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PERSON

A person (plural people or persons) is a being that has certain capacities or attributes such as reason, morality, consciousness or self-consciousness, and being a part of a culturally established form of social relations such as kinship, ownership of property, or legal responsibility. The defining features of personhood and, consequently, what makes a person count as a person, differ widely among cultures and contexts.

In addition to the question of personhood, of what makes a being count as a person to begin with, there are further questions about personal identity and self: both about what makes any particular person that particular person instead of another, and about what makes a person at one time the same person as they were or will be at another time despite any intervening changes.

The plural form people, is often used to refer to an entire nation or ethnic group (as in a people), and this was the original meaning of the word; it subsequently acquired its use as a plural form of person. The plural form persons is often used in philosophical and legal writing.

Personal identity

Personal identity is the unique identity of persons through time. That is to say, the necessary and sufficient conditions under which a person at one time and a person at another time can be said to be the same person, persisting through time. In the modern philosophy of mind, this concept of personal identity is sometimes referred to as the diachronic problem of personal identity. The synchronic problem is grounded in the question of what features or traits characterize a given person at one time.

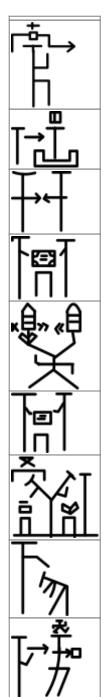
- personality
- behaviour
- character
- mood
- ability
- volition
- consciousness
- memory

Disorders

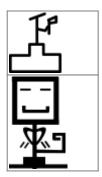
personality disorders impulse control disorders

- Dissociative disorder: People who suffer severe disturbances of their self-identity, memory, and general awareness of themselves and their surroundings may be classified as having these types of disorders, including depersonalization disorder or dissociative identity disorder (which was previously referred to as multiple personality disorder or split personality).
- Impulse control disorder: People who are abnormally unable to resist certain urges or impulses that could be harmful to themselves or others, may be classified as having an impulse control disorder, and disorders such as kleptomania (stealing) or pyromania (fire-setting). Various

- behavioral addictions, such as gambling addiction, may be classed as a disorder. Obsessive-compulsive disorder can sometimes involve an inability to resist certain acts but is classed separately as being primarily an anxiety disorder
- Cognitive disorder: These affect cognitive abilities, including learning and memory. This category includes delirium and mild and major neurocognitive disorder (previously termed dementia).
- Somatoform disorders may be diagnosed when there are problems that appear to originate in
 the body that are thought to be manifestations of a mental disorder. This includes somatization
 disorder and conversion disorder. There are also disorders of how a person perceives their
 body, such as body dysmorphic disorder. Neurasthenia is an old diagnosis involving somatic
 complaints as well as fatigue and low spirits/depression, which is officially recognized by the
 ICD-10 but no longer by the DSM-IV
- Factitious disorders are diagnosed where symptoms are thought to be reported for personal gain. Symptoms are often deliberately produced or feigned, and may relate to either symptoms in the individual or in someone close to them, particularly people they care for.



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