



California Institute of Behavioral
Neurosciences & Psychology

SENSITIZING INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL GRADUATES TO IDENTIFY NARCISSIST PERSONALITY DISORDER

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INTRODUCTION

Narcissistic personality disorder is a complex personality disorder that was first conceptualized by Sigmund Freud in 1914.

Narcissistic personality disorder is characterized by a persistent sense of self-importance, grandiosity, and admiration of oneself.



Figure 1. Structural model of narcissism, adapted and synthesized from the Trifurcated Model (Miller et al., 2016; Weiss et al., 2019) and the Narcissism Spectrum Model (Krizan & Herlache, 2018).

DISCUSSION

In narcissistic personality disorder, a series of defense mechanisms are employed unconsciously including repression, and consciously including denial, distortion, rationalization, lies, manipulative, lack of respect, reacting negatively to criticism, psychological projection and codependency. Prevalence of narcissistic personality disorder is 6.2 percent with greater prevalence rate for men (7.7%) as compared to women (4.8%)

Empathy that is affected has its roots in the subcortical region of the brain, while cognitive empathy is associated with a network of cortical regions that facilitate processes related to mind reading.

CONCLUSION

The narcissist has self-praise, and arrogance, and is self-centered with no empathy. International medical graduates should learn to identify this personality trait and develop boundaries to protect themselves. This personality is prevalent everywhere in workplaces. Protect yourself by identifying them and ignoring them by setting boundaries with such professional colleagues.

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Developmental Factors in etiology of narcissistic personality disorder

Parenting Styles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parental Overvaluation • Invalidation
Childhood Adversity	Child abuse
Parental Hostility	Parental Neglect
Attachment Styles	Dismissive, Avoidant
Other Factors	Not possible to classify

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