

Sarah Vincent

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Professor Skelly

Writing for the Sciences

Lenzenweger, M. F. (2008). Epidemiology of personality disorders. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, 31(3), 395-403.

Lenzenweger provides a comprehensive review of the epidemiology of personality disorders, discussing their prevalence, risk factors, and associated burden. The author emphasizes that personality disorders are relatively common, affecting approximately 9-15% of the general population. The article also discusses various risk factors associated with developing personality disorders, such as genetic predisposition, environmental factors, and comorbid mental health conditions. Lenzenweger also examines various risk factors that contribute to the development of personality disorders, including genetic predisposition, environmental factors, and comorbid mental health conditions. Additionally, the author explores the burden these disorders impose on individuals, their families, and society at large. This source is essential for our research question as it offers insight into the scope and impact of personality disorders on individuals and society. Understanding the epidemiology of these disorders can help inform prevention strategies and treatment interventions. By examining the prevalence and risk factors associated with these disorders, the article provides valuable insights that can inform prevention strategies and treatment interventions. Furthermore, Lenzenweger's work underscores the importance of addressing the broader societal implications of personality disorders, which can help guide our investigation into effective approaches for reducing the overall burden of these conditions.

Leichsenring, F., Leibing, E., Kruse, J., New, A. S., & Leweke, F. (2011). Borderline personality disorder. *The Lancet*, 377(9759), 74-84.

Leichsenring reviews borderline personality disorder (BPD), a complex and often misunderstood mental health condition. The authors discuss the etiology, diagnostic criteria, and treatment options for BPD, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive and integrative approach to managing the disorder effectively. They also highlight the importance of early intervention, as well as the potential benefits of combining psychotherapy with pharmacotherapy. This source is particularly relevant to our research question as it provides a detailed examination of a specific personality disorder, which can help inform our understanding of the broader category of personality disorders and their management.

Moran, P. (1999). The epidemiology of antisocial personality disorder. *Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology*, 34, 231-242.

Moran focuses on the epidemiology of antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), a personality disorder characterized by a pervasive pattern of disregard for, and violation of, the rights of others. The author reviews the prevalence, risk factors, and comorbidity associated with ASPD, as well as the challenges in diagnosing and studying this disorder. The article highlights the importance of understanding the social and environmental factors that contribute to the development of ASPD, as well as the genetic components. The author also emphasizes the significant burden that ASPD imposes on individuals, their families, and society at large. This source is particularly relevant to our research question as it offers valuable insights into a specific personality disorder, which can help inform our understanding of personality disorders in general and contribute to the development of effective intervention strategies.

Widiger, T. A., & Costa Jr, P. T. (1994). Personality and personality disorders. *Journal of abnormal psychology*, 103(1), 78.

In this article, Widiger and Costa discuss the relationship between general personality traits and personality disorders. The authors argue that typical personality traits and personality disorders are related but distinct constructs. They examine the Five-Factor Model (FFM) of personality, which identifies five broad dimensions: extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and openness to experience. The article emphasizes the importance of understanding personality disorders within the context of these dimensions, as this approach can help establish a more comprehensive and coherent classification system. This source is crucial for our research question as it provides a framework for studying the relationship between general personality traits and personality disorders, which can inform our understanding of these disorders and their potential treatments.

Wiggins, J. S., & Pincus, A. L. (1989). Conceptions of personality disorders and dimensions of personality. *Psychological assessment: A journal of consulting and clinical psychology*, 1(4), 305.

Wiggins and Pincus explore the classification and conceptualization of personality disorders, emphasizing the importance of considering personality dimensions when studying these disorders. The authors argue that the diagnostic criteria for personality disorders in the DSM-III-R are too narrow and lack a comprehensive understanding of personality dimensions. To address this issue, they propose a more integrative approach that takes into account the

continuum of personality traits, rather than focusing solely on the extremes. This source is relevant to our research question as it highlights the importance of considering personality dimensions when studying and diagnosing personality disorders. This perspective can help refine our understanding of these disorders and potentially lead to more effective interventions.