

Cluster C Personality Disorders

Classification of personality disorders A hybrid approach is implemented in the Alternative DSM-5 Model for Personality Disorders, with diagnoses being specific or trait specified; both of these are based on both severity and traits. As in the case of broader classification of mental disorders, personality disorders are mainly classified in accordance with two diagnostic frameworks: namely, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) and the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). Personality disorder classification can Classification of personality disorders varies significantly, with the predominant models being either categorical or dimensional. classifies schizotypal disorder among primary psychotic disorders rather than as a personality disorder as in the DSM-5. The ICD-11 classifies schizotypal disorder among primary psychotic disorders rather than as a personality disorder as in the DSM-5. While the main system in the former classifies personality disorders as distinct categories; the latter classifies a single personality disorder dimensionally according to severity, with the option to additionally diagnose trait domains. As of 2026, the latest editions of these are the DSM-5-TR and ICD-11, respectively 8dedcc81d2

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Personality disorders categorize personality disorders, many issues occur with classifying a personality disorder because the theory and diagnosis of such disorders occur within A personality disorder (PD) is a mental disorder characterized by an enduring and pervasive maladaptive pattern of behavior, emotions, cognition, and inner experience, deviating from social norms. As a common feature, this manifests in significant impairment in interpersonal relationships and various aspects of functioning of the self, such as self-concept, in conjunction with pathological personality traits. These patterns develop early, are inflexible, and are associated with significant distress or disability 8dedcc81d2

In the latest edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5-TR, 2022), dependent personality disorder is classified as a cluster C ("anxious or fearful") personality disorder. There was a diagnostic category for DPD in the previous revision of the International classification of Diseases, ICD-10; but the ICD-11 no longer has distinct diagnoses for personality disorders. 8dedcc81d2

Schizoid personality disorder Affected individuals may be unable to form intimate attachments to others and simultaneously possess a rich and elaborate but exclusively internal fantasy world. Thus, SzPD is considered to be a "schizophrenia-like personality disorder". Other

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associated features include stilted speech, a lack of deriving enjoyment from most activities, feeling as though one is an "observer" rather than a participant in life, an intolerance towards meeting emotional expectations of others, apparent indifference when praised or criticized, being on the asexual spectrum, and idiosyncratic moral or political beliefs. SzPD, other cluster A personality disorders, and schizophrenia. It is diagnosed Schizoid personality disorder (, often abbreviated as SzPD or ScPD) is a personality disorder characterized by a lack of interest in social relationships, a tendency toward a solitary or sheltered lifestyle, reservedness, emotional coldness, detachment, and apathy 8dedcc81d2

Histrionic personality disorder MSD Manual - Histrionic personality disorder (HPD) is a personality disorder characterized by a pattern of excessive attention-seeking behaviors, usually beginning in adolescence or early adulthood, including inappropriate seduction and an excessive desire for approval. 135. ISBN 978-1-135-95083-5. of DSM-IV Personality Disorders. "Histrionic Personality Disorder (HPD) Psychiatric Disorders". Routledge. p 8dedcc81d2

Paranoid personality disorder main chapter on personality disorders in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), paranoid personality disorder is not specifically Paranoid personality disorder (PPD) is a personality disorder characterized by paranoia, and a

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pervasive, long-standing suspiciousness and generalized mistrust of others 8dedcc81d2

Other and unspecified personality disorders For the diagnosis of personality disorders, diagnostic frameworks such as the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) and the International For the diagnosis of personality disorders, diagnostic frameworks such as the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) and the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) have residual diagnostic categories for diagnosis of conditions which do not align well with specific PD diagnoses or for situations where information is lacking 8dedcc81d2

Symptoms typically start in late childhood or adolescence. The cause of SzPD is uncertain, but there is some evidence of links and shared genetic risk between SzPD, other cluster A personality disorders, and schizophrenia. Thus, SzPD is considered to be a "schizophrenia-like personality disorder". It is diagnosed by clinical observation, and it can be very difficult to distinguish SzPD from other mental... 8dedcc81d2 Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder is distinct from obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and the relation between the two is contentious. Some studies have found high comorbidity rates between the two disorders but others have shown little comorbidity. Both disorders may share outside similarities, such as rigid and ritual-like behaviors. OCPD is highly comorbid with other personality disorders, autism spectrum, eating disorders,

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anxiety, mood disorders, and substance use disorders. People with OCPD are seldom conscious of their actions, while people with OCD tend to be aware of how their condition affects the way they act. 8dedcc81d2 People with HPD have a high desire for attention, make loud and inappropriate appearances, exaggerate their behaviors and emotions, and crave stimulation. They very often exhibit pervasive and persistent sexually provocative behavior, express strong emotions with an impressionistic style, and can be easily influenced by others. Associated features can include egocentrism, self-indulgence, continuous longing for appreciation, and persistent manipulative behavior to achieve their own wants. 8dedcc81d2 Outlined in the main chapter on personality disorders in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), paranoid personality disorder is not specifically included in the Alternative DSM-5 Model for Personality Disorders (AMPD), nor in the eleventh revision (ICD-11) of the International Classification of Diseases; the latter two instead classify it in accordance with a dimensional approach to personality disorders. 8dedcc81d2

Avoidant personality disorder classification system groups personality disorders into three clusters, with AvPD belonging to cluster C, which is a cluster characterized by anxious and Avoidant personality disorder (AvPD), or anxious personality disorder, is a personality disorder characterized by marked social inhibition and avoidance, accompanied by feelings of inadequacy and a strong

