

NR499 **Wednesday, May 26, 12:00 noon-2:00 p.m.**

Impairment in Adolescent Personality Disorders

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Summary:

Objective: To investigate the frequency and level of associated impairment in adolescent personality disorder (PD) diagnoses. *Method:* 104 adolescent inpatients at the Yale Psychiatric Institute were reliably diagnosed using a structured interview for *DSM-III-R* Axis II personality disorders and assessed on the Global Assessment of Functioning scale (GAF). *Results:* 36 patients had no PDs, 25 had one PD, 20 had two PDs and 23 had three more PDs. Patients with a PD diagnosis were more impaired than those without ($t = 2.28, p < .03$). Patients with ≥ 2 PDs were more impaired than patients with one or 0 PDs ($F = 4.61, p < .01$). Patients with a diagnosis of borderline PD were the most impaired ($t = 3.02, p < .003$). Number of PDs correlated significantly with GAF scores ($r = -.28, p < .002$) as did total number of PD criteria met ($r = -.38, p < .001$). Additionally, the criteria scores of borderline, avoidant, and antisocial PD were associated with the greatest impairment, while histrionic, paranoid, and narcissistic criteria scores were associated with the least impairment. *Conclusions:* Patients with PDs were more impaired than those without, especially those with borderline PD. The greater the total number of Axis II PDs and number of criteria met, the more severe the functional impairment.