

# SELF-CONCEPT AND GUILT IN ADOLESCENT OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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## INTRODUCTION

- Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) is characterized by obsessions and/or compulsions.
- Guilt is believed to be the emotion that underlies obsessive thinking and causes people to engage in compulsions (Basile & Mancini, 2014).
- Low self-concept was associated with high obsession-compulsive tendencies (Biby, 1998).

## PARTICIPANTS

Total sample size =30

Group 1: Adolescents with obsessive compulsive disorder= 15 (ICD-10, DCR 1993)

Group 2: Adolescents with healthy control= 15

Chart Title

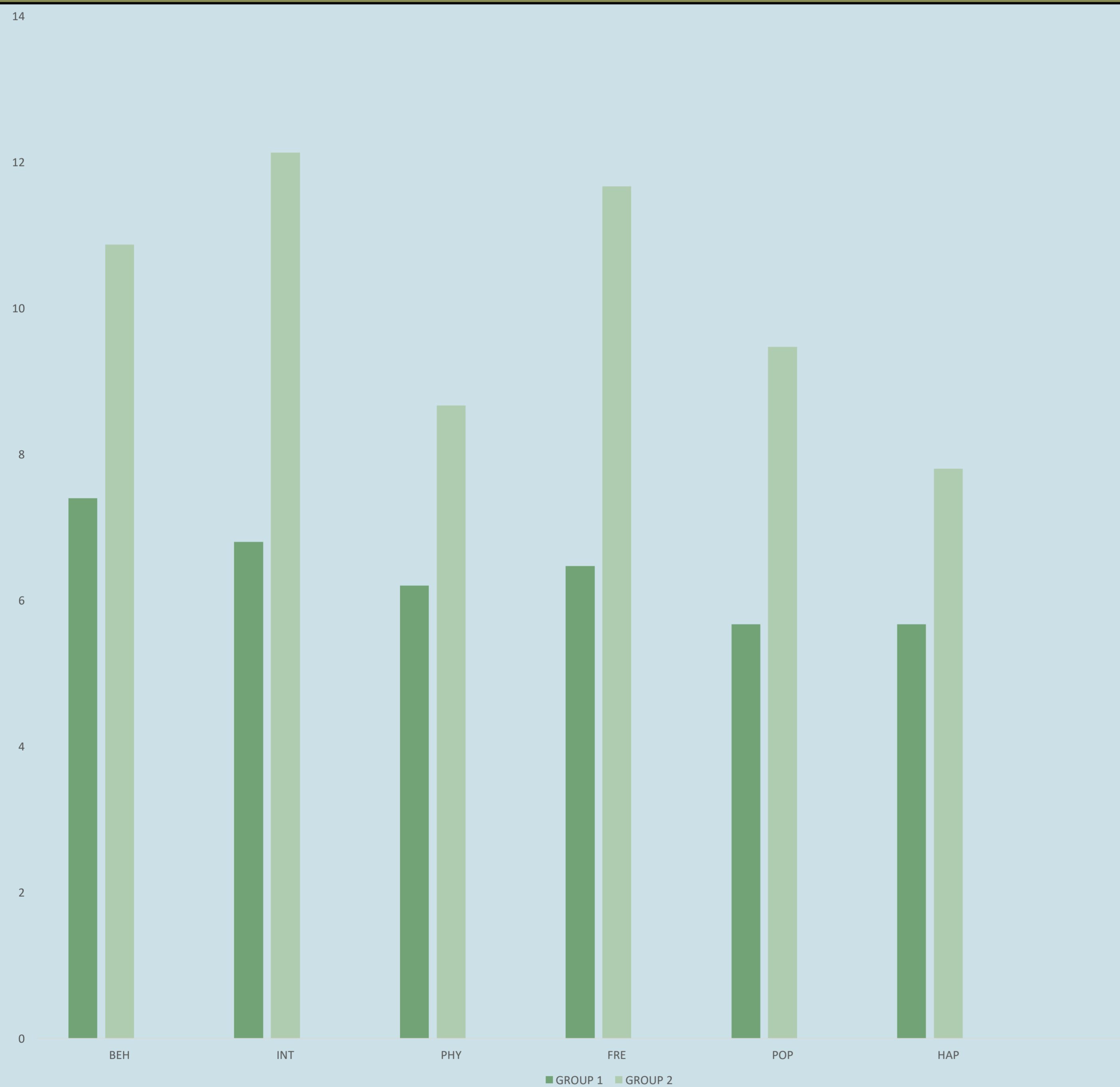
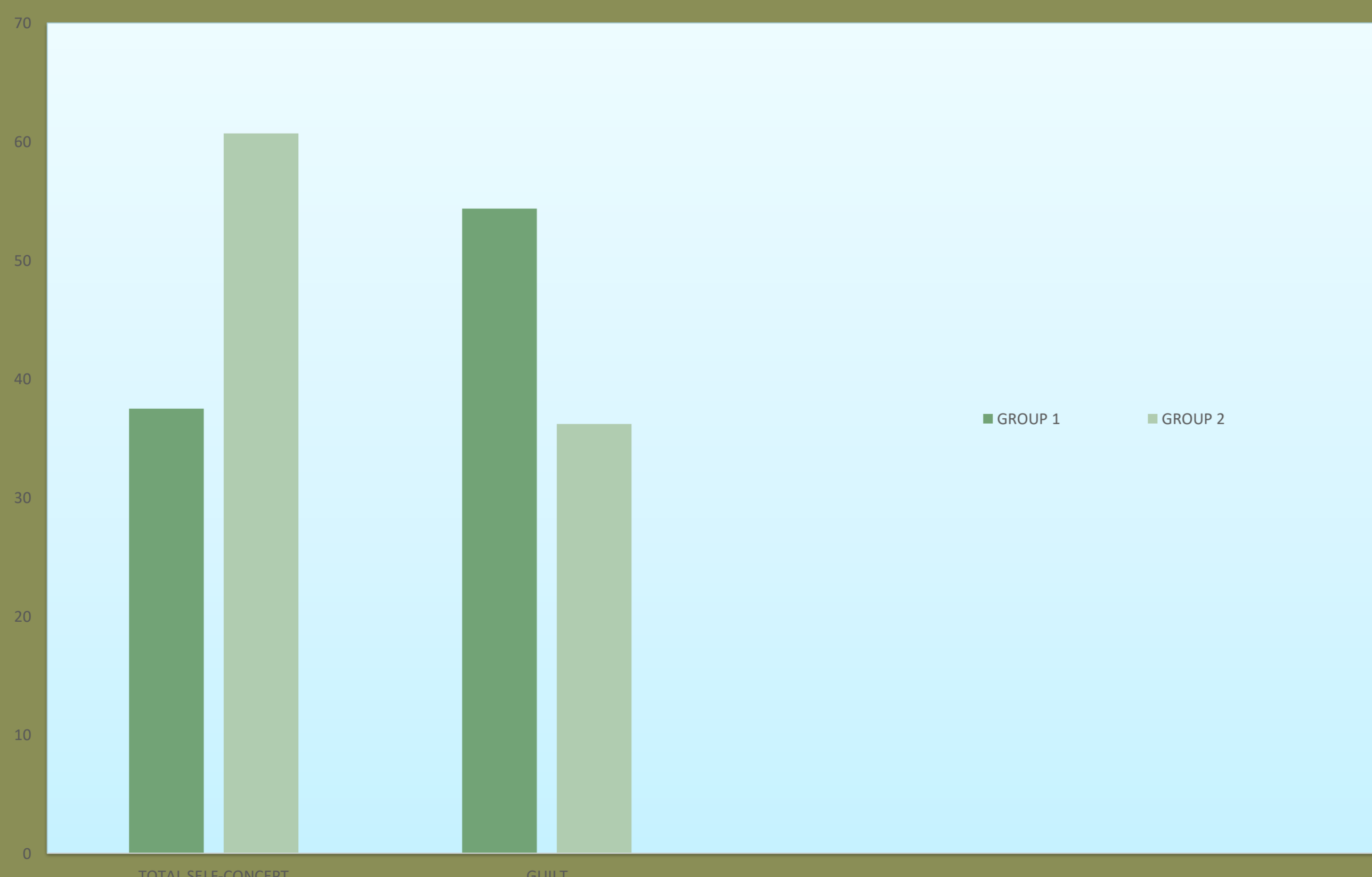
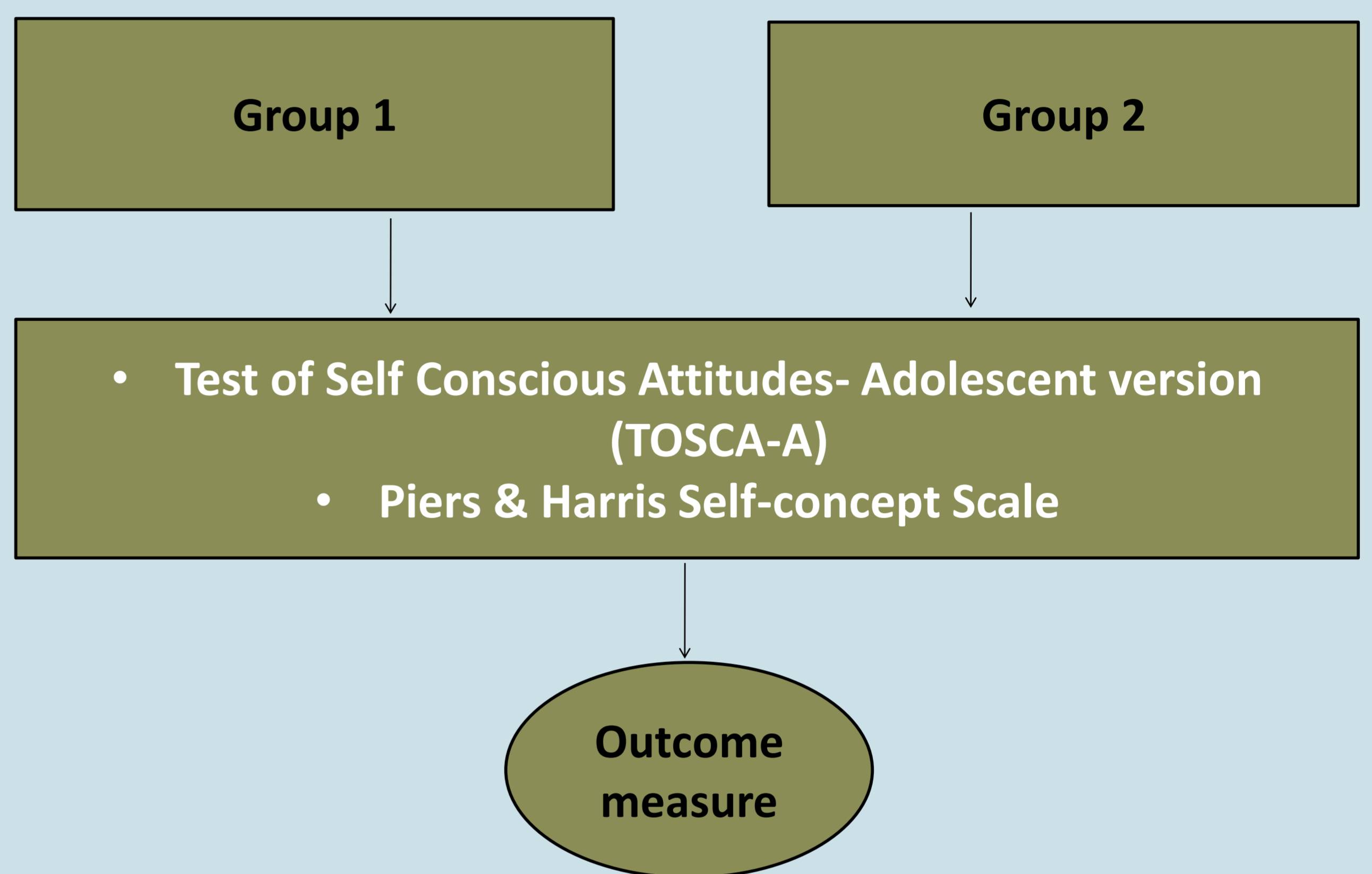


