

# **RELACIÓN DEL ABUSO Y NEGLIGENCIA INFANTIL FÍSICA O PSICOLÓGICA CON EL TRASTORNO LIMITE DE LA PERSONALIDAD (TLP): UNA REVISIÓN SISTEMÁTICA**

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## RESUMEN

El trastorno límite de la personalidad forma un área notable en la psicología clínica y en el campo de la psiquiatría, situándose la incidencia global entre el 1.4-5.9%.

Bowlby, Winnicott o Balint han estudiado los vínculos afectivos entre padres e hijos, concretamente las carencias afectivas ocasionadas y cómo distorsiona el comportamiento y/o personalidad del individuo en años posteriores (Rossell y Rodríguez, 2017). Numerosos estudios avalan la idea de que el padecer experiencias traumáticas en la infancia puede influir en el desarrollo de un trastorno límite de la personalidad (TLP). En el presente estudio se realiza una búsqueda bibliográfica de documentos en diversas bases de datos (Google académico, Pubmed), en el periodo de diciembre a abril de 2021. Para la selección se filtro introduciendo palabras claves del tema a investigar, posteriormente se llevó a cabo la lectura del título, resumen y observando que el contenido fuera relevante con el tema a tratar, así como la actualidad de los artículos. Finalmente se seleccionaron 11 publicaciones de investigación y 2 revisiones bibliográficas.

Los resultados obtenidos muestran que un porcentaje significativo de pacientes con TLP ha sufrido diferentes tipos de abuso, negligencia o abuso infantil, siendo el abuso emocional el más prevalente causando impacto en síntomas afectivos, el abuso físico la incidencia se producirá en conductas autolíticas, ira incontrolada, etc. Destacando que la gravedad del trauma será proporcional a la gravedad de la sintomatología observando que el abuso infantil es un factor de riesgo, pero no una causa en el desarrollo posterior del TLP, coexistiendo con otros factores de riesgo. Se debe destacar la importancia de la vulnerabilidad genética y la interacción entre los factores de riesgo genéticos y el maltrato. Para concluir encontramos la necesidad de homogeneizar un campo teórico, para facilitar la evaluación con un instrumento más estandarizado.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** abuso, infancia, negligencia emocional, negligencia física, apego, maltrato, trastorno límite de la personalidad.

## ABSTRACT

Borderline personality disorder forms a notable area in clinical psychology and in the field of psychiatry, the overall incidence being between 1.4 -5.9%.

Bowlby, Winnicott and Balint have studied the affective bonds between parents and children, specifically the affective deficiencies caused and how it distorts the behavior and / or personality of the individual in later years (Rossell and Rodríguez, 2017). Numerous studies support the idea that having traumatic experiences in childhood can influence the development of borderline personality disorder (BPD). In the present study, a bibliographic search of documents is carried out in various databases (academic Google, Pubmed), in the period from December to April 2021. For the selection, a filter was introduced by introducing keywords of the topic to be investigated, then read the title, summary and noting that the content was relevant to the topic to be discussed, as well as the news of the articles. Finally, 11 research publications and 2 bibliographic reviews were selected. The results showed that a significant percentage of patients with BPD have suffered different types of abuse, neglect or child abuse, being emotional abuse the most prevalent causing an impact on affective symptoms, physical abuse the incidence will occur in autolytic behaviors, uncontrolled anger, etc. Emphasizing that the severity of the trauma will be proportional to the severity of the symptoms, observing that child abuse is a risk factor, but not a cause in the subsequent development of BPD, coexisting with other risk factors. The importance of genetic vulnerability and the interaction between genetic risk factors and abuse should be highlighted. To conclude, we find the need to homogenize a theoretical field, to facilitate evaluation with a more standardized instrument.

**KEYWORDS:** abuse, childhood, emotional neglect, physical neglect, attachment, maltreatment, borderline personality disorder.

INTRODUCTION

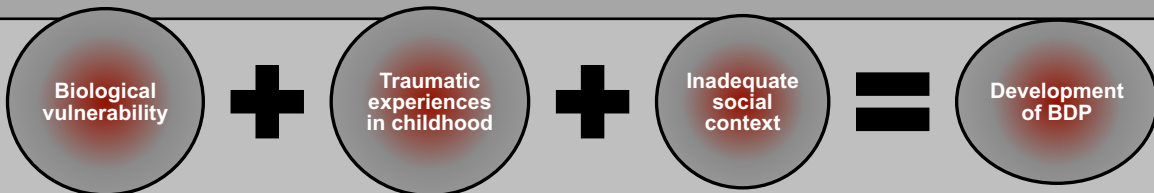
BDP

Mental and Behavioural Disorder  
Emotional instability  
Impairment of self  
Disruption of relationships

INCIDENCE

General population 1.4 -5.9%  
Clinical population 11- 20%  
More often in women than in men  
Increased prevalence in urban environment or low socioeconomic level

Bowlby, Winnicott or Balint, have over time studied the affective bonds between parents and children, namely the affective deficiencies caused and how it distorts the behaviour and/or personality of the individual in later years (Rossell and Rodriguez, 2017)



OBJECTIVE

Review the relationship between child neglect and abuse deficiencies in the future development of BDP.