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sensitivity to rejection or negative evaluation. People with AvPD may therefore avoid social interaction, while at the same time strongly desiring more involvement with other people
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Not precisely known, the causes of AvPD are believed to involve several environmental and genetic factors. The disorder is chronic, and research is limited with regard to its treatment. Treatment and time may allow for the condition to be ameliorated. Ostensibly, it affects a similar number of women as it does men, with some indication of a higher prevalence among women. 8dedcc81d2

Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder The cause of OCPD is thought to involve a combination of genetic and environmental factors, namely problems with attachment, but in some individuals there may be a link to brain trauma or Parkinson's disease. People with OCPD are
Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder (OCPD) is a personality disorder marked by a spectrum of obsessions with rules, lists, schedules, and order, among other things. Symptoms are usually present by the time a person reaches adulthood, and are visible in a variety of situations. comorbid with other personality disorders, autism spectrum, eating disorders, anxiety, mood disorders, and substance use disorders 8dedcc81d2

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== Signs and symptoms ==

Dependent personality disorder Individuals with DPD often struggle to make independent decisions and seek constant reassurance from others. This personality disorder is a long-term condition in which people depend on others to meet their emotional and physical needs. of Mental Disorders (DSM-5-TR, 2022), dependent personality disorder is classified as a cluster C ("anxious or fearful") personality disorder. This dependence can result in a tendency to prioritize the needs and opinions of others over their own. There was Dependent personality disorder (DPD) is a personality disorder characterized by a pervasive dependence on other people and subsequent submissiveness and clinginess

The exact causes of PPD remain unknown, with research on this matter being limited; adverse childhood experiences are known to be a risk factor. Treatment of this disorder takes the forms of pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy; there are however no medications approved specifically for PPD and research on psychotherapeutic interventions is lacking. Causes of BPD are unclear and complex, implicating genetic, neurological, and psychosocial conditions in its development. The current... People diagnosed with HPD may be dramatic. They often fail to see their own personal situation realistically, instead dramatizing and exaggerating their

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difficulties. Patients with this disorder can have rapidly shifting emotions and a decreased ability to recognize the emotions of others. Their emotions may appear superficial... There are two definitions of AvPD in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders since the publication of its fifth edition (DSM-5); the primary definition is categorical, while the other is derived from a dimensional model. The most recent revision (ICD-11) of the International Classification of Diseases does not specifically include AvPD or other specific personality disorders, having replaced such diagnoses with a dimensional... Personality disorder not otherwise specified (PD-NOS) was a subclinical diagnostic classification for some DSM-IV Axis II personality disorders not listed in DSM-IV. The... The DSM-5 defines two personality disorder diagnoses, namely Other specified personality disorder and Unspecified personality disorder, along with Personality change due to another medical condition under Other personality disorders. The ICD-10 also contains similar categories, namely, Other specific personality disorder and Personality disorder, unspecified. There are both dimensional and categorical approaches to the classification of personality disorders, with the former being implemented in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), whereas the main model in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) is categorical; moreover, the Alternative DSM-5 model for personality disorders (AMPD) combines the two into a hybrid model. In accordance with the categorical approach, personality disorders are viewed as distinct types, such as avoidant or

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narcissistic; on the other hand, the dimensional systems employed in the ICD-11 and AMPD rate severity and pathological traits. 8dedcc81d2 Histrionic personality disorder is also linked with hyperbolic language and hyperbolic communication. 8dedcc81d2 People with this disorder may be hypersensitive, easily insulted, and habitually relate to the world by vigilant scanning of the environment for clues or suggestions that may validate their fears or biases. They are eager... 8dedcc81d2 == Signs and symptoms == 8dedcc81d2 Onset of symptoms can be triggered by events others perceive as normal, with the disorder typically manifesting in early adulthood and persisting across diverse contexts. BPD is often comorbid with substance use disorders, depressive disorders, and eating disorders. Studies estimate up to 10 percent of people with BPD die by suicide, a rate approximately 730 times greater than the general population in the United States. BPD faces significant stigmatization in media portrayals and the psychiatric field, leading to underdiagnosis and insufficient treatment. 8dedcc81d2 == Signs and symptoms == 8dedcc81d2 == Conceptual approaches == 8dedcc81d2

Borderline personality disorder other personality disorders. These comorbidities include mood disorders (such as major depressive disorder and bipolar disorder), anxiety disorders (including Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a personality disorder characterized by a pervasive, long-term pattern across several contexts of significant interpersonal relationship instability, extreme

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fear of abandonment, and intense emotional outbursts. Symptoms such as dissociation, a pervasive sense of emptiness, and distorted sense of self are prevalent. People with BPD frequently exhibit self-harming behaviors and engage in risky activities, primarily caused by difficulties in regulating emotions 8dedcc81d2

For psychiatric patients, the prevalence... 8dedcc81d2 Additionally, in the Alternative DSM-5 Model for Personality Disorders, the DSM-5 introduced the diagnosis Personality disorder - trait specified (PD-TS) as an alternative to let clinicians define the presentation in detail, in terms of "impairment of personality functioning" and "pathological personality traits". 8dedcc81d2 The disorder is the most common personality disorder in the United States... 8dedcc81d2 People with DPD depend excessively on others for advice, decision-making and the fulfillment of other needs, as they lack confidence in their abilities, competence and judgment. They may thus act passively and avoid responsibilities, delegating them to others. Additionally... 8dedcc81d2

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