Compare the three clusters of personality disorders & nursing interventions for each cluster:

Clusters	Defining Characteristics	Nursing Interventions <mark>Safety</mark>
Cluster A 1. Paranoid personality disorder 2. Schizoid personality disorder 3. Schizotypal personality disorder	1. Pervasive, persistent, and inappropriate mistrust of others, individuals with this disorder are suspicious of others' motives and assume that others intend to exploit, harm, or deceive them. ready for any real or imagined threat, trusts no one, constantly tests the honesty of others 2. Characterized primarily by a profound defect in the ability to form personal relationships. failure to respond to others in a meaningful emotional way 3. Resembles schizophrenia, may develop into schizophrenia, up to 10% suicide	- Attempt to establish trust, professional demeanor, be honest, clear and simple explanations, set limits
Cluster B 1. Antisocial personality disorder 2. Borderline personality disorder 3. Narcissistic personality disorder 4. Historic personality disorder	1. Fails to sustain consistent employment and conform to the law, exploits and manipulates others for personal gain, fails to develop stable relationships, persistent disregard for others, persistent violation of others' rights, absence of remorse for hurting others 2. Characterized by a pattern of intense and chaotic relationships with affective instability, fluctuating and extreme attitudes regarding other people, highly impulsive, chronic depression, abandonment issues, chronic feelings of emptiness 3. Sense of entitlement, believe they should receive special consideration, lack of empathy; exploiting others to meet own needs, envious of others, use of splitting, tantrums 4. Excitable & emotional, colorful & dramatic, extroverted, seductive and manipulative	- Give positive reinforcement for unselfish or other-center behaviors, keep communications & interactions professional, provide support, help clarify true feelings, assess for suicidal ideation

Cluster C	1. Characterized by a pattern of relying on others for emotional support, relatively common within the population, more common in women than in men, intense fear of separation and being alone, lack of self-confidence, low self-worth and easily hurt by criticism and disapproval, tolerant of poor, even abusive relationships, inability to make decisions without excessive reassurance, needs support from others, high levels of anxiety	-Teach and role model assertiveness, friendly, gentle reassuring approach, guard against power struggles, provide structure, assist in developing effective coping techniques
1. Dependent personality disorder 2. Avoidant personality disorder 3. Obsessive compulsive disorder		
	2. Extreme sensitivity to rejection, social withdrawal, awkward and uncomfortable in social situations, desire close relationships but avoid them because of fear of being rejected, perceived as timid, withdrawn, or cold and strange, often lonely and feel unwanted, view others as critical and betraying	
	3. Characterized by inflexibility about the way in which things must be done, devotion to productivity at the exclusion of personal pleasure, especially concerned with matters of organization and efficiency, tend to be rigid and unbending, socially polite and formal, high achievers	