

Personality and Personality Disorders

EPP499

Prevalence of personality disorder diagnoses in people referred to specialized gender identity clinics in Finland

M. E. Kaila-Vanhatalo<sup>1,2\*</sup>, T. Tolmunen<sup>3</sup>, A. Mattila<sup>4</sup> and R. Kaltiala<sup>1,5,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Medicine and Health Technology, Tampere University, Tampere; <sup>2</sup>Department of Adolescent Psychiatry, Oulu University Hospital, Oulu; <sup>3</sup>Department of Adolescent Psychiatry, Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio; <sup>4</sup>Division of Psychiatry; <sup>5</sup>Department of Adolescent Psychiatry, Tampere University Hospital, Tampere and <sup>6</sup>Vanha Vaasa Hospital, Vaasa, Finland  
\*Corresponding author.  
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.753

**Introduction:** Personality disorders are defined as maladaptive traits of personality and behavior causing severe harm to an individual or people around them. Personality development is closely related to identity development. Higher prevalence on personality disorder diagnoses has been found to be associated with gender dysphoria. However, previous research on this topic has been scarce and methodically varying (Table 1, Image 1&2).

**Objectives:** The object of this research was to determine the prevalence of personality disorder diagnoses in individuals requesting medical gender reassignment.

**Methods:** A register-based follow-up study of individuals who contacted the nationally centralized gender identity services in Finland in the period 1996-2019 (n=3,665) and 8:1 age and sex-matched population controls (n=29,292). All their specialist-level psychiatric treatment contacts in 1994-2022 were identified in the National Care Register for Health Care. ICD-10 diagnoses and dates of the contacts were extracted.

**Results:** Among the gender dysphoria group, 15.0% (551 out of 3,665) had received a diagnosis in the personality disorder group (F60-69 excluding F64.x) in specialized psychiatric health care, while among the control subjects, 2.1% (625 out of 29,292) had received such a diagnosis (Table 2). The most common personality disorder among the gender dysphoria group was borderline personality disorder.

Image 1:

| Table 1. Studies examining the prevalence of personality disorders in GD populations. Terminology used as in the referenced studies. |                     |         |         |                                       |                                  |                                       |   |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Reference  | Sample size         | AMAB/MF | AFAB/FM | Age (years), Range (Mean (sd))        | Tool(s)                          | PD % /Sample                          | Controls, PD %, (p)                               |
| Anzani et al. 2020(Anzani et al., 2020)  | 91                  | 48      | 43      | 17-65 (28.2(11.7))                    | SCID II + PID-5                  | 49.5% /*                              | Controls assessed with PID-5 but not with SCID-II |
| Bodlund et al. 1993(Bodlund et al., 1993)  | 19                  | 10      | 9       | 19-50 (30 women and 37 men)           | SCID II + GAF>70                 | 26% /*                                | 133 healthcare workers and students, 17% (p<0.05) |
| Bodlund and Arnelius 1994(Bodlund & Arnelius, 1994)  | 18 + 11 (GID AAN T) | 9+9     | 9+2     | 19-56 (39 men, 32 women) + 23-51 (33) | SCID II + GAF                    | 39.8% (GIDAANT), 28.6% transsexual /* | 133 controls, 17.1% (p<0.05 GIDAANT)              |
| Cole et al. 1997(Cole et al., 1997)  | 435                 | 318     | 117     | MoF (32/99) Fm (30/88)                | Clinical interview, MMPI (n=137) | 3.7% /* **                            | ---   |
| Deiana et al. 2016(Deiana et al., 2016)  | 25                  | 14      | 11      | (29.6(9.5))                           | MMPI-2 and SCID-II               | 39.1% /*                              | ---   |
| Duisin et al. 2014(Duisin et al., 2014)  | 30                  | 21      | 9       | 19-49 (30.4(14.5))                    | SCID-II                          | 66% /* **                             | 30 controls, anonymous online survey, 37% (0.029) |
| Hepp et al. 2005(Hepp et al., 2005)  | 31                  | 20      | 11      | (33.4(10.3))                          | SCID-II                          | 41.9% /* **                           | ---   |
| Heylens et al. 2014(Heylens et al., 2014)  | 144                 |         |         | MoF (35.3 (12.3)) ja                  | SCID-II                          | 15% /*                                | ---   |

