

PERSONALITY DISORDER PATHOCHART

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Personality disorder is a term that covers several different types of mental disorders that cause an unhealthy pattern of thinking, functioning and behaving. Most clients with personality disorders believe that their thought processes are normal, and everyone else is the problem; therefore, many may never seek counseling or therapy and go untreated. Personality disorders may develop from a history of childhood abuse or neglect, negative or traumatic experiences, or dysfunctional family life.

ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

- Lack of interest in social activities or relationships
- Low self-esteem or lack of self-confidence
- Desire to be in control of people
- Odd or eccentric behavior
- Hostility, aggressive behavior
- Lying or stealing, lack of remorse
- Inability to discard broken or worthless objects / hoarding
- Poor control of money

DIAGNOSTICS

- Cluster A (Schizoid) - odd or eccentric thinking and behavior
- Cluster B (Antisocial, Borderline, Narcissistic) - dramatic, unpredictable and overly emotional behaviors
- Cluster C (Obsessive-Compulsive, Avoidant) - anxiety and fear.

NURSING PRIORITIES

- Promote adequate coping skills
- Maintain calm, supportive environment
- Maintain safety and prevent injury

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT

- Set clear limits and boundaries
- Be consistent in interactions
- Set realistic short-term goals
- Group/individual therapy
- Encourage positive social interactions
- Provide resources for support for family members

MEDICATION THERAPY

- Antipsychotics
- Anxiolytics