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. Paranoid Personality Disorder 2. Schizoid Personality Disorder 3. Schizotypal Personality Disorder	1. A pervasive, persistent, inappropriate mistrust of others. -The individual is insensitive to others, misinterprets and exaggerates cues, avoids responsibility, and blames others for their shortcomings. 2. A profound defect in the ability to form personal relationships. -The individual is aloof and emotionally cold, prefers to be alone without close friends, and appears shy or uneasy around others. They are overly serious and have difficulty being light-hearted. 3. This condition resembles schizophrenia, may progress into it, and carries up to a 10% risk of suicide. - The individual is withdrawn, aloof, and lacks close relationships, showing bland affect, bizarre speech, and unusual beliefs such as magical thinking and illusions. Under stress, they may develop psychotic symptoms.	-Attempt to establish trust -Professional demeanor -Be Honest -Clear, simple explanations -Set limits
Cluster B 1. Antisocial Personality disorder 2. Borderline Personality Disorder 3. Histrionic Personality Disorder 4.Narcissistic Personality	1. Marked by failure to maintain employment or follow the law, exploitation and manipulation of others, unstable relationships, persistent disregard for others' rights, and a lack of remorse for causing harm. 2. Involves unstable and chaotic relationships, extreme shifts in attitudes toward others, impulsivity, chronic depression, abandonment fears, and persistent feelings of emptiness. 3. Characterized by excitable, dramatic, and extroverted behavior. Individuals are self-dramatizing, attention-seeking, overly sociable, and may be seductive or manipulative. 4. Marked by a strong sense of entitlement, belief in deserving special treatment, lack of empathy, envy of others, and exploiting people to meet personal needs, often using splitting or tantrums.	-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. Avoidant Personality Disorder	1. Extreme sensitivity to rejection and social withdrawal. Individuals desire close relationships but avoid them out of fear, often appearing timid, withdrawn, or cold, and may feel lonely and perceive others as critical or betraying.	-Teach and role model assertiveness -Friendly, gentle reassuring approach -Guard against power struggles -Provide structure -Assist in developing effective coping techniques
2.Dependent Personality Disorder	2. Involves excessive reliance on others for emotional support, low self-confidence, fear of being alone, and difficulty making decisions without reassurance. Individuals may tolerate poor relationships, feel easily hurt by criticism, and experience high levels of anxiety.	
3.Obsessive-Compulsive disorder	3. Rigidity, perfectionism, and a strong focus on productivity and organization. Individuals tend to be formal, socially polite, and high achievers, often at the expense of personal pleasure.	