

Study of some aspects of relationship between personality disorders and major depression

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Banha Medical Journal

1992 v9 n2

The frequency of DSM-III-R, axis-II personality disorders and their relationship to selected demographic and clinical variables were investigated in sample of 62 outpatients with major depressed episode. Forty three percent of patients had personality disorder using SCID-II for assessment. The most frequent disorder were in the cluster-c (anxious-fearful) axis-II including avoidant, dependent, obsessive and passive-aggressive disorders. Personality disorder patients had more prior episodes of depression and were more likely to a longer duration of current episode