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Background and Aim: Borderline personality disorder (BPD), also known as emotionally unstable personality disorder - impulsive or borderline type or emotional intensity disorder, is a Cluster B personality disorder. The essential features include a pattern of impulsivity and instability of behaviors, interpersonal relationships, and self-image. The pattern is present by early adulthood and occurs across a variety of situations and contexts. Other symptoms usually include intense fears of abandonment, intense anger, and irritability, the reason for which others have difficulty understanding. People with BPD often engage in idealization and devaluation of others, alternating between high positive regard and great disappointment. Self-harm, suicidal behavior, and substance abuse are common.

Methods: Basis of EEG studies is this hypothesis which states that abnormal brain electrical activity or the brain focal dysfunction or both of them, certainly in temporal lobe, have important role in BPD.

Results: A number of studies describe patients whom have been diagnosed as BPD but later because of seizures in one or both temporal lobe, have been diagnosed as complex partial seizures (CPS).

Conclusion : In the mid-80s, existence of EEG ¬abnormalities in BPD became clear. Furthermore mild EEG abnormalities which aren't epilepsy sign, but may help periodical Behavioral disorders, was observed in more than a quarter of BPD and other kind of personality disorders.

Keywords: Borderline personality disorder, EEG, brain electrical activity

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Repeated administration of low dose alcohol affecting dependency in Rats

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