

Aina Gullhaugen, PhD

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* This presentation is based on a scientific article with the same title, currently under review

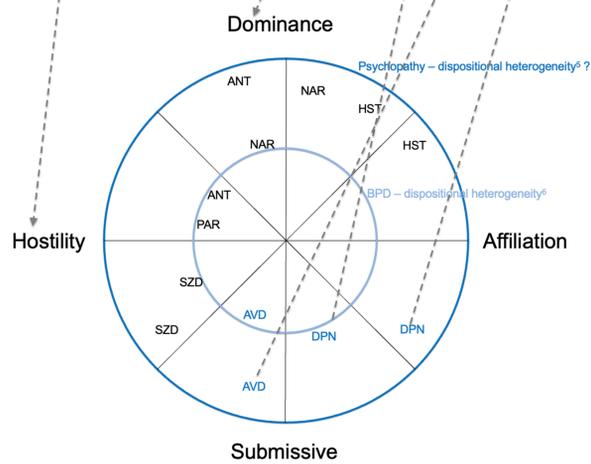
The problem The lack of an integrated construct of psychopathy has been identified as a major cause of the treatment difficulties associated with the disorder¹.

Integrating the construct of psychopathy

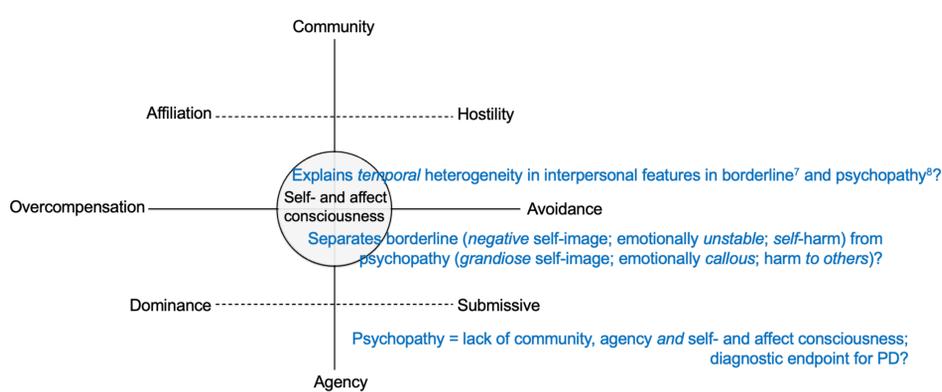
Today's gold-standard measure of psychopathy

Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (Hare, 2003)	
Factor 1 "Detachment"	Factor 2 "Dominance"
Facet 1: Interpersonal	Facet 3: Lifestyle
1. Glibness/superficial charm 2. Grandiose sense of self-worth 4. Pathological lying 5. Conning/manipulative	3. Need of stimulation/proneness to boredom 9. Parasitic lifestyle 13. Lack of realistic long-term goals 14. Impulsivity 15. Irresponsibility
Facet 2: Affective	Facet 4: Antisocial
6. Lack of remorse/guilt 7. Emotionally shallow 8. Callous/lack of empathy 16. Failure to accept responsibility for own actions	10. Poor behavioral control 12. Early behavioral problems 18. Juvenile delinquency 19. Revocation of conditional release 20. Criminal versatility
Items that did not saturate any factor	
11. Promiscuous sexual behavior 17. Many short-term marital relationships	

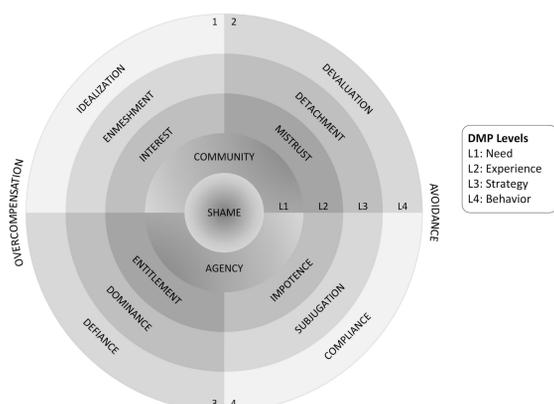
Psychopathy, IC² comorbidity³ and explaining neg. corr.⁴



