

Unit Thirteen: Personality Disorders

Directions: This is a quote to give you the chance to think about the concepts we are about to discuss. Determine which letter from the choices above is the correct one and fits into the spaces below. When you are finished fill in the quote below.

A quote from Barbra Streisand

I				B		O	B			A	L	I		E					
T	V	E	N	A	N	E	N			E	S	K	E	V	D			U	F
N	C	T	N	D	E	I	S	S	L	D	I	F	F	I	C	R	A		
E	Y	A	I	O	M	E	S	T	C	I	S	L	E	P	E	M	L		

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Schizophrenia cannot be understood without understanding despair.

Unit Thirteen: Personality Disorders

Directions: Answer each of these questions in the space provided.

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What is schizoid personality disorder?  
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Why is the salience important in training sociopaths?  
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What is histrionic personality disorder?  
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What is narcissistic personality disorder?  
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What is schizotypal personality disorder?  
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What are ideas of reference?  
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What are bodily illusions?  
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What is digressive speech?  
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What are positive symptoms?  
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What are negative symptoms?  
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What is backward masking?  
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What is dopamine?  
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What are enlarged brain ventricles?  
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What are odd personality disorders?  
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What are dramatic personality disorders?  
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What are anxious personality disorders?  
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What is validity?  
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What is reliability?  
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What are schizophrenia-spectrum disorders?  
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What is paranoid personality disorder?  
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What is separation?  
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What is obsessive-compulsive personality disorder?  
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What does it mean to be ego-dystonic?  
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What does it mean to be ego-syntonic?  
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What does it mean to be anal regressive?  
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What is passive-aggressive personality disorder?  
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What is negativistic personality disorder?

What is neurotic character disorder?

What is intermittent explosive disorder?

What is trichatillomania?

What is borderline personality disorder?

What is a manifest task?

What is the latent task?

What is avoidant personality disorder?

What are social circumstances?

What are social relationships?

What is dependant personality disorder?

What is antisocial personality disorder?

What is Comorbidity?

What is mirroring?

What are impulse control disorders?

What is a conduct disorder?

What is ADHD?

What is pyromania?

What is arson?

What is kleptomania?

What is pathological gambling?

What is a personality?

What are personality traits?

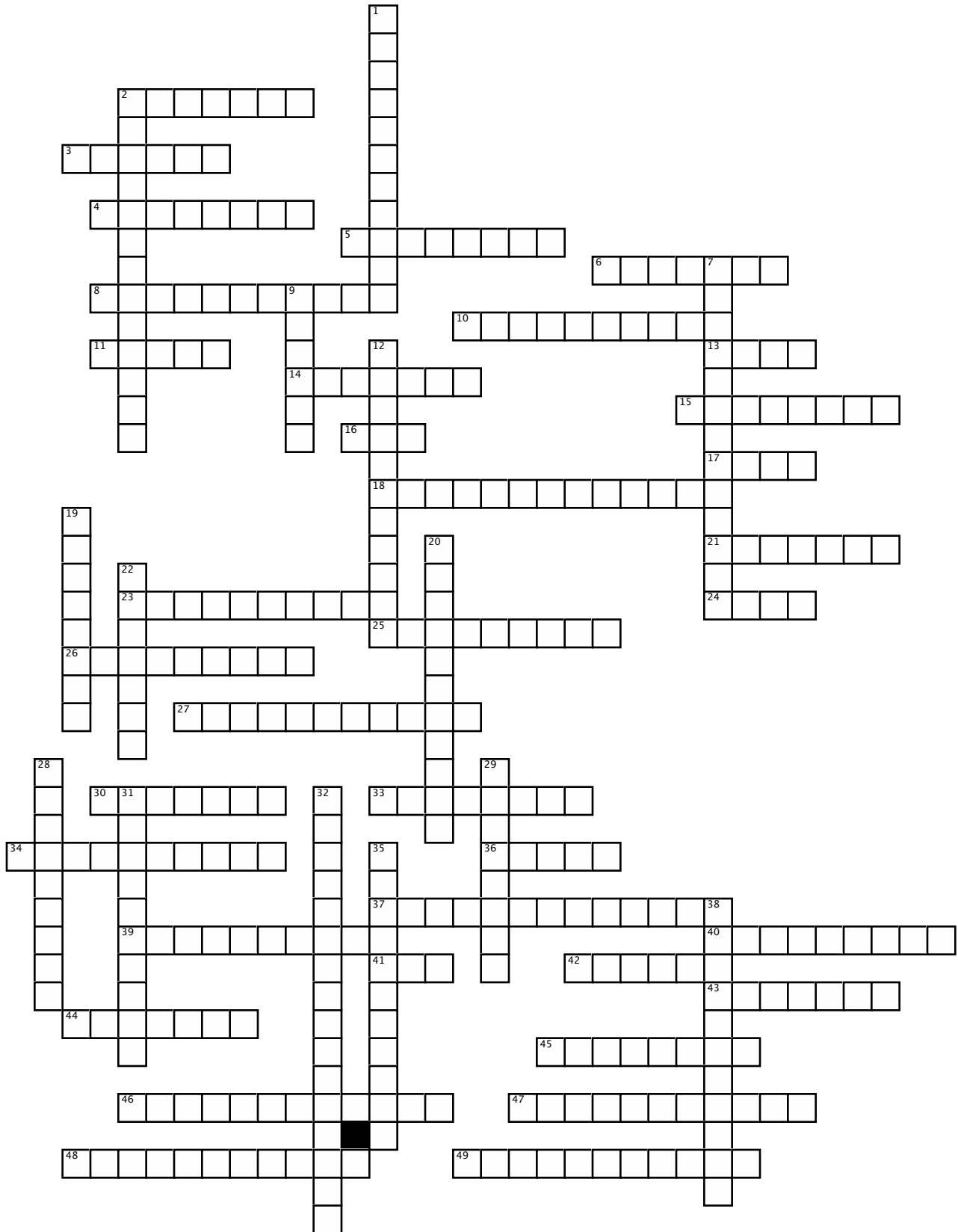
What is a personality disorder?

