

Pure Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

Thought-action fusion g. g. anxiety disorders (e. GAD), obsessive-compulsive disorders (e. anorexia); it generally worsens the mental disorders' severities Thought-action fusion (TAF) is the tendency for individuals to assume that certain thoughts either increase the likelihood of catastrophic events (likelihood-TAF) or imply the immorality of their character (morality-TAF). g. pure O) and eating disorders (e 0abacc09bc

Jacob Collins-Levy as Benji 0abacc09bc

Obsessive-compulsive disorder OCD has been described since antiquity and has affected numerous notable historical and contemporary figures; understandings of it were historically rooted in religion and beliefs about demonic possession. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is a mental disorder in which an individual has intrusive thoughts (an obsession) and feels the need to perform certain Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is a mental disorder in which an individual has intrusive thoughts (an obsession) and feels the need to perform certain behaviors (compulsions) repeatedly to relieve the distress caused by the obsession, to the extent where it impairs general function 0abacc09bc

Kiran Sonia Sawar as Shereen 0abacc09bc Obsessive-compulsive disorder comprises thoughts, images or urges that are unwanted, distressing, interfere with a person's life and that are commonly experienced as contradicting a person's beliefs and values. In the fifth and most recent version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-5) the criteria for obsessive-compulsive disorder is characterized as of obsessions, compulsions, or both. Obsessions are unwanted chronic distressing thoughts, sometimes called intrusive thoughts. Such intrusive thoughts are frequently followed by compulsive behaviors aimed at "neutralizing" the feared consequence of the intrusions and temporarily relieve the anxiety caused by the obsessions. Attempts to suppress or "neutralize" obsessions increase rather than decrease the frequency and distress caused by the obsessions. 0abacc09bc In more technical terms, TAF is a polyseme defining false beliefs or self-confusing mind wandering about a biased and painful association/fusion between subjects' spontaneous thoughts and imaginary latent egodystonic desires or magical-thinking capabilities. These imaginary latent egodystonic desires or magical-thinking capabilities generally express harmful actions/behaviours (e.g., compulsions) that subjects appraise as highly possible, even though they have never existed so far. 0abacc09bc

Schizotypal personality disorder Those with the disorder often score high on measures for self-disorder. only tested people with StPD and comorbid obsessive-compulsive disorder or borderline personality disorder. People with this disorder often feel pronounced discomfort in forming and maintaining social connections with other people, primarily due to the belief that other people harbor negative thoughts and views about them. They frequently interpret situations as being strange or having unusual meanings for them; paranormal and superstitious beliefs are common. People with StPD may react oddly in conversations, such as not responding as expected, or talking to themselves. They have shown little efficacy for treating Schizotypal personality disorder (StPD or SPD), also known as schizotypal disorder, is a mental disorder characterized by thought disorder, paranoia, a characteristic form of social anxiety, derealization, transient psychosis, and unconventional beliefs 0abacc09bc

According to the DSM-5, "The obsessive-compulsive and related disorders differ from developmentally normative preoccupations and rituals by being excessive or persisting beyond developmentally appropriate periods. The distinction between the presence of subclinical symptoms and a clinical disorder requires assessment of a number of factors, including the individual's level of distress and impairment... 0abacc09bc Anthony Welsh as Joe 0abacc09bc Niamh Algar as Amber 0abacc09bc While not specifically defined in the DSM-5, subtypes of OCD exist surrounding different obsessive themes.... 0abacc09bc == Obsessive-compulsive disorder == 0abacc09bc Common obsessions include fears about having blasphemous thoughts, unwittingly committing immoral actions, being condemned to hell, or improperly performing religious obligations. Compulsions often take the form of excessive prayers, obsessive study of religious doctrine, or avoidance of religious obligations and objects. Individuals with scrupulosity often exhibit paralyzing doubt about whether they fully understand their moral principles, leading to rumination. They often have difficulty acknowledging that their thoughts and behaviors are irrationally motivated and may have difficulty interpreting exaggerated language in religious contexts. 0abacc09bc Charly Clive as Marnie 0abacc09bc Compulsions occur often and typically take up at least one hour per day, impairing one's quality of life. Compulsions temporarily relieve distress but reinforce obsessions over time. Many adults with OCD recognize their... 0abacc09bc Tori Allen-Martin as Libby 0abacc09bc Doon Mackichan as Sarah 0abacc09bc The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) classifies StPD as a personality disorder belonging to cluster A, which is a grouping of personality disorders exhibiting traits such as odd and eccentric behavior. In the International Classification of Diseases, the latest edition of which is the ICD-11, schizotypal disorder is not classified as a personality disorder,... 0abacc09bc Scrupulosity is generally treated with psychotherapy; cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and exposure and response prevention (ERP) are both common approaches in treatment. Psychopharmacological... 0abacc09bc

Primarily obsessional obsessive-compulsive disorder Primarily obsessional OCD takes the form of intrusive thoughts often of a distressing, sexual, or violent nature (e. g. , fear of acting on impulses). Although it is not a standalone diagnosis in the DSM-5, the International OCD Foundation (IOCDF) recognizes it as a distinct presentation of OCD.). While ritualizing and neutralizing behaviors do take place, they are mostly cognitive in nature, involving mental avoidance and excessive rumination. For people with primarily obsessional OCD, there are fewer observable compulsions, compared to those commonly seen with the typical form of OCD

