Une approche des troubles de la personnalité par le modèle à cinq facteurs
(A five-factor model approach of personality disorders)

Auteurs : Filip De Fruyt¹, Barbara De Clercq¹, Josh D. Miller², Jean-Pierre Rolland³, Donald R. Lynam⁴.

¹ Ghent University, Belgium
² University of Georgia, Athens, USA
³ Université Paris X, Nanterre, France
⁴ Purdue University, USA

Résumé / Abstract
The current status of the personality disorder construct as described on Axis II of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) (1, 2) is reviewed and discussed. Alternative -- dimensional-- conceptualisations of PD variance are proposed and the idea of a continuum (or spectrum) between adaptive (Five Factor Model) and maladaptive trait variance is advocated. The discussion focuses on how these new insights may be implemented in current diagnostic psychological and psychiatric assessment, in order to further improve the validity of the personality disorder diagnosis from a dimensional trait perspective.

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Personality Dysfunction and Employment Dysfunction
Double, Double, Toil and Trouble

Auteurs: Randy A. Sansone, MD and Lori A.

Psychiatry (Edgmont), 2010 March; 7(3): 12–16.

Résumé / Abstract
According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, personality disorders are characterized by functional impairment, which may unfold in the work environment. A number of empirical studies convincingly suggest that the presence of personality dysfunction has substantial negative and diffuse effects on work functioning. However, not all studies are in agreement. In addition, there may be specific mediating variables that modulate the likelihood that an individual with a personality disorder will experience work difficulties. These include the type of personality disorder, degree of neuroticism and disagreeableness, extent of social dysfunction, and severity of symptoms—all of which appear to be interrelated. Because employment generally promotes an individual's stability, further research into these variables is essential.

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http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2861520/?log$=activity
Assessing Pilots with 'the Wrong Stuff': A Call for Research on Emotional Health Factors in Commercial Aviators

Auteur : James N. Butcher, University of Minnesota


**Résumé / Abstract**

The responsibility that airline pilots have toward the safety of passengers is immense. Airline pilots are likely to be among the most reliable and psychologically problem-free populations. Yet, psychological problems can and do occur among persons who pursue this occupation although the actual extent is unknown. Personality disorders, substance abuse disorders, bipolar disorder, and psychosis are mental health problems that can prevent a person from holding medical certification required in airline flying. No definitive epidemiological studies have been conducted to provide rates of these and other disorders in this important population. Personality and emotional factors have been found to impact job performance; however, most airlines do little in the way of psychological assessment at the initial hiring stage or throughout the pilot's career to detect potential personality problems or emotional disorders. Much is known about the personality and mental health factors that could affect performance of pilots but little of this information has been incorporated in pilot screening programs. This article surveys a number of potential problem areas that can lead to performance decrements. Recommendations with respect to psychological assessment in airline pilot mental health determinations are suggested. Further research to determine the full extent of maladjustment among pilots is recommended.

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