



A Short Note on Personality Disorders in Children

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Abstract

settings. These patterns are associated with significant distress or disability, are rigid, and begin early. The official criteria for diagnosing personality disorders are listed in the sixth chapter of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) and in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM). However, the definitions vary from source to source and remain contentious.

Keywords: Personality disorders; Mental Disorders

Introduction

Psychologically, personality is the set of enduring mental and behavioral characteristics that set people apart. As a result, experiences and actions that defy social norms and expectations define personality disorders. People who have a personality disorder may have trouble thinking, feeling, getting along with others, or controlling their impulses. The behavior patterns of personality disorders are typically recognized by adolescence, the beginning of adulthood, or sometimes even childhood and frequently have a pervasive negative impact on the quality of life. Treatment for personality disorders is primarily psychotherapeutic. The prevalence of personality disorders among psychiatric patients is estimated to be between 40 and 60 percent. Cognitive behavioral therapy and dialectical behaviour therapy, particularly for borderline personality disorder, are examples of evidence-based psychotherapies for personality disorders. A variety of psychoanalytic approaches are also used. Personality disorders are associated with a significant amount of stigma in both clinical and popular discourse. Despite the various methodological schemas designed to categorize personality disorders, many issues arise when trying to classify a personality disorder because the theory and diagnosis of such disorders occur within prevailing cultural consequently, some experts question their validity on the grounds of their inherent subjectivity. They argue that social, or even socio-political, and economic considerations are the sole foundation for the theory and diagnosis of personality disorders [1-5].

A multidimensional and early treatment approach is required for personality disorders in their early stages and preliminary forms. In addition, Robert F. Krueger's review of their research indicates that some children and adolescents do experience clinically significant syndromes that resemble adult personality disorders, and that these syndromes have meaningful correlates and are consequential. Personality development disorder is considered to be a childhood risk factor or early stage of a later personality disorder in adulthood. The adult personality disorder constructs from Axis II of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual have served as the framework for much of this

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