

DOWNLOAD PDF LYING AND DECEITFULNESS IN PERSONALITY DISORDERS MICHAEL STONE

Chapter 1 : PTypes - Compensatory Narcissistic Personality Disorder Criteria

/ Harold Blum --Lying and deceitfulness in personality disorders / Michael Stone --Lies and their detection / Clarence Watson --Sociocultural perspectives on dishonesty and lying / Daniel M.A. Freeman --Cultures of dishonesty: from hidden cancers and concealed selves to politics and poker / Mark Moore --Distortion of truth from white lies to.

Deceitfulness, if persistent, creates an insuperable barrier to therapy. The guarded patient as one sees with many paranoid persons, or with avoidant patients who struggle under inordinate shame presents difficult resistances that skillful therapy can often resolve eventually, though not always. I think in this regard of a markedly avoidant, depressed, and shame-ridden woman I undertook to treat years ago, whose main problem as I was to learn by chance only many years later was her shame about being homosexual. She was never able to reveal this either to me or to the two other therapists she subsequently saw. So in her, guardedness proved a stumbling block that could not be overcome. Regarding character, I am using the word here in its everyday meaning, denoting the set of values and standards by which a person lives, and by which each person becomes known over the course of a lifetime. This is the sense in which Freud was speaking of character when he commented a hundred years ago: Generally, there is a correlation between shabbiness of character and various degrees of narcissism. The malignant narcissist, as Kernberg describes this personality type, p. Even persons whose array of traits does not quite fill criteria for narcissistic PD, if they show shabby character, they will at least have some distinctly narcissistic qualities: Two brief examples will illustrate this point. One concerns a woman in her mids who suffered a rejection in her first love-affair. Besides her emotional superficiality and depressive core, she was also remarkably immature and self-centered. She set about stalking her ex-boyfriend via hundreds of e-mails and telephone calls to his home and office, sometimes pretending to be someone else scolding him about how terribly he had treated his girlfriend. He finally complained to the police, and she was arrested and spent a night in jail. It was only on the threat of facing a long sentence were she to repeat her behavior that she finally stopped the harassment. Had she owned a gun, she would not have hesitated to kill him, after the manner of many a rejected lover with extreme jealousy and obsessive fixation on the former lover Buss, , Chapter 1. The other example concerns a narcissistic man nearing 40, married, father of a few-months-old daughter. He fancied himself a photographer, but his work was never accepted, and he was unemployed. His wife worked and supported the family, while he stayed home in the for him uncomfortable role of house-husband. What brought him to therapy was his anxiety about his receding hairline, making him afraid that he could no longer succeed in picking up young girls at the beach. One day his wife returned home unexpectedly to fetch an umbrella: Psychotherapy at this point consisted in admonishing him that he had to make a choice between 1 divorce or 2 giving up cheating on his wife on whom he was economically dependent and trying to deal in a mature fashion with his marriage and parenthood. Fortunately, he possessed enough character to commit himself to the second alternative. At follow-up 20 years later, he was still married, was working and had made a reasonably good adjustment to the responsibilities of adult life. But where character falls below some critical level, as in the thoroughly antisocial or psychopathic person, even the most carefully designed behavioral therapy, carried out by the most skillful therapist, would promise little improvement. Time and the maturation that comes with age will sometimes accomplish what therapy failed to do, as in some of the cases of chronic alcoholic and moderately antisocial persons described by Donald Black. As an example of the latter situation, it was the custom at the Columbia Psychoanalytic Institute years ago that the match between the training analysts and the beginning candidates was made by having the training analysts pick the names of their prospective candidates out of a fishbowl. There were rarely any problems. It was assumed that the trainees could work out whatever problems they had either in their interpersonal lives or in the choice of which analyst they ended up with via analysis with any of the training analysts. If some of the candidates were initially unhappy with the choice of analyst assigned them, this disappointment was merely a problem to resolve in the beginning phases of the therapy: Borderline patients behave quite differently. The

