



Actualización de los trastornos de personalidad [

2020

text (article)

Analítica

Personality disorders are among the most experienced psychiatric conditions; they begin in adolescence or in young adulthood. According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders in its fifth edition can be divided into three groups based on clinical similarities: group A (paranoid, schizoid and schizotypal), group B (antisocial, limit, histrionic and narcissistic), and group C (avoidant, dependent and obsessive-compulsive). It is diagnosed when long-term cultural deviations in cognition, emotions and behavior interrupt daily activities or cause distress. The initial management is based on cognitive behavioral therapy as its first line of treatment, being the second line the pharmacological treatment where medications for said specific disorder have not yet been approved, being used only to treat specific symptoms, that is, they are used as a complement

Personality disorders are among the most experienced psychiatric conditions; they begin in adolescence or in young adulthood. According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders in its fifth edition can be divided into three groups based on clinical similarities: group A (paranoid, schizoid and schizotypal), group B (antisocial, limit, histrionic and narcissistic), and group C (avoidant, dependent and obsessive-compulsive). It is diagnosed when long-term cultural deviations in cognition, emotions and behavior interrupt daily activities or cause distress. The initial management is based on cognitive behavioral therapy as its first line of treatment, being the second line the pharmacological treatment where medications for said specific disorder have not yet been approved, being used only to treat specific symptoms, that is, they are used as a complement

<https://rebiunoda.pro.baratznet.cloud:28443/OpacDiscovery/public/catalog/detail/b2FpOmNlbGVicmF0aW9uOmVzLmJhemF0ei5yZW4vMzExNzUzMjI>

Título: Actualización de los trastornos de personalidad electronic resource]

Editorial: 2020

Tipo Audiovisual: personality disorders behavior cognition trastorno de personalidad comportamiento cognición

Documento fuente: Revista Médica Sinergia, ISSN 2215-5279, Vol. 5, N°. 4, 2020 (Ejemplar dedicado a: April; e448)

Nota general: application/pdf

Restricciones de acceso: Open access content. Open access content star

Condiciones de uso y reproducción: LICENCIA DE USO: Los documentos a texto completo incluidos en Dialnet son de acceso libre y propiedad de sus autores y/o editores. Por tanto, cualquier acto de reproducción, distribución,

comunicación pública y/o transformación total o parcial requiere el consentimiento expreso y escrito de aquéllos. Cualquier enlace al texto completo de estos documentos deberá hacerse a través de la URL oficial de éstos en Dialnet. Más información: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI> | INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS STATEMENT: Full text documents hosted by Dialnet are protected by copyright and/or related rights. This digital object is accessible without charge, but its use is subject to the licensing conditions set by its authors or editors. Unless expressly stated otherwise in the licensing conditions, you are free to linking, browsing, printing and making a copy for your own personal purposes. All other acts of reproduction and communication to the public are subject to the licensing conditions expressed by editors and authors and require consent from them. Any link to this document should be made using its official URL in Dialnet. More info: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI>

Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Revista Médica Sinergia, ISSN 2215-5279, Vol. 5, N°. 4, 2020 (Ejemplar dedicado a: April; e448)

Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es