

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder and Personality disorders among first degree relatives of Obsessive Compulsive disorder patients

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Aim of the work: To test these hypotheses; (1) First-degree relatives of OCD probands have significantly higher rates of OCD than general population. (2) First-degree relatives of OCD patients have significantly higher rates of personality disorders than general population. (3) Normal personality characteristics particularly neuroticism are common among OCD probands and their relatives than general population.

Study design: Cross- sectional, case control study.

Method: 50 adult OCD patients and 129 persons of their first-degree relatives and 30 healthy subjects, are subjected to; semi-structured interview, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised Saudi Form and Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale and checklist (Goodman et al., 1989a and Goodman, et al., 1989b).

Results: the prevalence of OCD in first degree relatives of OCD patients is 29/129. Obsessive compulsive personality disorder is significantly more prevalent in OCD patients (30%), than relatives (22.48%) with and controls (3.33%). OCD patients and their first degree relatives score much higher on neuroticism than do controls. The OCD patients and their first degree relatives have significantly higher total scores on the Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale than do the controls. The most prevalent obsessive symptom among all groups is the religious symptoms (73.53%), then sexual, contamination and aggressive symptoms.

Conclusion: Obsessive-Compulsive disorder is a familial disorder. OCD patients and their first degree relatives have a higher prevalence than controls of any cluster C personality disorder in general and obsessive compulsive personality disorder and avoidant personality disorder in particular.