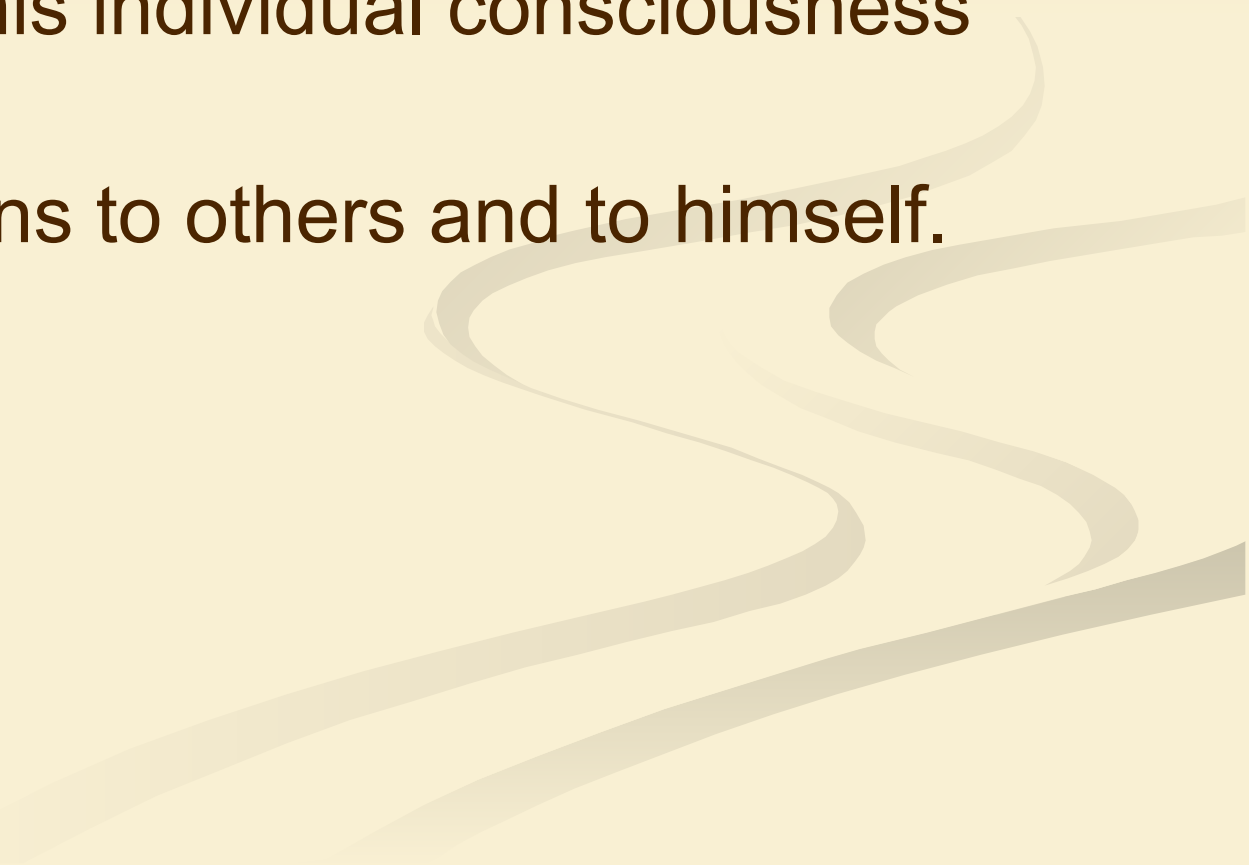


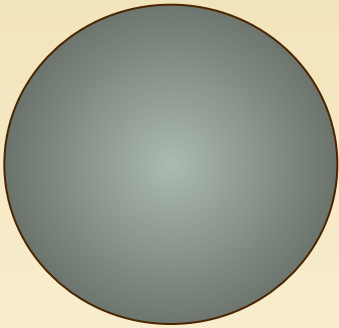
# Disorders of personality and behavior in adult (Psychopathy)

# PERSONALITY

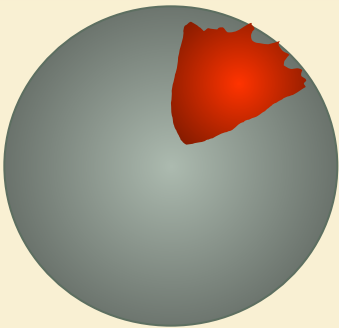
- Personality is a dynamic, stable, integrated system of intellectual, social, cultural, moral and volitional qualities with the individual expressed of his individual consciousness and activity.
  - a set of relations to others and to himself.
- 
- The bottom half of the slide features several light gray, wavy, horizontal lines that sweep across the page from left to right, creating a sense of movement and depth.

