Personality Disorders

Personality disorders are currently classified in DSM-IV-TR in the section on Personality Disorders, which is used to describe personality traits that deviate sufficiently from typical personality development to result in distress or impairment in functioning. The personality disorders are divided into clusters A, B, and C, although there is some overlap among clusters. Cluster A is characterized by odd and eccentric behavior, including schizotypal, schizoid, and paranoid personality disorders. Cluster B is characterized by dramatic, erratic, and emotionally unstable behavior, including antisocial, borderline, histrionic, and narcissistic personality disorders. Cluster C is characterized by anxious, fearful behavior, including avoidant, dependent, and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders. The personality disorders share features with affective and anxiety disorders, but they cannot be classified as such because the personality disorders are not considered to be directly caused by other mental disorders.

Eating disorders

The term eating disorder refers to a group of disorders characterized by abnormal eating patterns and a preoccupation with body shape and weight. The most common eating disorders are anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge eating disorder. Other eating disorders include pica, night eating syndrome, and body dysmorphic disorder. Eating disorders can be classified as either disordered eating behaviors or disordered eating attitudes. Disordered eating behaviors include excessive exercise, self-induced vomiting, and laxative use. Disordered eating attitudes include preoccupation with body shape and weight, and perfectionism. The eating disorders can be classified into four categories: anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, binge eating disorder, and other specified eating disorders. Eating disorders are often associated with other mental disorders, such as anxiety disorders, depression, and substance use disorders.