

Supplementary Material

Supplementary Table. Personality Disorders: Clusters, Types and Main Features[#]		
Cluster A	Cluster B	Cluster C
<p>Paranoid personality disorder Distrust and is suspicious of others Unjustified doubts about trustworthiness of others Reluctant to confide in others Hostile reaction to perceived slights Tendency to bear grudges</p> <p>Schizoid personality disorder Lack of desire of close relationships Preference for solitary activities Limited range of emotional expression Indifference to the praise or criticism of others</p> <p>Schizotypal personality disorder Ideas of reference Odd beliefs or magical thinking Unusual perceptual experiences Odd thinking and speech Suspiciousness Inappropriate or constricted affect Odd, eccentric or peculiar behavior Lack of close friends Excessive social anxiety</p>	<p>Borderline personality disorder Efforts to avoid real or imagined abandonment Unstable and intense interpersonal relationships Identity disturbance Recurrent suicidal behavior, impulsivity Affective instability Chronic feelings of emptiness Intense, difficulty controlling anger Transient, stress-related paranoid ideation or severe dissociative symptoms</p> <p>Histrionic personality disorder Uncomfortable when not the center of attention Inappropriate sexually seductive or provocative behavior Rapidly shifting expression of emotions Use of physical appearance to draw attention Impressionistic speech style Self-dramatization, exaggerated expression of emotions Easily influenced by others Considering relationships more intimate than they are</p> <p>Narcissistic personality disorder Need for admiration Lack of empathy for others Grandiose sense of self-importance Fantasies about power and success</p>	<p>Avoidant personality disorder Extreme shyness Feelings of inadequacy Sensitivity to criticism Fear of disapproval or embarrassment Reluctance to take personal risks</p> <p>Dependent personality disorder Need for others to assume responsibilities Difficulties expressing disagreement with others Difficulties making decisions without reassurance from others Uncomfortable feeling or helplessness when alone Lack of self-confidence</p> <p>Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder Preoccupation with orderliness, perfection and control Perfectionism interfering with task completion Excessive devotion to work and productivity Excessive conscientiousness, scrupulosity and inflexibility in morality and values Rigidity and stubbornness <i>This is not the same as obsessive compulsive disorder</i></p>

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	<p>Arrogant attitude or sense of entitlement Interpersonally exploitative</p> <p>Antisocial personality disorder Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors Irresponsibility, deceitfulness Impulsivity, irritability Disregard for safety of self or others Lack of remorse</p>	
<p>#Adapted from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual 5 (DSM 5). The table contains a non-exhaustive list of some key features of the different personality disorder types. The DSM 5 defines a personality disorder as “an enduring pattern of inner experience and behavior that deviates markedly from the expectations of the individual’s culture, is pervasive and inflexible, has an onset in adolescence or early adulthood, is stable over time, and leads to distress or impairment. The pattern is manifested in two (or more) of the following areas: cognition, affectivity, interpersonal functioning and impulse control.” (Reference: https://dsm.psychiatryonline.org/doi/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596.dsm18)</p>		