

Pregnancy-related obsessive compulsive disorder : A study in an Egyptian sample

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Current Psychiatry. Ain Shams University (Print)

2001 v8 n3

The present study aimed at highlighting the relation between pregnancy and obsessive-compulsive disorder. One hundred pregnant females were included from those attending ante-natal care clinics, in addition to a similar group of non-pregnant females matched for age and educational level. Both groups were assessed for OCD using SCID-I based on DSM IV, in addition to the assessment of personality using SCID-II and the evaluation of severity and phenomenology of obsessions using YBOC scales. The results showed that OCD was significantly higher in pregnant females.

The most frequent obsessions encountered were religious thoughts, followed by cleanliness thoughts and rituals, then impulses related to harming the fetus. Positive FH of OCD and the presence of OC personality were the two significant associations.