

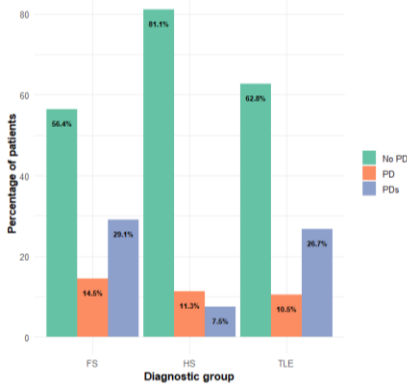
## AIMS

Emerging evidence indicates that Personality disorders (PDs) are significantly more prevalent in individuals with mesial temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) and Functional seizures (FS) compared to healthy subjects (HS), with a particular overrepresentation of Cluster B and Cluster C personality traits. In this work we assessed personality psychopathology through the instrument of Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) in subjects with TLE, those with FS compared to a group of HS.

## RESULTS

In the full sample (n=194; TLE=86, FS=55, HS=53), 65 subjects met DSM-5 criteria for at least one PD: 31 TLE, 24 FS, 10 HS. Among these, 23 (TLE=9, FS=8, HS=6) had a single PD diagnosis, while 42 (TLE=22, FS=16, HS=4) showed multiple PDs. Total PDs diagnoses: 84 (TLE), 47 (FS), and 14 (HS). Cluster B: Borderline PD was most frequent (TLE=29/84; FS=21/47; HS=7/14). Antisocial PD appeared in 3 TLE and 3 HS cases, absent in FS. Narcissistic PD was reported in 7 TLE, 2 FS, and 5 HS. Cluster C: Avoidant PD was observed in 17 TLE, 11 FS, 5 HS; Obsessive-Compulsive PD in 14 TLE, 6 FS, 4 HS. Cluster A: Schizotypal PD was identified in 14 TLE, 7 FS, and 4 HS. Statistically significant differences emerged for borderline, avoidant, and schizotypal dimensions across groups.

Figure 1: Distribution of Personality disorders across our cohort



PD: Personality disorder; FS: Functional seizures; HS: healthy subjects; TLE: mesial temporal lobe epilepsy.

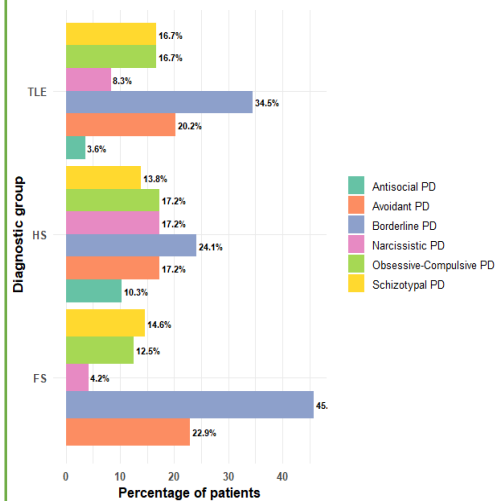
## MATERIAL AND METHODS

We consecutively enrolled 86 individuals with TLE (mean age: 43±14.3 years), 55 subjects with FS (mean age: 41±14.1 years) and 53 HS (mean age: 32.7±10 years), matched for age and gender. All participants underwent a comprehensive neuropsychiatric and neurocognitive evaluation. Personality traits were assessed using the PID-5, which measures pathological personality dimensions based on DSM-5 Section III, Criterion B.

## DISCUSSION

In our work more than half of the total population has fulfilled the criterion of the DMS 5 for a PDs diagnosis. Across clinical groups, Cluster B (particularly borderline and antisocial traits) and Cluster C (notably avoidant and obsessive-compulsive features) were the most frequently represented. These findings support the importance of dimensional personality assessment in epilepsy and FS, as it may provide clinically relevant insights into patients emotional, cognitive and interpersonal functioning.

Figure 2: Subtypes of Personality disorders across our cohort



PD: Personality disorder; FS: Functional seizures; HS: healthy subjects; TLE: mesial temporal lobe epilepsy.

## CONCLUSIONS

Our results contribute to delineate personality profile in TLE and FS subjects, in whom assessment of pathological personality traits could have relevant clinical implication in diagnosis and therapeutic intervention.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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