METHOD

PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses)

Database

Google Académico

PubMed

Kew Words

- Abuse
- Neglect
- Borderline personality disorder
- Childhood deficiencies
- Risk context in the TLP

Inclusion criteria

1. Empirical studies looking for causal relationships
2. Sample size
3. Reliable and official sources.
4. Empirical articles and bibliographic review Availability
5. Publication data: 2009-2021
6. Idiome: English or Spanish

Exclusion criteria

1. Out-of-date / dates far away
2. Results were inconclusive
3. Full text not available



CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

- Significant percentage of DBP patients have suffered different types of child abuse, neglect or abuse.
- Emotional abuse has an impact on affective symptoms, being the most prevalent type of abuse.
- Physical abuse the incidence will occur in self-political behaviours, uncontrolled anger, recurring fights, etc.
- The severity of the trauma will be proportional to the severity of symptomatology.
- Childhood abuse is a risk factor but not a cause in the later development of DPB, coexisting with other risk factors.
- Genetic vulnerability between interaction in genetic risk factors and abuse.
- Need to homogenize a theoretical field.



RESULTS

Year	Authors	Sample	Main Results
2014	Martín-Blanco, Soler, Villalta et al.	130 (BD) 85 Fe 30.4y	70% reported abuse or neglect. Interaction between high neuroticism-anxiety. Presence of emotional abuse was associated with the severity of BPD
	Martín-Blanco, Ferrer, Soler et al.	281 (BD) 239 Fe 29.4y	Correlation between NR3C1 methylation status and clinical severity. Variables associated with increased NR3C1 methylation: physical abuse and emotional neglect.
2015	Martín-Blanco, Ferrer, Soler et al.	481 (BD) 442 (CG) 30y	Existence of noradrenergic genetic variants in the pathogenesis of BPD under the modulating effect of childhood trauma.
	Causera & Peris	31 (BD) 22 Fe 20-60y	Ambivalent and disorganized attachment above average. High scores in childhood trauma. Relationship between disorganized attachment and childhood trauma and symptomatic severity.
2016	Martín-Blanco, Ferrer, Soler et al.	481 (BD) 442 (CG) 30y	Genetic contributions of the HPA axis in the pathogenesis of BPD. Modulating effect of childhood trauma on the development of BPD. Risk allele (FKBP5) more frequent in BPD patients who suffered abuse or neglect in severity
	Kokoulina & Fernández	278(CG) 31 (BD) 235 Fe 35,6y	Insecurity in attachment precursor to the development of BPD. BPD higher% of physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect and paternal antipathy. Absence of parental figure risk factor of borderline patterns.
	Ibáñez-Castaño & Serrano	REV 20 Studies	Abuse related to psychopathology in adulthood. 70% BPD report some trauma in childhood. Relationship between childhood trauma and BPD development
2017	Almuelle	30Fe (BD) 29,33y	Higher scores on Parental Trauma and Block Scale. Insecure prototypes in TLP (above average concern) Greater perception of overprotection and neglect
2018	Molina-Cortes	40Fe (BD) 34,02y	EMTs typical of people unable to establish solid and satisfactory links. They correspond to the pattern of unstable interpersonal relationships of BPD- Relationship with EMTs Abandonment and mistrust and abuse.
	Vaquero Casado, M.	47 (BD) 47 (CG) 39 Fe 35,53y	BD social support network "scarce / null". CG "satisfactory". Major insecure attachment in BD. Association of borderline traits with ambivalent-preoccupied and disorganized attachment.
2019	Juanmartí, Bernal, Puig & Matas	61 31Fe 15y	98.3% suffered physical and psychological abuse. High prevalence of BD symptoms. Abandonment and emotional instability 71% (74% F and 57% M). Relationship between abuse, mistreatment and abandonment in childhood and BD.
	Villacura	REV 39 Studies	Significant impact for the development of traits associated with BDP. Relevant indicators in the identification of potential risks.
2020	Sanjurjo	100 Fe 20-50y	Significant differences in EMT dropout between people with BOP. Relationship between EMT and mistrust / abuse, insufficient self-control and emotional inhibition in BDP.

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