

Faculti Summary

<https://faculti.net/comparing-the-long-term-predictive-power-of-two-dsm-5-models-of-personality-disorder/>

This video discusses two models of personality disorders, the traditional categorical model, which includes ten recognized disorders such as antisocial and narcissistic, and the alternative dimensional model known as the AMP-D, introduced in the DSM-5's Section 3. The AMP-D is based on two criteria: personality functioning and personality traits, which extend along a spectrum from normal to maladaptive.

Personality functioning consists of self-functioning (identity and self-direction) and interpersonal functioning (empathy and intimacy). This video details how problems in these areas manifest and can be recognized. Personality traits encompass a range from typical behaviors to pathological extremes, such as excessive aggression or extroversion.

The main goal of the discussion is to evaluate evidence supporting a transition from the traditional model to the AMP-D model within the DSM framework. Though both models predicted psychosocial outcomes comparably, the AMP-D showed slightly better predictive power. This video concludes with the notion that while the AMP-D could provide clinicians a more nuanced understanding of personality disorders, logistical and political factors, particularly in the U.S. health system, may complicate its implementation.

A related study established to compare these models' efficacy involved detailed assessments of outpatients and community members at risk for personality disorders, revealing potential advantages of the AMP-D. The author emphasizes the importance of further research to solidify the AMP-D's clinical utility and integration into mainstream practice.