



The Institute for Relational Harm Reduction & Public
Pathology Education www.saferrelationships magazine.com
(Excerpted from *Women Who Love Psychopaths*, a copyrighted book).

The Partner-Related Assessment of Pathologic Men (PRA) Checklist

- Arrogant
- Charming
- Easily Bored
- Thrill Seeking
- Conning for fun
- Conning for profit
- Lacks guilt
- Lacks remorse
- Lacks empathy
- Irresponsible with money
- No realistic life goals
- Sexually unfaithful
- Irresponsible parent
- Uses friends, family, lovers for money
- Doesn't own his own behavior
- Childhood behavior problems
- Reckless disregard for safety of others/self
- Bragged about prior acts of aggression
- Is firmly convinced that he/she is better, smarter, or more talented than others
- Frequent fights
- Stealing
- Impulsive behavior
- Constantly on the phone that is not work related
- Constantly on the internet that is not work related
- Always upbeat, or always angry
- Hyperactive
- Poor sleep

- ___ Controlling
- ___ Disrespects authority
- ___ Disappears for hours without explanation
- ___ Disappears for days without explanation
- ___ Compulsive shopping/buying
- ___ Verbally abusive
- ___ Physically abusive
- ___ 'Knew' organized crime figures or other 'bad' people
- ___ Is a name dropper
- ___ Loves competition, but is a poor loser
- ___ Has fantasies of doing something great or being famous and often expects to be treated as if these fantasies had already come true
- ___ Regards anything short of worship to be rejection
- ___ Becomes irritated when other people don't automatically do what they want them to do
- ___ Has very little interest in what other people are thinking or feeling unless they want something from them.

* Compiled by Liane J. Leedom, M.D.



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Directions for How to Use Partner Related Assessment

Dear Clinician;

The PRA first appeared in our survey when we were writing our book *Women Who Love Psychopaths*. This assessment (although not designed to be a clinical instrument, merely a check list for 'probable' indicators of a PLR) was created with the same ideas in mind that the P-SCAN was developed by Dr. Robert Hare.

The P-SCAN by Hare is a partner-related assessment tool for the detection of psychopathy. Since psychopaths have compulsive lying (as do other disorders within the Cluster B spectrum), the P-SCAN helped forensic psychologists to gather behavioral, affective, and lifestyle historical data from their partners for compilation in determining psychopathy.

We designed a similar checklist for our survey which is the Partner-related Assessment. For use in clinical settings we do not have a grading key. We utilize this now as an introduction with a partner into the 'discussion' of a possible personality disorder in their partner. A number of checked items can lead the clinician into further discussions about Cluster B traits or diagnosis.

A more detailed and clinically specific checklist is our His Traits Checklist included herein. We suggesting beginning with the PRA, if there are number of behaviors indicated, follow up with His Traits. Details about it are with the Check List.



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Directions for How to Use the His Traits Checklist

Dear Clinician;

Enclosed is the His Traits Checklist. This is taken right out of the DSM-IV and is essentially the trait list for BPD, NPD, ASPD, and Psychopathy all put together in one list. If there were checked items on the PRA, we follow up with this checklist. This is not a diagnostic list as you have to see the partner in person in order to determine if they absolutely meet criteria. Again, this is a checklist that begins the discussion about a partners behaviors.

Being able to establish is the partner is likely to have a Cluster B disorder will help you approach the case differently and applying our model of care approach (if so desired).

The His Traits Checklist does have a grading key which is the DSM-IV qualifiers for the disorders. Have the client check which ones apply and then grade it with the attached Grading Key. Remember it is not unusual for a person to have more than one personality disorder at one time. It's why they are referred to as 'clusters' because they tend to have traits from more than one category.