Unit Thirteen: Personality Disorders  
The World of Abnormal Behavior - Personality Disorders

Directions: Answer each of these questions in the space provided.

1. Dr. Knafo says, "We describe a person through their character traits." Describe the character traits of two people: one with a healthy narcissism and one with a narcissistic personality disorder.
2. Dr. Knafo tells about John, a patient with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder. In what ways does John's behavior seem to cross over the line between an exaggerated personality trait and a personality disorder?
3. Summarize the personality traits exhibited by Melinda Lopez, the actress, in her dramatized fight with her boyfriend, and tell why these suggest her character has a narcissistic personality disorder.
4. Select either Dean or Patrick, and tell which of his behaviors suggest he has an antisocial personality disorder. What do you learn about his upbringing that may have had an impact on the development of the disorder?
5. What is the serotonin theory and how does it relate to borderline personality disorder?
6. What are the major differences between people with antisocial personality disorder and those with borderline personality disorder? Tell how this relates to Dean, one of the people with antisocial personality disorder, and Kelly, one of the people with borderline personality disorder.
7. What factors in Kelly's background do you think might have contributed to her borderline personality disorder?
8. Why are people with personality disorders less likely to seek treatment than people with other psychological disorders?
9. What are the advantages of group therapy in treating individuals with personality disorders? What are the advantages of treating a person with both individual and group therapy?
10. Psychologists consider the narcissistic, antisocial, and borderline disorders to have enough similarities to comprise a subgroup within the larger group of personality disorders. Identify similarities and differences in the cases illustrating these disorders. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder is considered to be in a different subgroup. How is John, the person with obsessive-compulsive disorder, more different from the people with disorders in the first subgroup than they are from each other?

Unit Review Number Thirteen  
Personality Disorders



## Across

2. Kleptomania is an impulse \_\_\_\_\_ disorder where persons have the inability to resist the urge to not for gain, anger, revenge, or in response to delusion or hallucination it is to give relief from the sudden tension.
3. Personality \_\_\_\_\_ are enduring consistencies that are the results of intrinsic characteristics, learned responses, or a combination of the two.
4. Pathological \_\_\_\_\_ is an impulse control disorder where person has persistent and maladaptive gambling behavior that disrupts personal, family, or vocational pursuits.
5. A personality \_\_\_\_\_ is an inflexible pattern of inner experience and outward behavior.
6. Impulse \_\_\_\_\_ disorders are where a person can't resist the urge to do something harmful to themselves or others.
8. Avoidant \_\_\_\_\_ disorder is where the person is consistently inhibited in social situations, grapple with feelings of inadequacy and feel extremely sensitive to negative evaluation, they fear rejection and so give no opportunity for rejection but also
10. Those with \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder is often called psychopaths or sociopaths person displays a pervasive pattern of disregard for and violation of other peoples rights one of the most closely related to criminal behavior.
11. Arson is the setting of \_\_\_\_\_ for revenge or gain or because of psychotic delusion.
13. Comorbidity occurs when a person with an axis 2 disorder may \_\_\_\_\_ suffer from an axis 1 disorder.
14. To be ego-syntonic means that a person will often \_\_\_\_\_ their symptoms and rarely wishes to resist them.
15. Conduct \_\_\_\_\_ is characterized by repetitive and persistent pattern that they violate others rights.
16. To be ego-dystonic means that a person does \_\_\_\_\_ want the symptoms of their disorder.
17. Dependent personality disorder is where a person has a persistent \_\_\_\_\_ to be taken care of an as result are clingy and submissive because they fear separation.
18. Social \_\_\_\_\_ are feared by people with a social phobia.
21. Pyromania is an \_\_\_\_\_ control disorder where there is a repeated and deliberate setting of fires to achieve intense pleasure or relief of tension.
23. To be anal \_\_\_\_\_ is a Freudian theory where people with disorders like ocd remain fixated in the anal stage of development.
24. Mirroring is an important process for children in the development a sense of \_\_\_\_\_.