Psychopathy as the Diagnostic endpoint for PD

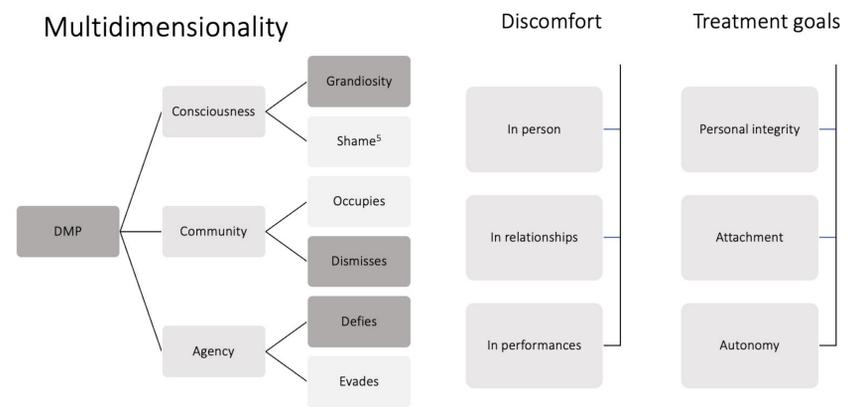


The Dynamic Model of Psychopathy (DMP)⁹



Treatment based on the redefined construct

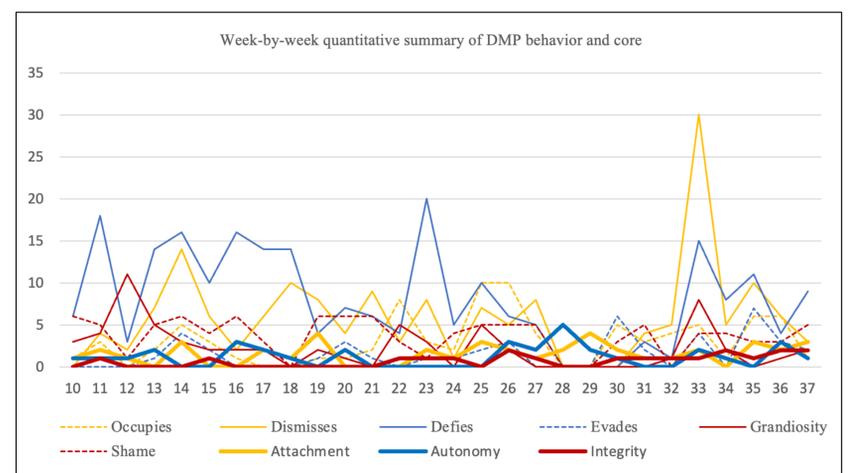
The DMP Assessment & Treatment Framework¹⁰



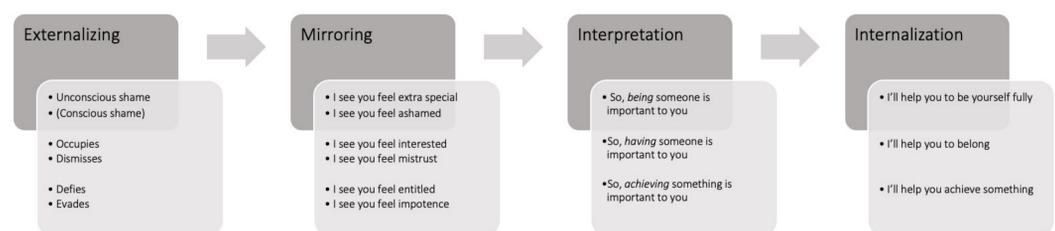
Qualitative measurement of DMP behavior and core

Daily qualitative summary of DMP behavior and core									
A dimensional approach implies the inclusion of severe boundary-crossing behavior initially to more adequate behavior over time									
	Consciousness (integrity)			Community (attachment)			Agency (autonomy)		
	Reflection on or awareness of intrinsic experiences and states, value and uniqueness			A place to belong			The ability to make and act on choices in ways that make a positive difference in your life		
Day	Shame	Integrity	Grandiosity	Occupies	Attachment	Dismisses	Defies	Autonomy	Evades
	An uncomfortable, self-conscious feeling that there is something dishonorable or wrong in one's behavior or circumstances	Inviolable, whole, unharmed (integrated emotions and self-experiences), does not harm others	An exaggerated sense of greatness, importance or ability	A strong desire for closeness	Secure belonging	Attempts to avoid emotional contact	Propensity to challenge, resist or fight	Sustainable, genuine agency	Avoiding or fleeing from something
Ex.	States that the employee who's leaving is happy not to meet her anymore.	Talks openly with staff on mail trips, expresses joy.	Displays himself as an expert in almost everything.	Wants to have his girlfriend visiting all the time.	Spends time with father in a good way, accepts him.	Devolution of staff, wants to eat alone.	Refuses to clean, commands staff to bring several items.	Does to school, does laundry, responsible with medication.	Does not show up for practice, dropping out of school.
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

Quantitative summary of DMP behavior and core



From externalization to conscious emotions and needs



¹ (Polaschek & Daly, 2013); ² (Leary, 1957); ³ (Khalifa & Howard, 2015); ⁴ (Blackburn & Coid, 1998); ⁵ (Salekin et al., 2005); ^{6,7} (Wright et al., 2013); ⁸ (Gacono et al., 1992); ⁹ (Gullhaugen et al., 2021); ¹⁰ (Gullhaugen, under review);