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HIS Traits

Place a check next to the trait you have seen in your relationship:

1.	Failure to conform to lawful social norms
2.	Deceitfulness
3.	Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead
4.	Irritability and aggressiveness as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults
5.	Reckless disregard for the safety of self or others
6.	Consistent irresponsibility as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behaviors or honor financial obligations.
7.	Lack of remorse as indicated by being indifferent about having hurt, mistreated or stolen from another.
8.	Manipulativeness
9.	Insincerity
10.	Egocentricity
11.	Lack of guilt
12.	Glib and superficial charm
13.	Grandiose (exaggeratedly high) estimation of self
14.	Need for stimulation
15.	Pathological lying
16.	Cunning and manipulativeness
17.	Lack of remorse or guilt
18.	Shallow affect (superficial emotional responsiveness)
19.	Callousness and lack of empathy
20.	Parasitic lifestyle
21.	Poor behavioral controls
22.	Sexual promiscuity
23.	Early behavior problems
24.	Lack of realistic long-term goals
25.	Impulsivity
26.	Irresponsibility
27.	Failure to accept responsibility for own actions
28.	Many short-term marital relationships
29.	Juvenile delinquency
30.	Revocation of conditional release
31.	Criminal versatility
32.	Frantic efforts to avoid real or imagined abandonment

33.	Intense and unstable personal relationships that over idealize and devalue
34.	Identity disturbance with unstable self-image or sense of self.
35.	Impulsivity in at least two areas (spending, sex, substance abuse, reckless driving, binge eating)
36.	Recurrent suicidal behavior, gestures, threats or self mutilation
37.	Emotional instability due to marked reactivity of mood (intense episodic irritability or anxiety)
38.	Chronic feelings of emptiness
39.	Inappropriate intense anger or difficulty controlling anger
40.	Transient stress related to paranoid ideas
41.	A grandiose sense of self-importance, exaggerates their achievements and talents, expects to be recognized as superior without commensurate achievements
42.	Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love
43.	Believes that he is special and unique and can only be understood by, or should only associate with, other special or other high-status people or institutions.
44.	Requires excessive admiration.
45.	Has a sense of entitlement, unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his expectations.
46.	Is interpersonally exploitative within relationships and takes advantage of others to achieve his own ends
47.	Lacks empathy and is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings and needs of others.
48.	Is often envious of others or believes that others are envious of him
49.	Shows an arrogant, haughty behavior or attitude



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HIS Traits & The DSM Personality Disorders

Anti-social Personality Disorder (most criminal behavior) 3 or more	
1.	Failure to conform to lawful social norms
2.	Deceitfulness
3.	Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead
4.	Irritability and aggressiveness as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults
5.	Reckless disregard for the safety of self or others
6.	Consistent irresponsibility as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behaviors or honor financial obligations.
7.	Lack of remorse as indicated by being indifferent about having hurt, mistreated or stolen from another.
8.	Manipulativeness
9.	Insincerity
10.	Egocentricity
11.	Lack of guilt
Psychopathy (a mixture of criminal and white collar behaviors) 10 or more	
12.	Glib and superficial charm
13.	Grandiose (exaggeratedly high) estimation of self
14.	Need for stimulation
15.	Pathological lying
16.	Cunning and manipulativenness
17.	Lack of remorse or guilt
18.	Shallow affect (superficial emotional responsiveness)
19.	Callousness and lack of empathy
20.	Parasitic lifestyle
21.	Poor behavioral controls

22.	Sexual promiscuity
23.	Early behavior problems
24.	Lack of realistic long-term goals
25.	Impulsivity
26.	Irresponsibility
27.	Failure to accept responsibility for own actions
28.	Many short-term marital relationships
29.	Juvenile delinquency
30.	Revocation of conditional release
31.	Criminal versatility
Borderline Personality Disorder 5 or more	
32.	Frantic efforts to avoid real or imagined abandonment
33.	Intense and unstable personal relationships that over idealize and devalue
34.	Identity disturbance with unstable self-image or sense of self.
35.	Impulsivity in at least two areas (spending, sex, substance abuse, reckless driving, binge eating)
36.	Recurrent suicidal behavior, gestures, threats or self mutilation
37.	Emotional instability due to marked reactivity of mood (intense episodic irritability or anxiety)
38.	Chronic feelings of emptiness
39.	Inappropriate intense anger or difficulty controlling anger
40.	Transient stress related to paranoid ideas
Narcissistic Personality Disorder (normally exists with other personality disorders) 5 or more	
41.	A grandiose sense of self-importance, exaggerates their achievements and talents, expects to be recognized as superior without commensurate achievements
42.	Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love
43.	Believes that he is special and unique and can only be understood by, or should only associate with, other special or other high-status people or institutions.
44.	Requires excessive admiration.
45.	Has a sense of entitlement, unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his expectations.
46.	Is interpersonally exploitative within relationships and takes advantage of others to achieve his own ends
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