# Identity of the person

norm



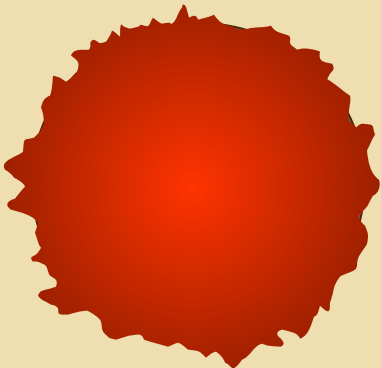
harmonious  
personality



accentuated personality

- exaggeration of any one personality trait, does not change significantly characterological warehouse and behaviors,
- there is no reception disadaptation;
- not a pathology

pathology



Personality disorder  
(Psychopaths)

- affects all personality traits

# Accentuation of character

- The feature of character (personality) in which some of its traits are excessive force. It is within the limits of clinical norms.
  - *The term "accentuation" in 1968 introduced the German psychiatrist Karl Leonhard*

lat.

**accentus**  
— emphasis

The types of accentuated personality by K. Leonhard	The types of accentuated personality by A.E. Licko
labile	labile cycloids
supermobile emotive	labile
demonstrative	hysteroid
overpunctual	psychasthenic
Rigid-affective uncontrollable	epileptoid
introvert	schizoid
timorous	sensitive
neurasthenic (Unconcentrated)	Asthenoneurotic
extraverted	conformist
weak-minded	unstable
—	hyperthymic
—	cycloidal

# EXPRESSION DEGREE OF ACCENTUATION

(Licko, Alexander, 1973)

- **Tangible accentuation** - an extreme version of normal. It is characterized by having a fairly constant feature of a certain type of character. Compensation does not occur even in the absence of trauma.
- **Hidden accentuation** - the usual version of the norm. In ordinary, familiar environment, a certain type of character traits are expressed weakly or not appear at all, and are manifested mainly in mental injuries.

# TERMINOLOGY

- "Personality disorder" - in the US and international classifications
- "Psychopathy" - in the post-Soviet classifications (proposed by Bekhterev in 1886)

ψυχή

– soul

+

πάθος

– suffering,  
disease

# The definition of a psychopath (Personality disorder)

- A persistent severe anomaly of personality, which is manifested disharmony character and leads to disruption of behavior, relationships with others.
- serious violation of characterological constitution and behavioral tendencies of the individual, usually involving several areas of personality and is almost always accompanied by personal and social disintegration.

*"Psychopathic personality - these are abnormal personality of abnormalities affecting or themselves, or society"*

(Schneider)

