The purpose of the study was to identify the central beliefs of character disorders in patients diagnosed with depressive mood disorder, compared with a control group in the city of Medellín, Colombia. The method chosen is a transversal control case study.

Sample: 87 adults: 43 in the case study group (30 women and 14 men) and 44 in the control group (36 women and 7 men).

Variables of analysis: central beliefs of the obsessive-compulsive, passive-aggressive, histrionic, narcissistic, schizoid, borderline and paranoid character disorders. Instruments: M.I.N.I structured interview and CCE-TP (Schematic Contents Questionnaire-Character Disorders). Results: significant differences were found between the research groups concerning the central beliefs in relation to the character disorders: obsessive-compulsive ($p=.000$), passive-aggressive ($p=.044$), (borderline $p=.020$), schizoid ($p=.036$) and paranoid ($p=.016$), with elevated marks in the arithmetic average in persons with depressive mood disorder diagnosis.

**Keywords**

Central beliefs, schematic contents, cognitive profile, depressive mood character disorders, character disorders