(checking, counting, hand-washing, etc. Primarily obsessional obsessive-compulsive disorder, also known as purely obsessional obsessive-compulsive disorder (Pure O), is a lesser-known form or Primarily obsessional obsessive-compulsive disorder, also known as purely obsessional obsessive-compulsive disorder (Pure O), is a lesser-known form or presentation of OCD 0abacc09bc

Jing Lusi as Sef 0abacc09bc The main causes of TAF are (one or several) hold false beliefs that mind-wandering episodes involving cognitive/interpretation biases have generated, from specific patterns of intrusive thoughts. Besides, a high level of negative affectivity is a mediator in the statistical relations between TAF and the existence of psychological pains (e.g. anxiety, depression and shame), or some mental disorders. 0abacc09bc == Causes == 0abacc09bc Olive Gray as Helen 0abacc09bc

Scrupulosity Scrupulosity, also known as religious obsessive-compulsive disorder or scrupulous-compulsive disorder (SCD), is a mental disorder defined by intrusive thoughts Scrupulosity, also known as religious obsessive-compulsive disorder or scrupulous-compulsive disorder (SCD), is a mental disorder defined by intrusive thoughts about moral or religious ideas, pathological feelings of guilt, and compulsions which attempt to mitigate such thoughts. It is widely understood as a subtype of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) 0abacc09bc

Eating disorder Anxiety disorders, depression and substance abuse are common among people with eating disorders. These behaviors may include eating too much food or too little food, as well as body image issues. "Anorexia nervosa: obsessive-compulsive disorder, obsessive-compulsive personality disorder, or neither. These disorders do not include obesity. People often. Lask B (June 2002). Types of eating disorders include anorexia, where the person has an intense fear of gaining weight, thus restricts food and/or over exercises to manage this fear; bulimia, where individuals eat a large quantity (binging) then try to rid themselves of the food (purging), in an attempt to not gain any weight; binge eating disorder, where the person suffering keeps eating large amounts in a short period of time typically while not being hungry, often leading to weight gain; pica, where the patient eats non-food items; rumination syndrome, where the patient regurgitates undigested or minimally digested food; avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder (ARFID), where people have a reduced or selective food intake due to some psychological reasons; and a group of other specified feeding or eating disorders. ". Clinical Psychology Review An eating disorder (ED) is a mental disorder defined by abnormal eating behaviors that adversely affect a person's physical or mental health 0abacc09bc

Generalized anxiety disorder bipolar disorders, schizophrenia-spectrum disorders, anxiety disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorders, trauma- and stressor-related disorders, personality Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) is an anxiety disorder characterized by excessive, uncontrollable, and often irrational worry about events or activities. Worry often interferes with daily functioning. Individuals with GAD are often, but not necessarily, overly concerned about everyday matters such as health, finances, death, family, relationship concerns, or work difficulties. Symptoms may include excessive worry, restlessness, trouble sleeping, exhaustion, irritability, sweating, and trembling 0abacc09bc

Obsessions are persistent unwanted thoughts, mental images, or urges that generate feelings of anxiety, disgust, or discomfort. Some common obsessions include fear of contamination, obsession with symmetry, the fear of acting blasphemously, sexual obsessions, and the fear of possibly harming others or themselves. Compulsions are repetitive actions performed in response to obsessions to reduce anxiety, such as washing, checking, counting, reassurance seeking, and situational avoidance. 0abacc09bc

Relationship obsessive-compulsive disorder In psychology, relationship obsessive-compulsive disorder (ROCD) is a form of obsessive-compulsive disorder focusing on close intimate relationships. Such obsessions can become extremely distressing and debilitating, having negative impacts on relationships functioning. In psychology, relationship obsessive-compulsive disorder (ROCD) is a form of obsessive-compulsive disorder focusing on close intimate relationships 0abacc09bc

Joe Cole as Charlie 0abacc09bc Symptoms must be consistent and ongoing, persisting at least six months for a formal diagnosis. Individuals with GAD often have other disorders including other psychiatric disorders, substance use disorder, or obesity, and may have a history of trauma or family with GAD. Clinicians use screening tools such as the GAD-7 and GAD-2 questionnaires to determine if individuals may have GAD and warrant formal evaluation for the disorder. In addition, screening tools may enable clinicians to evaluate the severity of GAD symptoms. 0abacc09bc

Sexual obsessions , sexual fantasy). e. In the context of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), these are extremely common and can become extremely debilitating, making the person ashamed of the symptoms and reluctant to seek help. A preoccupation with sexual matters, however, does not only occur as a symptom of OCD, and may be enjoyable in other contexts (i. unrelenting thoughts about sexual activity. In the context of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), these are extremely common and can become extremely debilitating Sexual obsessions are persistent and unrelenting thoughts about sexual activity 0abacc09bc

Pure (British TV series) Charly Clive Pure is a British television series first broadcast on 30 January 2019 on Channel 4. Based on the book of the same name by Rose Cartwright, it stars Charly Clive as 24-year-old Marnie, who has primarily obsessional obsessive-compulsive disorder (Pure O) and is plagued by disturbing sexual thoughts. Clive as 24-year-old Marnie, who has primarily obsessional obsessive-compulsive disorder (Pure O) and is plagued by disturbing sexual thoughts 0abacc09bc

Treatment includes types of psychotherapy and pharmacological intervention; combined therapy is generally considered most effective. Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and... 0abacc09bc == Cast == 0abacc09bc

Samuel Edward-Cooke as Sam 0abacc09bc

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