

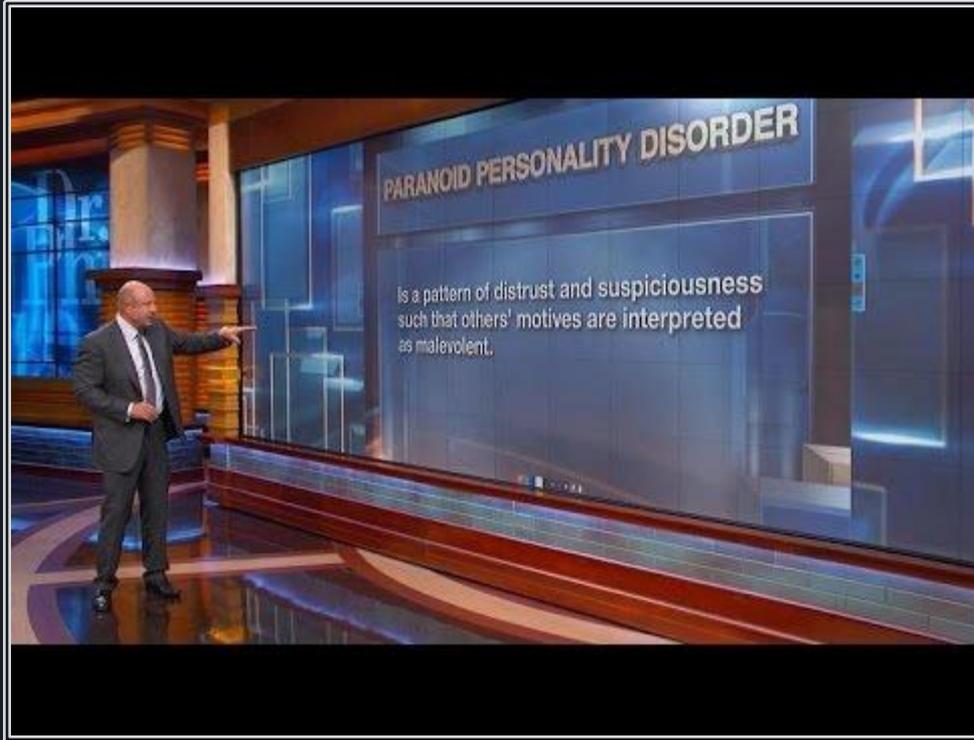


# *Paranoid Personality Disorder*

## *PPD*

Marianna Craighead and Courtney Singleton  
Professor Heather Ireland  
N323-Mental and Behavioral Health  
September 27, 2022

# The What?



...Thank You Dr. Phil

# Risk Factors:

- Genetic
- Environmental
  - Chaos
  - Abuse
  - Trauma
  - Repeatedly victimized

