

Relationship between Childhood, Parenting style and Borderline Personality Disorder

Dr. Md Irshad Ahmed

MA, Ph.D (PSY), LNMU, Darbhanga, Bihar

Introduction

Borderline Personality Disorder is a kind of a Personality Disorder Specified by Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Psychological Disorder (DSM-IV-TR) and ICD-10 (WHO). BPD is one of the most controversial diagnoses in Psychology today. Since it was first introduced in the DSM, psychologists and psychiatrists have been trying to give the somewhat amorphous concepts behind BPD a concrete form. Kernberg's explication of what he calls Borderline Personality Organization is the most general, while Gunderson, though a psychoanalyst, is considered by many to have taken the most scientific approach to defining BPD. The Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines and the DIB-Revised were developed from research done by Gunderson, Kolb, and Zanarini. Finally, there is the "official" DSM-IV definition.

Borderline Personality Disorder (**BPD**) which is a personality disorder defined in DSM-IV and described as a prolonged disturbance of personality function in a person (generally over the age of eighteen years, although it is also found in adolescents), characterized by depth and variability of moods. The disorder typically involves unusual levels of instability in mood; black and white thinking, or splitting; chaotic and unstable interpersonal relationships, self-image, identity, and behaviour; as well as a disturbance in the individual's sense of self. In extreme cases, this disturbance in the sense of self can lead to periods of dissociation.

Symptoms of BPD

According to the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), the following criteria are all signs and symptoms of BPD.

- frantically try to avoid real or imaginary abandonment.