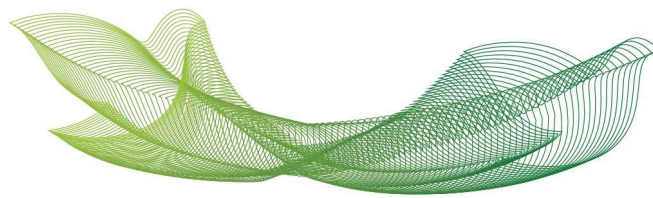




Tipo	Periódico
Título	Screening personality disorders in a Brazilian community sample
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Programa Curso(s)	Programa de Pós Graduação Stricto Sensu em Psicologia
DOI	10.1007/s12144-024-07022-0
Assunto (palavras chaves)	
Idioma	Inglês
Fonte	Título do periódico: Current Psychology ISSN: : 1046-1310 Volume/Número/Paginação/Ano: 43 35299-35307 2025
Data da publicação	26-11-2024
Formato da Produção	Impresso
Resumo	Personality Disorders (PD) are linked to several highly detrimental outcomes and are highly prevalent in developed and developing countries. PD prevalence estimates may exceed 20% in the general population. Specifically, screening measures typically found percentages ranging from 40 to 54%. Although studies in a few developed countries were published, we could not find any study conducted in Brazil screening for PDs in the general population. Our study aimed to screen for PDs in a large Brazilian



community sample, also examining differences by biological sex, age, education level, and region of residence. Using a Google Forms link, 8,108 participants from all 26 Brazilian states completed the Dimensional Clinical Personality Inventory – screening version (IDCP-SV). We found that women, individuals aged 18–39, those with high school or postgraduate education, and those from the Midwest region of Brazil had the highest rates of positive PD screening. Overall, 63.5% of participants screened positive for PD, a rate much higher than expected. We discuss possible alternative explanations for this unexpected finding. Our is the first study of its kind in Brazil, and our findings provide essential insight into PD prevalence and distribution in the country. Our findings have implications for clinical practice and public health interventions targeting PDs. Further research is needed to confirm our results and explore potential explanations for the high prevalence of PDs in Brazil.

Fomento