## Paranoid Personality Disorder

### “GET FACT”

**G**rudges held for long periods

**E**xploitation expected (without a sufficient basis)

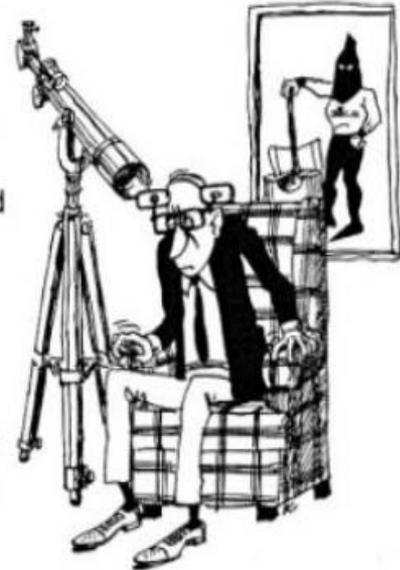
**T**rustworthiness of others doubted

**F**idelity of sexual partner questioned

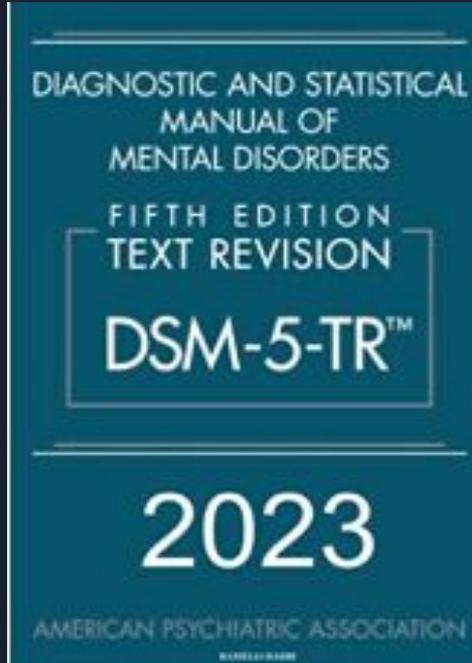
**A**ttacks on character are perceived

**C**onfides in others rarely, if at all

**T**hreatening meanings read into events



Paranoid Personality Disorder  
DSM-5-301.0 (F60.0)



- Criterion A: Global mistrust and suspicion of others motives which commences in adulthood
- ◆ The person with PPD will believe others are using, lying to, or harming them, without apparent evidence thereof.
  - ◆ They will have doubts about the loyalty and trustworthiness of others
  - ◆ They will not confide in others due to the belief that their confidence will be betrayed
  - ◆ They will interpret ambiguous or benign remarks as hurtful or threatening, hold grudges
  - ◆ In the absence of objective evidence, believe their reputation or character are being assailed by others, and will retaliate in some manner
  - ◆ Will be jealous and suspicious without cause that initiate partners are being unfaithful

Paranoid Personality Disorder  
DSM-5-301.0 (F60.0)

- ★ Criterion B-  
Criterion A symptoms will not be during a psychotic episode in schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or depressive disorder with psychotic features

*A qualifier is that is the diagnostic criteria for PPD is met prior to the onset of Schizophrenia, it should be noted Paranoid Personality Disorder was premorbid (Porter, n.d.)*



# 2%-4%

In the United States Paranoid Personality Disorder is rare and it affects a relatively small population. It is most frequently diagnosed in males.

Family history of  
Schizophrenia

Persecutory type  
delusional disorder

Early Childhood  
Trauma

# Psychoanalytic Theory-Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

According to the Mayo Clinic (n.d.), a personality disorder is a type of mental disorder in which you have a rigid and unhealthy pattern of thinking functioning and behaving.



- Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), Emil Kraepelin (1856-1926) & Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939) began the period of scientific study and treatment of mental disorder.
- Kraepelin classified mental disorders according to their symptoms
- Psychoanalytic Theory supports the developed notion that human behavior is caused and can also be explained



# Interventions

- Reality testing
- Medication
  - Antidepressants
  - Atypical antipsychotics
  - Mood stabilizers



# Psychotherapy (talk therapy)

\*Increases General Copings Skills   \*Improves Social Interaction   \*Improves Communication

## Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

- Structured
- Goal Oriented
- Used by Psychologists, Therapists, and Counselors

## Dialectical Behavioral Therapy

- Mindfulness
- Distress Tolerance
- Emotion Regulation



## References

Cleveland Clinic. (2022 April 28). *Paranoid personality disorder*.

<https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/9784-paranoid-personality-disorder>

DBT: Dialectical behavior therapy. (n.d.). <https://dialecticalbehaviortherapy.com/>

Martel, J. (2021, April 21). *Paranoid personality disorder (PPD)*. Healthline.

<https://www.healthline.com/health/paranoid-personality-disorder>

*Paranoid personality disorder (PPD): Symptoms & treatment*. Cleveland Clinic. (n.d.). Retrieved

September 22, 2022, from

<https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/9784-paranoid-personality-disorder>

Videbeck, S. (2020). *Psychiatric-mental health nursing* (8th ed.). Wolters Kluwer.