

# Personality change

**Personality** changes refer to alterations in an individual's typical patterns of thinking, feeling, and behaving. These changes may be gradual or sudden and can be influenced by various factors, including psychological conditions, neurological disorders, trauma, medications, aging, or life experiences.

Types of Personality Changes: Gradual Changes: Occur over time due to life experiences, aging, or long-term stress. Sudden Changes: May result from brain injuries, stroke, severe stress, or medical conditions. Temporary Changes: Caused by factors like substance use, medication side effects, or acute stress. Permanent Changes: Often linked to neurological disorders (e.g., dementia, brain injuries) or profound psychological shifts. Common Causes of Personality Changes: Neurological Conditions (e.g., dementia, brain tumors, stroke, epilepsy, traumatic brain injury) Psychiatric Disorders (e.g., depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia) Substance Use (alcohol, drugs, medications) Trauma or Stress (e.g., PTSD, grief, chronic stress) Hormonal Imbalances (e.g., thyroid disorders, menopause) Aging-related Changes (e.g., cognitive decline, emotional regulation shifts) Signs of Significant Personality Changes: Increased irritability or aggression Social withdrawal or lack of interest in usual activities Emotional instability (frequent mood swings) Loss of empathy or changes in social behavior Impulsivity or poor judgment Difficulty adapting to change Apathy or indifference If personality changes are sudden, severe, or disruptive, medical or psychological evaluation may be necessary to determine the underlying cause.

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**Confusion** or delirium

Delusions

Disorganized speech or behavior

**Hallucinations**

Mood extremes (such as depression)

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**Low-grade gliomas** (LGGs) are the most common type of **pediatric brain tumors** The presentation of **pediatric intracranial tumors** is varied and diverse. The early identification and **low-grade glioma treatment** are important to achieve favorable **outcomes**. Although **personality changes** can be a **symptom** of intracranial tumors, they are rarely the only main presenting of the **clinical features**. In addition to central nervous system (CNS) tumors, personality changes can be associated with psychological and endocrine conditions, contributing to a broad differential diagnosis. Because symptoms such as personality changes have the potential to be missed, communication between family members and clinicians is imperative to identify these symptoms early. Puthenpura et al. report the case of a 12-year-old child who presented with personality changes as her main symptom and was found to have an intracranial neoplasm. This case report integrates original author writing with output from ChatGPT, a **natural language** processing tool driven by **artificial intelligence** (AI). In addition to the case itself, this report will explore the benefits and drawbacks of using natural language AI in this context <sup>1)</sup>

1)

Puthenpura V, Nadkarni S, DiLuna M, Hieftje K, Marks A. Personality Changes and Staring Spells in a 12-Year-Old Child: A Case Report Incorporating ChatGPT, a Natural Language Processing Tool Driven by Artificial Intelligence (AI). Cureus. 2023 Mar 20;15(3):e36408. doi: 10.7759/cureus.36408. PMID: 37090271; PMCID: PMC10115215.

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