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following vignette is illustrative: A woman of 20 was referred to a psychiatric hospital in New York that specialized in the long-term psychodynamic treatment of borderline disorders. She had been placed in special boarding schools for disturbed children when she was 18, because she had made a series of nearly lethal suicide attempts, she was sent to a hospital, where she remained for 2 years. She remained nearly mute, confining her thoughts to a diary where she recorded her feelings of despair, unworthiness, guilt, and suicidality. Continuing to work with the same therapist for another 10 years, she first enrolled in college, where she graduated with high honors, and then went to graduate school, earning a PhD in psychology. Meantime she married and began raising two children. In 40 years after leaving the borderline unit, she is now a practicing psychologist, living in comfortable circumstances with her husband and two grown children, and writing a book about her extraordinary experiences as a recovered patient. She can now speak candidly about the sexual molestation she experienced at the hands of her father and grandfather which she did not even recall till several years after leaving the second hospital. Two qualities among the many that contributed to her eventual recovery were: Bitterness, as I have argued elsewhere Stone, appears to exert a rate-limiting effect upon the possibility of recovery in borderline patients, inasmuch as several other such patients, who suffered much less traumata in their early years than did the patient just described, remained embittered persons over the course of their lives, and have made much less substantial gains, especially in the spheres of friendship and intimacy. Estimates of treatability At this point there is little methodical, let alone rigorous, research devoted to estimating the amenability of the severe personality disorder to the various forms of psychotherapy. This is particularly true of the more ordinary disorders most psychotherapists confront in their practice. Forensic psychiatrists working with psychopathic persons in hospitals or prisons utilize a number of measures to estimate recidivism, such as the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide VRAG, developed by Quinsey et al. With regard to the PCL-R, it has been documented that the higher the score on this measure, the higher the rate of recidivism, and, in general, the earlier the recidivism for either violent or non-violent convictions following release from an institution Hemphill et al. But observations such as these are not so much measures of treatability as measures of untreatability. Comparable data are not available for assessing the responsiveness to therapy of dependent, or paranoid, or compulsive personalities as encountered in everyday clinical practice. There is instead, a kind of attitudinal consensus built up from the collective experience of seasoned psychotherapists, representing different approaches as to which kinds of personality-disordered patients are likely to do well, and which are not. These impressions can be summarized in a way that yields fuzzy sets approximations, if you will of the responsiveness to psychotherapy among the various personality disorders. As an example, Figure 1. Paranoid PD is generally considered less responsive than dependent PD, as reflected in the different curves: A paranoid personality admixed with antisocial features would represent a more challenging picture therapeutically than a paranoid personality free of antisocial traits. An avoidant person with paranoid features would probably be more difficult to treat than an avoidant person with dependent features. The sheer multiplicity of combinations renders the task of accumulating statistically useful numbers of all these subtypes quite forbidding, leaving us back where we began, with more expert opinion than hard data. Follow-up data might offer a rough index of treatability, on the supposition that good outcomes in the severe personality disorders might be a reflection of good amenability to psychotherapy, and that, mutatis mutandis, those with poor outcomes owed their eventual fate to a poorer responsiveness to therapy at the outset. The index would be only rough because we know from the long-term follow-up studies of the that about one patient in eight behaved counter-intuitively, in the sense that the functional level at long-term was either much better, or occasionally much worse, than the therapists or treatment staff in hospitals estimated in the beginning Stone, a. Furthermore, a proportion of borderline patients treated originally at the Menninger Clinic with expressive psychoanalytically oriented therapy were shown to have improved years later under the aegis of expressive therapy, while a proportion of other borderline patients showed similar but unanticipated levels of improvement once their therapy had eventually changed to a more supportive mode Wallerstein, In the 10 year follow-up studies which concentrated on borderline patients, but also included

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narcissistic and schizotypal patients good reflective function and high motivation were not guarantors of success: Others who abused substances and had few of the favorable factors outlined in Table 1.

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Chapter 2 : Antisocial Personality Disorder – “ Long Standing Pattern of Disregard - Dream Health

Lying and Deceitfulness in Personality Disorders Chapter 7 7. Dishonesty and Its Detection Chapter 8 8. Sociocultural Perspectives on Dishonesty and Lying Chapter 9 9.

