

Predictors of personality disorders among Alexandria University students

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A cross sectional study was carried out on 1086 students. The Arabic version of personality diagnostic questionnaire-4+ (PDQ-4+) was applied. The results revealed that more than one quarter of the studied sample had at least one personality disorder (PD) ; cluster C was the most frequently occurring. The commonest subtypes recorded were avoidant PD and obsessive-compulsive PD, followed by paranoid PD. Significant predictors of

PD delineated on the logistic regression analysis were mainly psychosocial factors including parental inconsistent discipline, intrafamilial conflicts, parental rejection and control, decreased familial and friends social support and

sexual abuse. A positive history of conduct disorder, chronic medical illness or psychiatric problem also significantly predicted the occurrence of PD. The lack of freedom in college selection and smoking emerged as recent events that predicted the PD status of the students.