

### DSM-IV and DSM-5 Criteria for the Personality Disorders

	trauma).
<b>Narcissistic Personality Disorder</b>	<b>Narcissistic Personality Disorder</b>
<b>DSM-IV Criteria</b>	<b>DSM-5 Criteria - Revised June 2011</b>
<p>A. A pervasive pattern of grandiosity (in fantasy or behavior), need for admiration, and lack of empathy, beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts, as indicated by five (or more) of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Has a grandiose sense of self-importance (e.g., exaggerates achievements and talents, expects to be recognized as superior without commensurate achievements).</li> <li>2. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love.</li> <li>3. Believes that he or she is “special” and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people (or institutions).</li> <li>4. Requires excessive admiration.</li> <li>5. Has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his or her expectations.</li> <li>6. Is interpersonally exploitative, i.e., takes advantage of others to achieve his or her own ends.</li> <li>7. Lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings and needs of others.</li> </ol>	<p>The essential features of a personality disorder are impairments in personality (self and interpersonal) functioning and the presence of pathological personality traits. To diagnose narcissistic personality disorder, the following criteria must be met:</p> <p>A. Significant impairments in <b>personality functioning</b> manifest by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Impairments in <b>self functioning</b> (a or b): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Identity</b>: Excessive reference to others for self-definition and self-esteem regulation; exaggerated self-appraisal may be inflated or deflated, or vacillate between extremes; emotional regulation mirrors fluctuations in self-esteem.</li> <li>b. <b>Self-direction</b>: Goal-setting is based on gaining approval from others; personal standards are unreasonably high in order to see oneself as exceptional, or too low based on a sense of entitlement; often unaware of own motivations.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Impairments in <b>interpersonal functioning</b> (a or b): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Empathy</b>: Impaired ability to recognize or identify with the feelings and needs of others; excessively attuned to reactions of others, but only if perceived as relevant to self; over- or underestimate of own effect on others.</li> <li>b. <b>Intimacy</b>: Relationships largely superficial and exist to serve self-esteem regulation; mutuality constrained by little genuine interest in others’ experiences and predominance of a need for personal gain</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>B. Pathological <b>personality traits</b> in the following domain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Antagonism</b>, characterized by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Grandiosity</b>: Feelings of entitlement, either overt or covert;</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

### DSM-IV and DSM-5 Criteria for the Personality Disorders

<p>8. Is often envious of others or believes that others are envious of him or her.</p> <p>9. Shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes.</p>	<p>self-centeredness; firmly holding to the belief that one is better than others; condescending toward others.</p> <p>b. <b>Attention seeking:</b> Excessive attempts to attract and be the focus of the attention of others; admiration seeking.</p> <p>C. The impairments in personality functioning and the individual's personality trait expression are relatively stable across time and consistent across situations.</p> <p>D. The impairments in personality functioning and the individual's personality trait expression are not better understood as normative for the individual's developmental stage or socio-cultural environment.</p> <p>E. The impairments in personality functioning and the individual's personality trait expression are not solely due to the direct physiological effects of a substance (e.g., a drug of abuse, medication) or a general medical condition (e.g., severe head trauma).</p>
<p><b>Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder</b></p>	<p><b>Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder</b></p>
<p><b>DSM-IV Criteria</b></p>	<p><b>DSM-5 Criteria - Revised June 2011</b></p>
<p>A. A pervasive pattern of preoccupation with orderliness, perfectionism, and mental and interpersonal control, at the expense of flexibility, openness, and efficiency, beginning by early adulthood and present in a variety of contexts, as indicated by four (or more) of the</p>	<p>The essential features of a personality disorder are impairments in personality (self and interpersonal) functioning and the presence of pathological personality traits. To diagnose obsessive-compulsive personality disorder, the following criteria must be met:</p> <p>A. Significant impairments in <b>personality functioning</b> manifest by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Impairments in <b>self functioning</b> (a or b):       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Identity:</b> Sense of self derived predominantly from work or productivity; constricted experience and expression of</li> </ol> </li> </ol>