldness, and an indifference to others. These people have a long history of impairment of social functioning and are often described as being reclusive and withdrawn. They neither desire nor enjoy close relationships and have few activities that provide them with pleasure. Social relationships are often strained and superficial.

Schizotypal Personality Disorder

- These personalities experience peculiar thoughts and behaviors and have poor interpersonal relationships. It is not uncommon for them to believe that they have magical thinking abilities or powers ("I can predict what people will say before they say it"). Often experience speech problems, such as frequent digression or vagueness in conversation. This often stems from problems with thinking and perceiving. They often show social isolation, hypersensitivity, do not experience pleasure from social interactions, and inappropriate affect.

Antisocial Personality Disorder

- One who pushes the boundaries of social convention and often violates moral, legal, and ethical rules for their own personal gain, with little regard for the feelings of others, leading to personal and social difficulties. Persons with this disorder often lie, manipulate, and exaggerate and have no sense of guilt for their actions or harm done to others. There are few genuine emotions and most are superficial and/or shallow. They also have defective perceptions of self and