**Pathology in emotional and  
volitional**

**Without pathology of  
intellect**



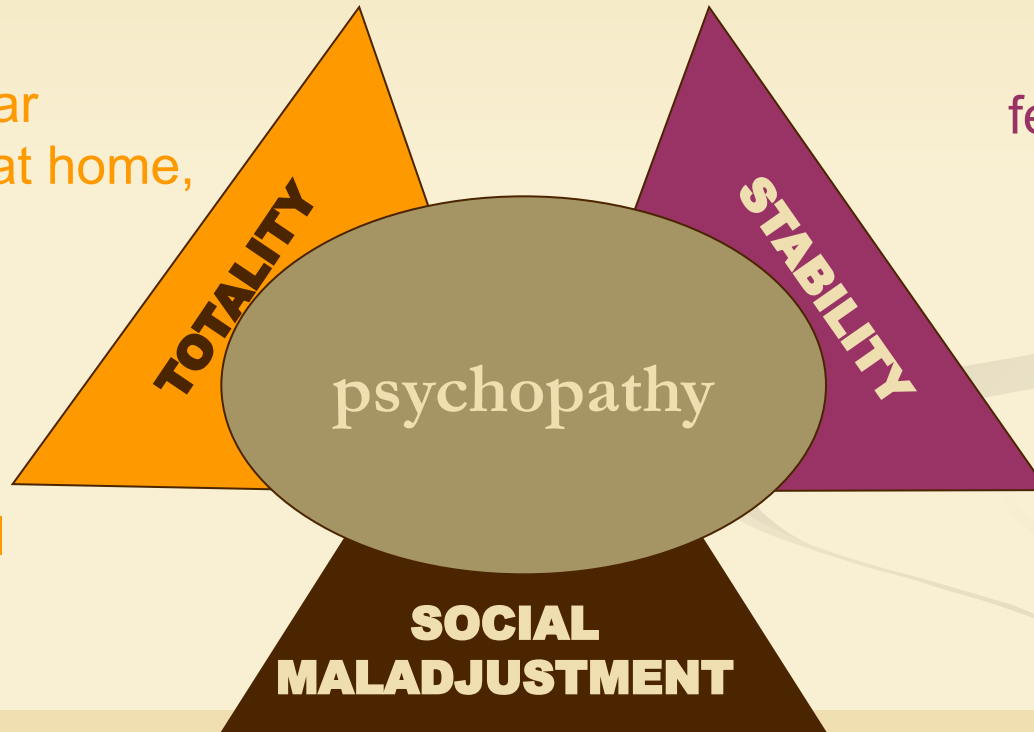
# CHARACTERISTICS OF PSYCHOPATHS

- mostly congenital disorders of emotional and volitional
- is manifested with behavioral disorders
- are borderline mental disorders (between normal and manifest mental illness)

# Diagnostic criteria for psychopathy

P.B. Gannushkin (1933), O.V. Kerbikov  
(1962)

pathologically  
features appear  
everywhere - at home,  
at work,  
in labor  
and at play,  
in  
ordinary and  
with emotional  
stress



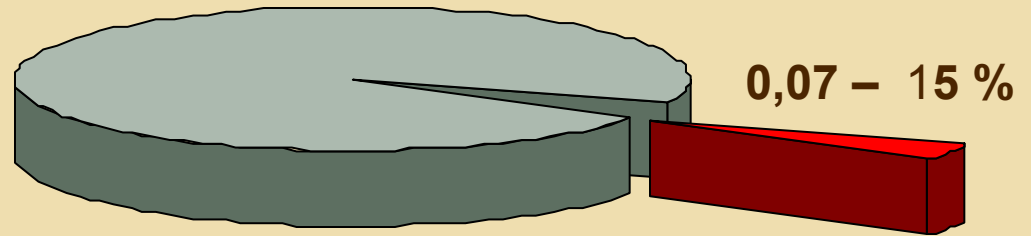
pathological  
features are formed  
and stored  
throughout  
living

Pathologic features pronounced to the extent that prevents adaptation in society.

Social exclusion is a consequence it is pathological character traits, and not due to an unfavorable environment.

# Prevalence

## Prevalence in the population



- but many psychopathic personality does not come to the attention of psychiatrists.
- Psychopathy among men are 2-3 times more often than women.
- This is partly due to the fact that in countries with universal military conscription personality disorders are diagnosed with the call or during military service.

## The most common types of psychopaths

- emotionally unstable (explosive, epileptic psychopathy)
- Histrionic
- dissociative personality disorder.

