PERSONALITY DISORDER IS DEFINED BY THE DSM IV as: Personality traits are enduring patterns of perceiving, relating to, and thinking about the environment and oneself, and are exhibited in a wide range of important social and personal contexts. It is only when personality traits are inflexible and maladaptive and cause either a significant impairment in social or occupational functioning or subjective distress that they constitute Personality Disorders. The manifestation of Personality Disorders are generally recognizable by adolescence or earlier and continue throughout most of adult life.

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- **PARANOID PERSONALITY DISORDER**: Pervasive and suspiciousness and mistrust of people; hypersensitivity and difficulty in getting along with others.

- **SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY DISORDER**: Eccentricities of thinking, perception, communication, and behavior, not severe enough to be schizophrenic.

- **SCHIZOID PERSONALITY DISORDER**: Social withdrawal and lack of normal emotional relationships with others.

- **AVOIDANT PERSONALITY DISORDER**: Hypersensitive to rejection and unwillingness to enter into relationships; social withdrawal despite a desire for interaction, and low self-esteem.

- **DEPENDENT PERSONALITY DISORDER**: Failure to assume responsibility for major areas of one's life; reliance on others to make important decisions; lack of self-esteem.

- **BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER**: Instability in behavior, mood and self-image

- **HISTRIONIC PERSONALITY DISORDER**: Overly reactive behavior; exaggerated expressions of emotion seemingly “performed” for an audience.

- **NARCISSISTIC PERSONALITY DISORDER**: Grandiose sense of self-importance; preoccupation with fantasies of unlimited success; exhibitionistic need for constant admiration.

- **COMPULSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER**: Preoccupation with rules, order, organization, efficiency, and detail; rigidity and inability to express warm emotions or take pleasure in normally pleasurable activities.

- **PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER**: Indirectly expressed resistance to demands for adequate activity or performance in personal relations and on the job.

- **ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER (SOCIOPATHOLOGY)**: Chronic and continuous behaviors that violate the rights of others; inability to form attachments or (often) to succeed in an occupation; pathologically inflated ego and an ability to lie and exploit others without feelings of guilt; total preoccupation with personal aggrandizement; onset before age fifteen.