Internal Regulatory Violations

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Abstract. Personality disorders, in general, are associated with persistent thoughts, perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors that lead to significant distress or functional impairment. This article provides information about the internal regulation of a person.

Key words: Motive, outlook, need, interest, outlook, personal disposition.

Personality disorders vary greatly in presentation, but they are all believed to be caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors. Most people get progressively worse with age, but some features may persist to some extent after the acute symptoms that led to the diagnosis of the disease. The diagnosis is clinical. Treatment is psychological and sometimes drug therapy.

One of the main characteristics that emotions have is that they existed long before intelligence. All vertebrates express a repertoire of actions that can be identified by different moods. Whether they have advanced thinking skills or not, the same thing happened to our ancestors, the first hominids.This is what makes great passions and emotions powerful over rationalizers. When they begin to spread through our body, it is impossible to act as if they are not there. However, this does not mean that we cannot have any influence on our mood. Personal qualities are relatively stable thinking, perception over time. , represent relational and relational models.

Personality Disorder These characteristics are so pronounced that they interfere with work and/or interpersonal functioning. These social adjustments can cause significant distress in people with personality disorder and those around them. For people with a personality disorder (as opposed to other people who seek counseling), the consequences of their inappropriate behavior are usually the result of treatment, rather than being disturbed by their own thoughts and feelings. is the reason for Thus, clinicians must first help patients see that their own personality traits are at the root of the problem. Personality disorders usually begin to appear in adolescence or adulthood, but sometimes symptoms appear earlier (in childhood). Signs and symptoms vary greatly in how long they last; most resolve over time.

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) lists 10 types of personality disorder, although most patients who meet criteria for one type also meet criteria for one or more others. Some types (eg, antisocial, borderline) decrease or resolve as people age; others (eg, obsessive-compulsive, schizotypal) are less likely to do so.

About 10% of the general population and up to half of psychiatric patients in hospitals and clinics have a personality disorder. In general, there are no clear differences by gender, socioeconomic class, and race. However, males outnumber females 6:1 in antisocial personality disorder. Women outnumber men in borderline personality disorder 3:1 (but only in the clinical setting, not in the general population).

The heritability rate for most personality disorders is approximately 50%, which is similar to or higher than that of many other psychiatric disorders. This challenges the common assumption that personality disorders are characterized by heritability and are primarily character defects caused by adverse environments.Direct health care costs and indirect productivity costs associated with personality disorders, particularly borderline and obsessive-compulsive disorders, and costs associated with major depressive disorder or generalized anxiety disorder much larger than.

Identity problems can manifest as an unstable self-image (eg, people see themselves as kind or cruel) or as inconsistencies in values, goals, and appearance (eg, when people are religious when they attend church, but other inappropriate and disrespectful).Interpersonal functioning problems are usually manifested by an inability to develop close relationships and/or apathy toward others (eg, inability to empathize). People with personality disorders are often incoherent, confused, and irritable to those around them (including clinicians). These people may have difficulty knowing the boundaries between themselves and others. Their self-esteem can be high or low. They may have inconsistent, detached, overemotional, abusive, or irresponsible parenting styles that can lead to physical and emotional problems in their spouse and/or children.

Personality disorders are underdiagnosed. When people with personality disorders seek treatment, their chief complaint is often depression or anxiety, rather than a manifestation of their disorder. When doctors suspect a personality disorder, they assess cognitive, affective, interpersonal, and behavioral tendencies using specific diagnostic criteria. More sophisticated and empirically rigorous diagnostic tools are available for more specialized and academic clinicians.

The concept of personality comes from the words "face", "fake image". In ancient Russian, the word "false image" meant "role", that is, "role", which means a social mask that a person wears when interacting with others. The Latin word persone has the same meaning. Per sonare - speaking behind a mask. In the ancient Greek and later ancient Roman theaters, the actor appeared on the stage in a mask depicting one or another of the characters of a villain, a hero, a prophet, or a hero. The colors of the mask were a reference to the moral signs of a person performing a social task, performing this or that role.

In ancient Greece, a term corresponding to the concept of "person" was not developed. Plato did not know and did not want to know about the person who had his own unique destiny. A spirit had taken its place. Aristotle's work "On the Soul" paved the way for modern psychology. Ancient Rome stepped forward. In Roman jurisprudence, the Latin word persona was used instead of the Greek word prosopon, which denoted the face of the head, appearance, and also the actor participating in the tragedy, which, like the Greek word, was originally used in tragedy. meant the actor's role and mask. But later it was preserved as the name of a separate individual. A Roman citizen is defined as a legal and religious breed, a name of descendants and an owner of property.

It was a completely different situation in the East. In Hinduism and Buddhism, the person is denied, and only the "self" is recognized without objection. Because many patients with personality disorders are unaware of their condition, clinicians are often asked by clinicians who have previously treated these patients. , it may be necessary to obtain a history from other practitioners, family members, friends, or others they come in contact with.

In conclusion, it can be said that the role of personal disposition, i.e., internal management, is very important in human life, and a number of researches and studies have been carried out and studied in depth on this issue in our country and abroad.

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