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## METHOD

- Adolescents of group 1 were screened as per Children's Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (score=>7)
- Adolescents of group 2 were screened as per General Health Questionnaire-28 (score <5).



Self concept domains: Behavioural Adjustment (BEH), Intellectual and School Status (INT), Physical Appearance and Attributes (PHY), Freedom from Anxiety (FRE), Popularity (POP), and Happiness and Satisfaction (HAP).

## DISCUSSION

- There was significant difference observed between the two groups of adolescents with respect to self-concept. The adolescents with obsessive compulsive disorder have low and negative self-concept in comparison to adolescents of healthy controls.
- The adolescents with obsessive compulsive disorder had high level of trauma, punitive superego, guilt and hostility respectively in comparison to adolescents of healthy controls.
- This may help in further research work on the subtypes of obsessive compulsive disorder with the self-concept and guilt.

## LIMITATIONS

- Sample size estimation was not calculated based on the population to claim the proper representation.
- A purposive sampling method was used that might have increased the error variances.
- The sample was collected only from one hospital for clinical group, therefore particular strata could not be defined and included.

Basile, B., & Mancini, F. (2014). NEUROBIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS UNDERLYING ABNORMAL PROCESSING OF GUILT, DISGUST AND INTENTIONALITY IN OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER: A CRITICAL REVIEW. *Clinical Neuropsychiatry*, 11(6).

Biby, E. L. (1998). The relationship between body dysmorphic disorder and depression, self-esteem, somatization, and obsessive-compulsive disorder. *Journal of clinical psychology*, 54(4), 489-499.