## Down

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a unique and enduring pattern of inner experience and outward behavior.
2. ADHD is \_\_\_\_\_ by extreme problems with attentiveness, over activity, and impulsivity.
7. Social \_\_\_\_\_ are feared by people with a personality disorder.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ task is a hidden goal of a task or test.
12. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder is a personality disorder where a person is so \_\_\_\_\_ with orderliness, perfectionism, and mental and interpersonal control that it affects their flexibility, openness, and efficiency.
19. A \_\_\_\_\_ task is a visible or know goal of a task or test.
20. Reliability is the the \_\_\_\_\_ of the diagnosis or test result.
22. The passive-aggressive personality disorder was \_\_\_\_\_ by the DSM-IV where a person shows a pattern af negative attitudes and of passive-resistance to the demands of others.
28. Separation is a problem in \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder where persons feel completely helpless when close relationships end.
29. The \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorders are those that have erratic or emotional behaviors includes antisocial, borderline, histrionic, and narcissistic personality disorders.
31. The \_\_\_\_\_ is described as being excessively preoccupied with issues of personal adequacy, power, prestige and vanity.
32. Dopamine is a \_\_\_\_\_ in the brain that is known when in high levels to be a biological factor for schizotypal personality disorder.
35. Histrionic \_\_\_\_\_ disorder is characterized by a pattern of excessive emotionality and attention-seeking, including an excessive need for approval and inappropriate seductiveness, usually beginning in early adulthood.
38. People with \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder may have the belief that unrelated events pertain to them in some important way.

## Across

25. The schizophrenia-spectrum \_\_\_\_\_ are the personality disorders that are believed to be related to schizophrenia because they share some of the same behaviors as it.

26. Intermittent \_\_\_\_\_ disorder is an impulse control disorder that is rare where people, mostly men, have periodic aggressive outbursts where they seriously hurt people and destroy property with very little provocation.

27. Paranoid \_\_\_\_\_ disorder is the personality disorder where the person has a pattern of pervasive distrust and suspiciousness, they shun close relationships because they suspect everyone of intending them harm.

30. The \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorders are those that have fearful or anxious behaviors includes of avoidant, dependent, and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders.

33. Validity is \_\_\_\_\_ of a diagnosis or test result.

34. Enlarged brain \_\_\_\_\_ are known to be a biological factor in schizotypal personality disorder.

36. Borderline personality disorder is characterized by the person showing major shifts in \_\_\_\_\_, an unstable self image, and marked impulsivity which makes most of their close relationships unstable.

37. Schizotypal personality disorder is characterized by a pattern of interpersonal deficits with an acute discomfort in close \_\_\_\_\_ as well as cognitive/perceptual, and behavioral eccentricities.

39. When \_\_\_\_\_ don't understand that they could have avoided a punishment they tend to act in sociopath ways.

40. Neurotic \_\_\_\_\_ disorder is the clinical category that was the precursor for personality disorder.

41. The \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorders are those that have eccentric behaviors it includes paranoid, schizoid, and schizotypal personality disorders.

42. Digressive \_\_\_\_\_ is a main characteristic in schizotypal personality disorder where the person converses in a vague manner, with overly elaborate statements that are difficult to follow.

43. Trichotillomania is an \_\_\_\_\_ control disorder where a person will repeatedly pull out hair from various parts of their bodies particularly from the scalp eyebrows and eyelashes.

44. Backward \_\_\_\_\_ is a laboratory test for schizophrenia and schizotypal personality disorder that makes a subject identify a visual stimulus immediately after a previous stimulus has flashed on and off the screen.

45. Bodily \_\_\_\_\_ are commonly found in people with schizotypal personality disorder and is the belief by a person that they have extrasensory gifts.

**Across**

46. A \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder is considered by the DSM as a broad category that would include previously dropped disorders like passive aggressive personality disorder.

47. Negative symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder include constricted emotions and lack of friendship.

48. Schizoid \_\_\_\_\_ disorder (SPD) is a personality disorder characterized by a lack of interest in social relationships, sometimes sexually apathetic, a tendency towards a solitary lifestyle, secretiveness, and emotional coldness.

49. Positive symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder include magical thinking and ideas of reference.