This documentary film is based on the nonfiction book by law professor Joel Bakan, *The Corporation: The Pathological Pursuit of Profit and Power*. Like the book, the film maintains that modern Corporations are driven by the motive to generate profits for shareholders, regardless of how this affects the interests of workers, society, or the environment. The corporation, in fact, is so driven by self-interest and financial greed that it fits the personality profile of a psychopathic individual. The film focuses on a select number of areas in which corporations have caused damage, including child labor, low wages, manipulative advertising, unhealthy foods, and environmental damage. The film juxtaposes comments by politically liberal activists with those by morally cynical defenders of the corporate status quo. According to the film, the standard metaphor for a corporation is that of an apple within a barrel where most apples are good and just a few bad. Less flattering metaphors are that of a devouring monster, a whale, or the Frankenstein monster. Are any of these metaphors more appropriate than others? The movie opens indicating that the world dominance of corporations is a recent historical phenomenon, and in some ways has replaced the power of monarchies, the church, and other governing social institutions. If there will always be dominating, self-serving institutions, why is corporate rule today any worse than the alternatives? Original 19th century corporations were limited in their tasks, shareholders were liable, and many had a finite lifespan. How would this limit the negative impact of corporations on society? Constraints on corporations were lifted after the Civil War when the 14th amendment to the constitution extended the legal rights of persons to corporations. What if anything was so bad about this change? What are some examples of this? The film lists several features of psychopathic personality disorder and notes how they apply to corporations. These include the following: Are any of these exaggerations regarding the true nature of corporations? A Monsanto product called Posilac BST is artificial hormone for factory farm cows that increase milk production. How does this product benefit the farmer? One side effect of Prosilac is that it causes infection in cows, which results in pus getting into milk. It also requires giving cows antibiotics which cause strains of super viruses. A commodities trader stated the following: One person in the film stated the following: If the chance of getting caught and the penalty are less than it costs to comply, people just think of it as being a business decision. Might there be a more effective form of punishment that would motivate corporations to follow the law? Noam Chomsky stated that individual slave owners may be kind people, but in their institutional role they are monsters. What is the profit motivation behind terminator technology and what if anything is morally wrong with it? A corporate spy states the following: I think people want money. This motivated him to seek ecological sustainability within his corporation. He states that the day must come when environmental plundering is not allowed and people like him will end up in jail. How far off is that day? The narrator states the following: They were protected by tradition and public regulation. How might capitalists defend such privatizing of the commons? What is the moral problem with child advertising? The movie describes different advertising techniques such as students who became walking billboards for a corporation in exchange for college tuition; product branding e. What if anything is wrong with these? What if anything is so bad about this? The film describes the efforts of the Bechtel corporation to privatize water in Bolivia, which made it illegal for people to collect rain water. Is there any situation in which this might be morally justified? The film describes IBM punch card machines that Nazis used to record data on holocaust victims. To what extent do companies have a moral responsibility to limit the use of their products? A spokesperson for the U. Chamber of Commerce criticized efforts in California to dissolve the Unocal oil corporation. There are many, many ways to address issues of corporate power. You have to have a better story. It is the mistake and we must move on to another and better industrial revolution, and get it right this time. What else would be needed in the new industrial revolution? It goes on to give a psychoanalysis of

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corporations and determines that they are, by and large, psychotic. It was fascinating to learn that corporations somehow gained their status from the amendment to the constitution meant to protect black ex slaves, and that in the year it passed, something like corporations used the amendment for legal purposes, as opposed to about 15 black people. There comes a certain point where I envy the ethical system that corporations run on.

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Chapter 3 : Holdings : Lying, cheating, and carrying on : | York University Libraries

Under proposed new legislation people like Michael Stone, who suffer from anti-social personality disorders, would be detained even though the condition is considered untreatable. Stone has been convicted for the second time, of the murders of Lin and Megan Russell and the attempted murder of Josie.