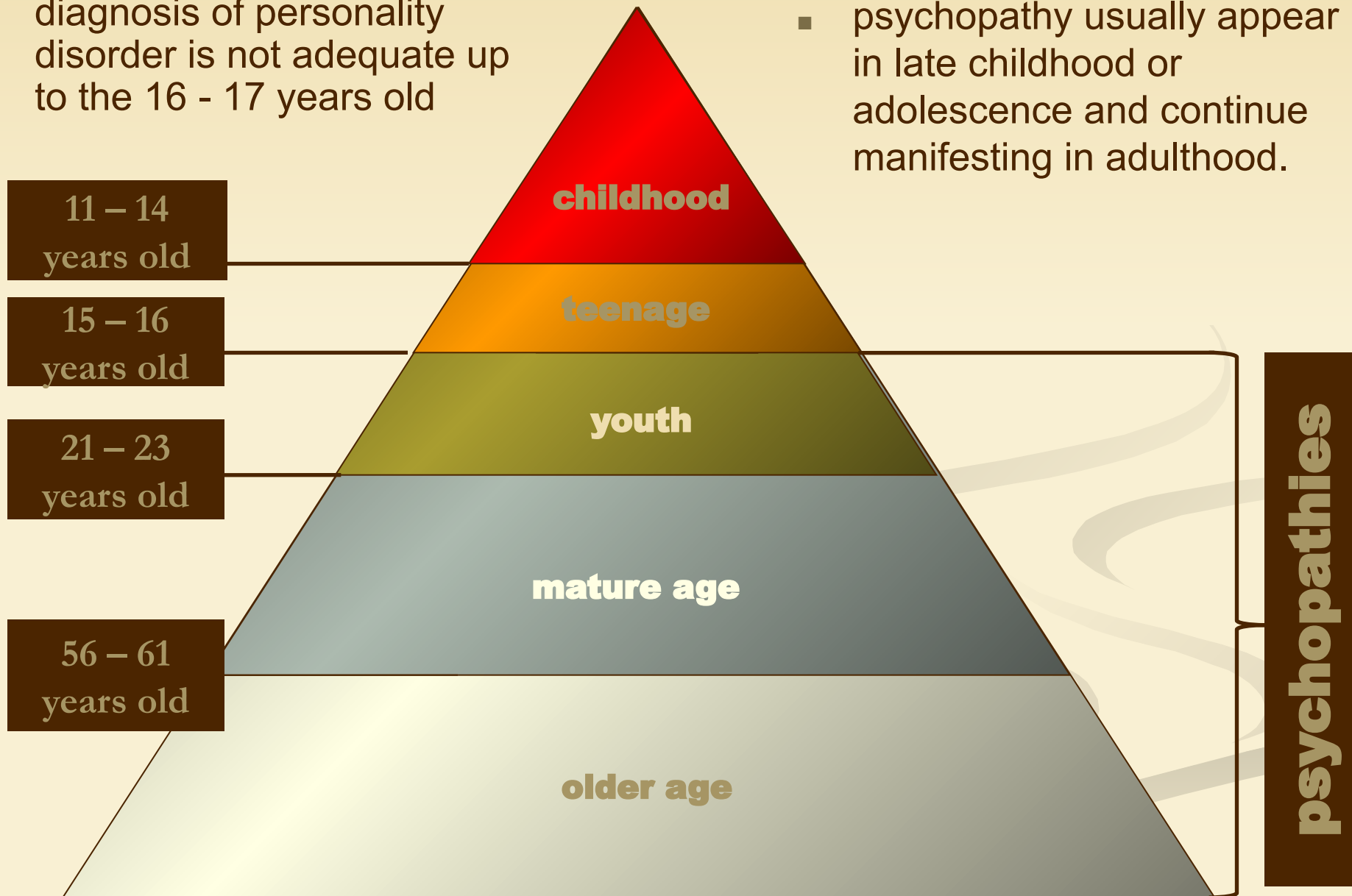
# HISTORY OF STUDYING

- about 460 BC. e. - The first description of features of character (Hippocrates).
- The first half of the 19th century - the first descriptions of patients with pathological character (J. Pritchard, 1835, the Duke of F.I., 1846).
- The twentieth century - the classification of psychopathy (Gannushkin P.B., 1933; O.V. Kerbikov, 1961; A.E. Licko, 1973; K. Leonhard, 1986, and others.)

# Onset of the disease

- diagnosis of personality disorder is not adequate up to the 16 - 17 years old

- psychopathy usually appear in late childhood or adolescence and continue manifesting in adulthood.



