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Antisocial Personality Disorder M2 Psychiatry Sequence



Cluster B Personality Disorders

Antisocial Personality Disorder

• "A pattern of disregard for, and violation of, the rights of others." (DSM-IV)

Diagnostic Criteria for Antisocial Personality Disorder (DSM-IV)

- A. There is a pervasive pattern of disregard for and violation of the rights of others occurring since age 15 years, as indicated by three (or more) of the following:
 - (1) failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest
 - (2) deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure
 - (3) impulsivity or failure to plan ahead
 - (4) irritability and aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults
 - (5) reckless disregard for safety of self or others
 - (6) consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations
 - (7) lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another
- B. The individual is at least age 18 years.
- C. There is evidence of Conduct Disorder with onset before age 15 years.
- D. The occurrence of antisocial behavior is not exclusively during the course of Schizophrenia or a Manic Episode.



Clinical Vignettes



Antisocial Personality Disorder

- Prevalence: 3% of males and 1% of females
- Sex ratio: M:F=3:1
- Comorbidity: Substance abuse, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety
- Family: Somatization disorder, substance abuse, Cluster B disorders, esp. antisocial personality disorder



Major Clinical Issues

- Violence
- Criminal behavior
- Suicide

Treatment

- Psychotherapy Not generally useful, although it may alleviate depression and anxiety, especially if the patient is immobilized (e.g., in jail)
- Medication May be useful for comorbid disorders; uncontrolled rage may be helped somewhat by antipsychotics or mood stabilizers

Physician-patient Interaction

- Firm limits are essential
- Substance abuse is a major problem
- complicated by genuine distress and incessant manipulation

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Slide 5: American Psychiatric Association: *Diagnostic and Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th ed, Text Revision (*DSM-IV-TR*), Washington, DC, American Psychiatric Association, 2000, p. 706