ASPD Antisocial personality disorder is best understood within the context of the broader category of personality disorders. Antisocial personality disorder is characterized by a pattern of disregard for and violation of the rights of others. The diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder is not given to individuals under the age of 18 but is given only if there is a history of some symptoms of conduct disorder before age 18. Symptoms of Antisocial Personality Disorder The symptoms of antisocial personality disorder can vary in severity. The more egregious, harmful, or dangerous behavior patterns are referred to as sociopathic or psychopathic. There has been much debate as to the distinction between these descriptions. A pervasive pattern of disregard for and violation of the rights of others, occurring since age 15 years, as indicated by three or more of the following: Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors, as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead. Irritability and aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults. Reckless disregard for safety of self or others. Consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another. The individual is at least age 18 years. There is evidence of conduct disorder with onset before age 15 years. The occurrence of antisocial behavior is not exclusively during the course of schizophrenia or bipolar disorder. Causes of Antisocial Personality Disorder While the exact causes of this disorder are unknown, environmental, neurological and genetic factors have been implicated. Genetic factors are suspected since the incidence of antisocial behavior is higher in people with an antisocial biological parent. Environmental factors may also be blamed, however, as a person whose role model had antisocial tendencies is more likely to develop them. Major damage to gray and white matter in the prefrontal cortex and autonomic deficits have been found to result in pseudopsychopathic personality in patients with neurological disorders, but it is not known whether people with antisocial personality disorder ASPD in the community who do not have discernible brain trauma also have subtle prefrontal deficits.

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Chapter 4 : Henri Parens & Salman Akhtar: Lying, Cheating, and Carrying On (ePUB) - ebook download - e

This year's topic is: Dishonesty, Lying, and Inauthenticity: Developmental, Clinical, and Socio-Cultural Aspects. The admission fee will be provided through the generosity of Dr. Michael Vergare and the Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior of Jefferson Medical College along with a donation from Dr. Kenneth Chatelaine's Estate.

It appears that having no empathy arises from abnormalities in the empathy circuit of the brain, leaving psychopaths underdeveloped in empathic responses. Therefore, they can be single-minded and callous, and indifferent to the rights and sufferings of others. They are as emotionally famished as androids. Without the ability to experience real emotional attachments, they have no sense of moral duty to anyone beyond their own self-interests. They treat the vulnerable with disdain because psychopaths see vulnerability as weakness. To them, whoever is weak deserves to be exploited. Unbelievably, they can justify their actions, and even rationalize that they, in some way, are in fact the victim. This lack of empathy allows them to dehumanize people into mere objects to be manipulated. These individuals may have tortured animals, abused family members or committed cold-blooded acts against others while growing up. It seems that this lack of empathy leaves them unable to figuratively step into the shoes of another person in order to understand and identify with their situations and feelings. It is as if psychopaths simply lack the ability to construct mental and emotional facsimiles of another person. Because of a lack of empathy, psychopaths are very drawn to highly empathic people as a source of supply. This makes them more efficient when it comes to knowing which buttons to push for baiting and hooking purposes. They also seem to know how to use empathy as a solvent for resolving interpersonal problems and getting into the minds of others. In fact, their understanding of empathy allows them to use it to their own full advantage for becoming highly skilled and effective in their range and scope of abuse. But empathy is a complex emotion, so it must be understood at the outset that people can do the most horrible things, identify closely with their victims, and learn to live with the angst that accumulates Turvey, There are many incidents of psychopaths having shown empathy towards their victims at the scene of a crime. For example, a rapist laying down a coat for their victim, or the abductor deciding not to harm a victim when they have cried, and even returning them back to where the abduction took place. What the psychopath really lacks is generally a sense of compassion. Michael Stone, a forensic psychiatrist, states that psychopaths use empathy to their advantage. Where the compassionate person feels sad for the child and takes measures to reunite the two, the psychopath uses the opportunity to take the child by the hand and pretends to get them back to their mother, but instead kidnaps them as was the case of two year-old Jamie Bulger, who was murdered by two ten-year-old boys, Venables and Thompson. Lack of empathy is a core feature of narcissistic personality disorder NPD , and it is what keeps the pathological narcissist locked into their constant adversarial and oppositional positions.

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Chapter 5 : - NLM Catalog Result

Michael Stone here shares the factors he has observed over long years of practice that can help practitioners evaluate patients, stressing the amenability of the various disorders to amelioration.