Image 2:

|   |     | Fm (28.5(10.1)) |     | Diagnosed in the healthcare system               |                                    |                                       |  |
|---|-----|-----------------|-----|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| James et al. 2020(James et al., 2020)         | 82  | 49              | 31  | 5-74 (24)  | Diagnosed in the healthcare system | 22% /*                                | ---  |
| Lingiardi et al. 2017(Lingiardi et al., 2017) | 44  | 28              | 16  | 17-44 (29(8))                                    | SWAP-200                           | 16% /*                                | ---  |
| Madeddu et al. 2009(Madeddu et al., 2009)     | 50  | 34              | 16  | (31.74(7.06))                                    | SCID II                            | 52% /*                                | ---  |
| Meybodi et al. 2014(Meybodi et al., 2014)     | 73  | 42              | 31  | (25.3(6.4))                                      | MMPI II                            | 81.4% /*                              | ---  |
| Miach et al. 2000(Miach et al., 2000a)        | 82  | 82              |     | 33.5((10.8)) (transsex.) 35.6 ((10.5)) (GIDAANT) | MMPI-2                             | 65% (GIDAANT) and 29% transsexuals /* | ---  |
| Strauss et al. 2019(Strauss et al., 2020)     | 859 | 220             | 639 | 14-25 (19.37 (3.15))                             | Anonymous online survey            | 20.5% population based                | ---  |
| Zimmerman et al. 2022(Zimmerman et al., 2022) | 69  |                 |     | 18-80 (26.7(14.4))                               | SIDP-IV*                           | 36% / psychiatric inpatients          | 2143 Cis-gendered psychiatric inpatients; 18.8% (P<0,05) |

PD = Personality disorder diagnoses. \*GD group seeking for gender-affirming interventions. \*\* GD group undergoing/undergone gender-affirming interventions. \*SIDP-IV (Structured Interview for DSM-IV Personality) focused exclusively on the BPD section. AMAB= Assigned Male at birth, AFAB= Assigned Female at birth, Mf= Male to Female, Fm= Female to Male, GIDAANT= Gender Identity Disorder in Adolescence and Adulthood Non-Transsexual, SCID = Structured Clinical Interview for DSM, MMPI= The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, MCMI = Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory, SWAP = The Shedler-Westen Assessment Procedure, GAF = Global assessment of functioning, PID-5 = The Personality Inventory for DSM-V

Image 3:

Table 2. Distributions of the different F60-69 group diagnoses.

| Personality Disorder         | All (%) | GD % (n)       | Control % (n)   | P value |
|------------------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| Paranoid (F60.0)             | 0.1     | 0.6 (23/3665)  | 0.1 (19/29292)  | <0.001  |
| Schizoid (F60.1)             |         |                |                 |         |
| Antisocial (F60.2)           | 0.1     | 0.1 (5/3665)   | 0.1 (19/29292)  | 0.2     |
| Histrionic (F60.4)           |         |                |                 |         |
| Borderline (F60.3)           | 1.5     | 6.1 (222/3665) | 0.9 (259/29292) | <0.001  |
| Obsessive (F60.5),           | 0.5     | 2.6 (94/3665)  | 0.3 (85/29292)  | <0.001  |
| Avoidant (F60.6)             |         |                |                 |         |
| Dependent (F60.7)            |         |                |                 |         |
| NOS (F60.9)                  | 0.6     | 2.3 (84/3665)  | 0.4 (110/29292) | <0.001  |
| Mixed (F61)                  | 0.6     | 2.4 (87/3665)  | 0.3 (95/29292)  | <0.001  |
| F62, F63, F65, F66, F68, F69 | 0.2     | 0.8 (29/3665)  | 0.2 (50/29292)  | <0.001  |

**Conclusions:** Personality disorders are overrepresented among those seeking medical gender reassignment. Further research is needed to explore the factors contributing to the higher prevalence of personality disorders among individuals with gender dysphoria.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

EPP500

On the ‘border-lines’ of ADHD: Personality Traits, Diagnostic Overlaps and Clinical Implications

G. Soares<sup>1\*</sup>, A. Lourenço<sup>1</sup>, A. L. Falcão<sup>1</sup>, I. Mateus<sup>1</sup>, M. Nascimento<sup>1</sup> and C. Oliveira<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Clínica 3, Hospital Júlio de Matos - ULS São José, Lisboa, Portugal  
\*Corresponding author.  
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.754

**Introduction:** Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental condition characterized by persistent patterns of inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. Beyond