بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

MONA MAGHRABY

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

MONA MAGHRABY

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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Neurocognitive Functions in a Sample of Egyptian Patients with Borderline Personality Disorder

Thesis

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*First and foremost, I feel always indebted to **Allah** the Most Beneficent and Merciful.*

Dedication

To uncle **Tarek**, my second father and best friend, and to my son **Yusuf** to moments of extreme despair and moments of extreme joy. I dedicate this to you both.

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
APA	American psychiatric association
BP	Bipolar disorder
BPD	Borderline personality disorder
BSL	borderline symptom list
DBT	Dialectical behavior therapy
DSH	Deliberate self-harm
DSM IV-TR	Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, fourth edition, Text revision
DSM-IV	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual IV
DSM-V	Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, fifth edition
ED	Emotional dysregulation
EI	Emotional Intelligence
EIS	Emotional Intelligence Scale
EQ	Emotional Quotient
EQ-I	Emotional Quotient Inventory
ERE	Emotion Recognition Experiment
GAD	Generalized Anxiety Disorder
GAF	Global assessment of functioning
GHQ	General public Health Questionnaire
HC	Healthy controls
IED	Intermittent Explosive Disorder
IQ	Intelligence Quotient
IQR	Inter-quartile Range
MDD	Major depressive disorder
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
MSCEIT	Mayer- Salovy -Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test
NOS	Not Otherwise Specified
OCD	Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
PD	Personality Disorder
PTSD	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

List of Abbreviations cont...

Abb.	Full term
PTSD	*Post-traumatic stress disorder*
SCID I / NP	*Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders, non-patient Edition*
SCID I / P	*Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders, patient Edition*
SCID II	*Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis II Disorders*
SCID-I	*Structured clinical interview for DSM-IV AXIS-I*
SCID-II	*Structured clinical interview for DSM-IV AXIS-II*
SD	*Standard Deviation*
SPSS	*Statistical package for social sciences*
SSEIT	*Schutte Self report Emotional Intelligence Test*
WAIS	*Wechsler adult intelligence scale*
WAIS	*Wechsler Adult lntelligence Scale*
WCST	*Wisconsin card sorting test*
WHO	*World Health Organization*
WM	*Working memory*
WMS	*Wechsler memory scale*

INTRODUCTION

Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a severe and complex disorder characterized by instability across many life domains, including interpersonal relations, behavior, and emotions *(Chapman, 2019).* A core feature and contributor to BPD, emotion dysregulation (ED), consists of deficits in the ability to regulate emotions in a manner that allows the individual to pursue important goals or behave effectively in various contexts. Biosocial developmental models of BPD have emphasized a transaction of environmental conditions (e.g., invalidating environments and adverse childhood experiences) with key genetically linked vulnerabilities (e.g., impulsivity and emotional vulnerability) in the development of ED and BPD *(Chapman, 2019).*

In the last several years, a number of studies have aimed at characterizing neurocognitive alterations in borderline personality disorder (BPD). Although BPD is not regarded as a typically neurocognitive disorder, Judd (2005) proposed that neurocognitive impairments might constitute a key moderator in the development of BPD. The exact nature of such impairments is still under debate *(Dell'Osso et al., 2011; Fertuck et al., 2006).* Some studies favour the view of a selective impairment in a single domain such as executive functioning, and emphasize deficits in response inhibition processes and working memory *(e.g., Haaland et al., 2009).*

However, other studies report impairments in the majority of the applied testing procedures **(e.g., Monarch et al., 2004)**. These suggest the existence of deficits in many cognitive processes, ranging from perceptual speed to memory, attention, and executive functions: that is, an unspecific generalised cognitive impairment *(Hagenhoff et al., 2013).*

Additionally, EF is considered an important determinant of self-regulation *(Schmeichel, 2007),* deficits in these functions are assumed to underlie the phenotypic features of BPD, such as increased impulsivity, suicidal and self-destructive behaviors.

Our study aimed to better understand the affected cognitive domains and the inpatients with BPD in comparison with controls thus determining the role neurocognitive function play in the presentation of borderline personality disorder. Furthermore, we looked at the difference in the emotional intelligence between cases and controls w, thus finding a different approach in treating borderline personality from all aspects and improving their quality of life.

RATIONALE OF WORK

BPD is associated with considerable emotional suffering, severe behavioral problems, heavy utilization of health and mental health resources, and functional impairment *(Chapman, 2019).*

Most of the recent research point out to the role of cognitive defcitis and emotional dysregulatoion in the presentation of borderline personality disorder and how its related to severity of borderline traits and impact their every day lives. However, research on specific cognitive domains and emotional intelligence in patients with borderline are still sparse. We designed our study to further understand the cognitive profile as well as the level of emotional intelligence and the association between the two.