They may repeatedly disregard and jeopardize their own safety and the safety of others and place themselves and others in danger. These behaviors lead such individuals into frequent conflict with the law, and many people with ASPD have extensive histories of antisocial behavior and criminal infractions stemming back before adulthood. Attachments and emotional bonds are weak, and interpersonal relationships often revolve around the manipulation, exploitation, and abuse of others. Conduct disorder While antisocial personality disorder is a mental disorder diagnosed in adulthood, it has its precedent in childhood. Children with the disorder often display impulsive and aggressive behavior, may be callous and deceitful, and may repeatedly engage in petty crime such as stealing or vandalism or get into fights with other children and adults. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ADHD is common in this population, and children with the disorder may also engage in substance abuse. The first is known as the "childhood-onset type" and occurs when conduct disorder symptoms are present before the age of 10 years. This course is often linked to a more persistent life course and more pervasive behaviors, and children in this group express greater levels of ADHD symptoms, neuropsychological deficits, more academic problems, increased family dysfunction, and higher likelihood of aggression and violence. Compared to the childhood-onset type, less impairment in various cognitive and emotional functions are present, and the adolescent-onset variety may remit by adulthood. Compared to the adolescent-onset subtype, the childhood onset subtype, especially if callous and unemotional traits are present, tends to have a worse treatment outcome. Fire-setting and cruelty to animals during childhood are as well linked to the development of antisocial personality. The condition is more common in males than in females, and among people who are in prison. Prevalence of ASPD is higher in people related to someone afflicted by the disorder. Twin studies , which are designed to discern between genetic and environmental effects, have reported significant genetic influences on antisocial behavior and conduct disorder. Genetic associations studies have suggested that the short "S" allele is associated with impulsive antisocial behavior and ASPD in the inmate population. Several of these gene candidates are shared with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, with which ASPD is comorbid. Testosterone is a hormone that plays an important role in aggressiveness in the brain. Impulsivity is not only linked with irregularities in 5HT metabolism, but may be the most essential psychopathological aspect linked with such dysfunction. Increased volumes have been observed in the right fusiform gyrus, inferior parietal cortex, right cingulate gyrus, and post central cortex. The association is more apparent in functional neuroimaging as opposed to structural neuroimaging. Cavum septi pellucidi CSP is a marker for limbic neural maldevelopment, and its presence has been loosely associated with certain mental disorders, such as schizophrenia and post-traumatic stress disorder. Hare has suggested that the rise in ASPD that has been reported in the United States may be linked to changes in cultural mores, the latter serving to validate the behavioral tendencies of many individuals with ASPD. He states that the possibility of diagnosing and coercing a patient into prescribing medication to someone without ASPD, but is diagnosed with it could be potentially disastrous, but the possibility of not diagnosing it and seeing a patient go untreated because of a lack of sufficient evidence of cultural or environmental influences is something a psychiatrists must ignore, and in his words, "play it safe".

Chapter 6 : Antisocial personality disorder - Wikipedia

/ Harold P. Blum -- Lying and deceitfulness in personality disorders / Michael H. Stone -- Lies and their deception / Clarence Watson -- Sociocultural perspectives on dishonesty and lying / Daniel M.A. Freeman -- Cultures of dishonesty: from hidden cancers and concealed selves to politics and poker / Mark Moore -- Distortions of truth from.

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Chapter 7 : Michael Stone (criminal) - Wikipedia

-Deceitfulness -Impulsivity MICHAEL STONE † July 4, personality disorder at high risk of harm of reoffending or harm to others.

Chapter 8 : The Psychopath's Lack of Empathy

A _____ view of personality disorders views them as a on a continuum of severity, more flexible, disorders are viewed based on severity to ___ to ___ percentage of the general population have a personality disorder, and the rates are higher in inpatient and outpatient settings.

Chapter 9 : Severe Personality Disorders

This lack of empathy is the base of many of their characteristicsâ€”pathological lying, shallow emotions, chilling violence, shamelessness, egocentricity, lack of remorse, deceitfulness, manipulation, etc.