# Etiology and pathogenesis

## Factors of psychopathy

- Congenital

- Acquired

- Biological

- Social

# VARIANTS OF PSYCHOPATHY

## (Kerbikov O.V., 1961)

### "Nuclear"

#### (constitutional, genuine)

- largely due to biological factors (heredity, fetal, postnatal and natal harm);
- occur at an earlier age in the form of spontaneous decompensation with the development of more severe behavioral disturbances, rough and persistent social maladjustment;
- occur even under the most favorable conditions, immediate social environment;
- it is usually possible to trace the parents, siblings or other blood relatives such pathological character traits.

### "Organic"

with organic lesion of the central nervous

### "Edge"

*(pathological (psychopathic) personality development, "acquired psychopathy")*

- arise due to prolonged psychogenic effects: adverse lifestyle factors, improper education or continued ill effects of the environment, especially if it is in adolescence - during the formation of character
- are more flexible and have a better prognosis after changing the situation.

# Systematics of psychopathy (Kerbikov O.V.)

## Classification based on types of higher nervous activity I.P. Pavlov

<u><i>Excitable circle</i></u>		<u><i>Inhibitable circle</i></u>
■ paranoid	■ schizoid (pathologically closed)	
	■ hysteroid	■ asthenic
■ explosive (excitable)	■ unstable	
	■ sexual	■ psychasthenic
■ epileptoid	■ mosaic (mixed)	



# Systematics of psychopathy

## (P. B. Gannushkin)

Main groups	Additional groups
cycloid	depressive
asthenics	excitable
unstable	emotoinally labile
antisocial	neurotic
constitutionally-foolish	psychasthenic
	dreamers
	fanatics
	pathological liars

# Systematics of psychopathy

B.V. Shostakovich

(systematics based on psychological principles)

**the prevalence changes in thinking**

- schizoid
- psychasthenic
- paranoid

■ **the prevalence changes in the field of affective disorders**

- epileptoid
- excitable
- cycloid
- hysterical

■ **the prevalence changes in volitional disorders**

- unstable
- sexual

# Paranoid personality disorder



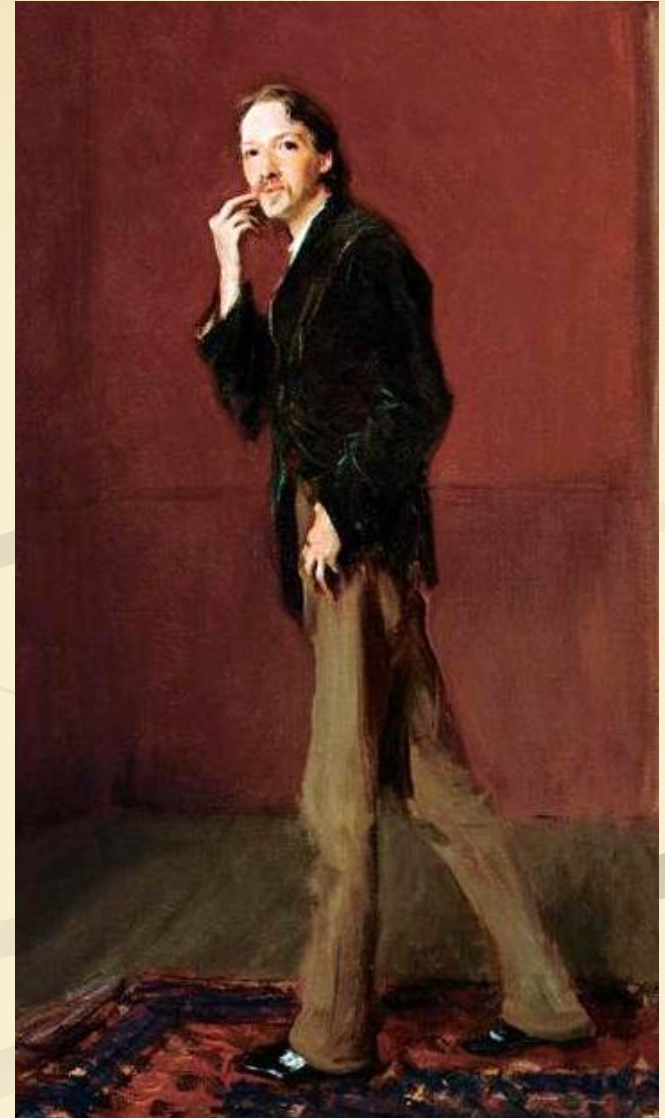
- rigidity and unilateralism of thought, perversity, selfishness.
- emotional fixation on his experiences.
- overvalued ideas easily arise in a situation of conflict (persecution, jealousy, inventions, hypochondriacal).
- pathological activity (reformism, chicanery).
- attempts of other people to adjust his mistakes are suspect of bias, malice, etc.

