MARGARET H. ROLLINS SCHOOL OF NURSING
N-201 Nursing Care of Special Populations
MENTAL HEALTH NURSING
Class Preparation #2

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

Clusters	Defining Characteristics	Nursing Interventions
Cluster A 1. Schizotypal Personality Disorder 2. Schizoid Personality Disorder 3. Paranoid Personality Disorder	1. Have a social and interpersonal deficit that reduced their ability to have close friends. They closely resemble people with schizophrenia. They demonstrate magical thinking, rituals and have an inappropriate affect. Due to their odd behaviors they tend to lack friends and are usually unhappy and have social anxiety. 2. Schizoid personality disorder is characterized by the inability to establish relationships with others and a restricted range of emotion in interpersonal setting. Their affect is usually flat, they are indifferent to praise or criticism from others. They prefer to be alone rather than be around others. Common symptoms are they are dramatic, emotional behavior, attention seeking behavior, labile, shallow and increased rates of substance use and suicide. 3. People with paranoid personality disorder are characterized by being pervasive, persistent and inappropriate suspiciousness and distrust of others. They frequently suspect people are exploiting or deceiving them.	• Suicide precautions • Promoting client safety • Establishing Rapport • Teaching effective communication skills
Cluster B 1. Antisocial Personality Disorder	1.Antisocial personality disorder is characterized by a persistent disregard for violation of the rights of others, with a lack of remorse for actions or hurting others. They have a sense of entitlement. Which they believe gives them the right to take what they want and treat others unfairly. They lack regard for the law and may engage in criminal behavior. Common symptoms are lying, deception, and aggression.	• Establish a therapeutic relationship • Involve family • Administer SSRI's

2. Borderline Personality Disorder 3. Histrionic Personality Disorder 4.Narcissitic Personality Disorder	2. People with Borderline personality disorder struggle with self-regulation and the ability to coop with stress. They will have mood swings and struggle with how they feel about themselves. They usually have unstable relationships due to their feelings for others changing so quickly. 3.People with histrionic personality disorder are known to be attention seeking and have excessive emotionality. They manipulate others through self-dramatizations. They like to be the center of attention and they may act out with anger and accusations when they are not getting the attention they want. Interactions are often inappropriate and sexually seductive or provocative behavior to draw others into a relationship. The prevenance is higher in females than in males. They may seek treatment for depression or another comorbid condition. 4.Narcissitic personality disorder is characterized by a person's grandiose sense of self-importance. They have fantasies of unlimited success and consider themselves special and expect special treatment. Their demeanor is arrogant and entitled. They lack empathy. 50% to 75% are males and due to their fragile self-esteem they are prone to depression.	• Help patient identify dysfunctional behaviors.
Cluster C 1. Avoidant Personality Disorder 2.Obessive- Compulsive Personality Disorder 3.Dependent Personality Disorder	1.People with avoidant personality disorders have high levels of anxiety and fearfulness and experience low self-worth. They are hypersensitive to critism and rejection. This makes them avoid socialization. They expression anxiety and depression. 2.Obessive compulsive personality disorder is characterized by the mental and interpersonal control at the expense of openness and efficiency. They believe that there is one correct way to do things. They are preoccupied by the rules and details. Perfectionism can interfere with task completion if certain	• Providing adequate support • Involving family • Establishing a therapeutic relationship

	standards are not met. Their devotion to work can exclude them from friendships and having fun. They are described as rigid and stubborn and known to be financially stingy and difficulty to work with. 3.People with dependent personality disorder are afraid that they are incapable of surviving being left alone. They have an excessive need to be taken care of. They have difficulty making everyday decisions and are very clingy and excessively submissive. People with this disorder are at a great risk for anxiety and mood disorders.	