The LEAD Graduate School at the University of Tübingen invites you to attend the lecture by

**Professor Peter Tyrer**
Imperial College, London

**Why Better Knowledge of Personality Disorder Will Improve All Mental Health**

Monday, April 25, 2016, 16:15 hrs
Alte Aula, Münzgasse 30, 72070 Tübingen

**Abstract:** Personality disorder and dysfunction are very common, with good evidence that they are present in more people in the community than not, but we do not recognize them enough in clinical practice in mental health. This is partly because we have a very poor classification system, a belief that nothing can be done about personality disorder therapeutically and so it is best ignored, and far too much preoccupation with the present mental state of individuals instead of the longitudinal course of their problems.

In this lecture, Peter Tyrer will be talking about (i) an improved dimensional classification of personality disorder to be introduced in ICD-11, (ii) its implications for practice across psychiatry, and (iii) some recent research data that indicates how this dysfunction can be recorded simply in practice and its implications for the longitudinal course of other disorders.

**Biography:** Peter Tyrer has been Professor of Community Psychiatry at Imperial College, London since 1991. He has been both a clinician and an academic throughout his career and ever since medical school has been interested in the way personality impacts on the lives of those with mental illness, and so his primary interests have been in the field of personality disorder. But this also involves a large range of other disorders in which comorbid personality problems are so common. He has also been extensively involved in research into anxiety disorders, especially health anxiety, and with the classification of mental disorders in general. Tyrer is continually surprised how much personality influences the course of mental illness and yet is so often forgotten by clinicians. It is also not fully appreciated how personality disorder can be managed effectively without direct treatment of personality pathology, and this perhaps is the most exciting prospect for the future.

**Important Publications:**

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