# Schizoid personality disorder

- introversion, shut off, the lack of interest in the people around them, their feelings (including towards themselves).
- they often have a rich inner world, usually engage in abstract, detached from real life problems, have unusual hobbies, while helpless in domestic issues and indifferent to them.
- disharmony and the paradox of appearance and behavior (motility unnatural, clothes - often sloppy, emotional reactions - unexpected, based on internal systems).

*Sensitive schizoid - painfully sensitive, vulnerable, unable to withstand conflict situations.*

*Expansive schizoid - strong, active, cold, unable to empathize, sometimes cruel.*



# Unstable personality disorder (antisocial personality disorder)

- the volatility in the motivations and aspirations
- inability to purposeful activity
- ignoring the generally accepted rules of conduct, requirements of discipline, conflict with others, lack of attachment to loved ones,
- poor talent for learning, life plans and lack of moral and ethical attitudes, live one day, "adrift"



often leave home (in their teens), vagrancy, delinquency, substance abuse



# Excitable psychopathy (the explosive, emotionally unstable personality disorder)



- propensity to be inadequate, uncontrollable outbursts of unbridled anger, rage
- childhood emotional unconstrained, violent behavior, aspire to leadership, conflict

**Epileptic psychosis - if dysphoric reactions occur against the backdrop of pedantry, thoroughness, rigidity, rancor.**

# Hysterical psychopathy

- the desire to attract the attention of others, "the desire for recognition", painful feelings.
- theatricality, show off, extravagance, trivial pursuit to dramatize the situation, bragging, sometimes lying, pathological fantasy.
- infantilism (immaturity) the psyche because of the predominance of emotion over thinking, behavior is not determined by internal motives, and is designed for external effect, the judgment lacks maturity, prone to frivolous actions, adventures, incapable of systematic work.



- emotional reactions bright but superficial and unstable.
- if it is impossible to satisfy inflated selfish needs - blackmailing behavior and violent protest reaction

# Psychasthenic psychopathy



- anxiety, mistrust, insecurities, low self-esteem, indecision, fear of failure, avoidance of critical decisions and actions
- meticulously, pedantry, excessive conscientiousness and caution in the work, while rarely satisfied with the result
- need support, approval, tend to remain in the shadows, on the sidelines
- tendency to the formation of obsessions



# Asthenic psychopathy

- low tolerance to everyday physical and mental exertion, increased exhaustion, fatigue, inability to overcome life's difficulties.



- anxious, shy, touchy, vulnerable, have low self-esteem tend to hypochondriacal reactions and vegetative dystonia, overvalued ideas forming relationships, self-deprecation.

# Dynamics of psychopathy

## Compensation

during these periods, patients do not need psychiatric help, reactions to life events approach to manifestations of normal personality development

## Decompensation

clinical manifestations are beyond the scope of adequate personal reactions with the formation of neurotic disorders or even psychotic register (development of overvalued ideas, delusions, dysphoria, etc.).

## Reaction

short-term strengthening of character traits, their quantitative change in response to a stimulus, psychogenic or somatogenic

## Attack

phase of a sharp aggravation of pathological character traits which have not apparent reason with the returning to the previous state

## Pathological development

stable gain and hypertrophy of abnormal features (optional speakers)

# TREATMENT

## Medication (During decompensation)

- Antipsychotics
- Tranquilizers
- Antidepressants
- Psychostimulants
- Nootropics

## Nonmedicamental

- Psychotherapy
- Change of life conditions, environment
- Correction of vital position



# Personality types

(K. Young, 1921; K. Leonhard, 1976)

## ■ extrovert



- prefers social and practical aspects of life
- gutless, is subject to outside influence

## ■ introvert



- prefers social and practical aspects of life
- strong-willed