

OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER (OCD)

1.6-2.3% (life)
1% year

A: Presence of obsessions compulsions or both

Obsessions

1. Recurrent persistent thoughts/urges that are intrusive or unwanted
2. Attempts to ignore or suppress or tries to neutralise them

Compulsions

1. Repetitive behaviour
2. Acts are aimed to reduce anxiety/distress or prevent dreaded event

B: Time consuming > 1 hour per day

C: Not from substance or medical condition

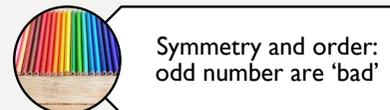
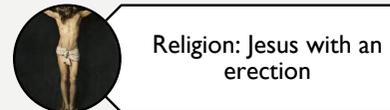
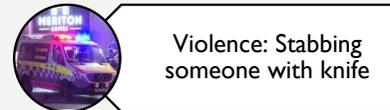
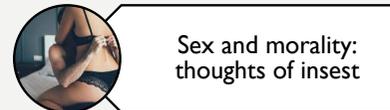
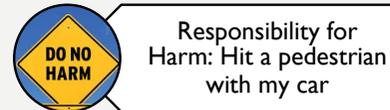
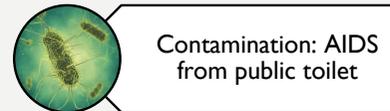
D: Not another disorder

Insight: Good/Fair; poor; absent/delusional

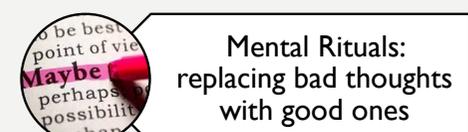
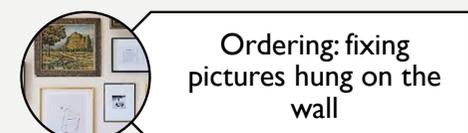
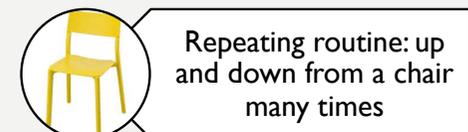
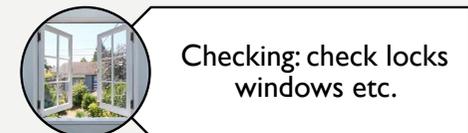
Specify if tic related: sudden repetitive movements or phonic productions. Serve purpose of easing sensory phenomena.

96% of clients with OCD have obsessions and compulsions	Tourettic compulsions are not related to anxiety	Begins in Childhood to mid-twenties
Symptoms wax and wane	Chronic	Sudden onset can come from: pregnancy PANDAS-Streptococcal

Common Obsessions



Common Compulsions



They Load together

i.e., Contamination = Hand washing
Incompleteness = ordering, arranging, counting

ILLICIT DRUGS

Meth, hallucinogen, and synthetic cannabinoid use decreased	57% of meth users are those who use ice
Cocaine is at the highest level in the past 15 years	Common reasons for use: enhance experiences, improve mood, stop feeling unhappy
15.1% drive under the influence	1 in 10 were the victim of illicit drug-related harm
Unemployed > employed people use cannabis and meth/amphetamines	Homosexual/bisexual individuals have the highest rates of use (42%)

- Predictors**
- Severe and chronic early life stress
 - Using drugs before adulthood
 - Drinking alcohol early
 - Cigarette use Depression
 - Being male
 - Low education attainment
 - High neuroticism
 - Conduct disorder

	<p>Alcohol</p> <p>GABA - anti anxiety Glutamate - cognitive dysfunction Serotonin - Mood</p>
	<p>Tobacco</p> <p>Nicotinic acetylcholine - increased energy and mood Glutamate - feels good, do it again</p>
	<p>Sedative, Hypnotic, and Anxiolytic Drugs</p> <p>GABA - tranquilising</p>
	<p>Amphetamines</p> <p>Norepinephrine - arousal, attention, mood</p>
	<p>Opioids</p> <p>enkephalins and endorphins - pain relief</p>
	<p>Cannabis</p> <p>cannabinoid - pleasure, memory, thinking, movement, perception</p>

All drugs of abuse increase dopamine in the nucleus accumbens

This brain response helps us to learn which stimuli are associated with reward and increases our reward-seeking behaviour

AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD)

- A. Deficits in social communication and interaction across multiple contexts, as manifested by:
 1. Deficits in social-emotional reciprocity
 2. Deficits in nonverbal communicative behaviour
 3. Deficits in developing, maintaining, and understanding relationships
- B. Restricted, repetitive patterns of behaviour, interests, or activities, as manifested by:
 1. Stereotyped or repetitive motor movements, use of objects, or speech
 2. Insistence on sameness, inflexible adherence to routines, or ritualized patterns of verbal or nonverbal behaviour
 3. Highly restricted, fixated interests that are abnormal in intensity or focus
 4. Hyper- or hyperreactivity to sensory input or unusual interest in sensory aspects of the environment
- C. must be present in the early developmental period
- D. clinically significant impairment in important areas of life functioning
- E. not better explained by another mental disorder

Specify

- Level 1— “Requiring support”
- Level 2— “Requiring substantial support”
- Level 3— “Requiring very substantial support”

1 in 50-68 school aged children

5:1 in males

IQ interaction

38% show intellectual disabilities

80% Genetic

Vaccinations DO NOT increase the risk of ASD



80% Genetic
Second child – 20% chance



Identical Twins 47-90% chance



Even if a sibling does not have ASD they will likely show some social communication deficit



Brains become larger between 2-4 yo.
Brains grow slowly in later years



Larger Amygdala = Social and communication difficulties



Enlarged Cerebellum = Less exploration of surroundings



Low levels of Oxytocin = Less bonding and social memory

Previously: Now combined into ASD

Autistic
Asperger’s
Childhood disintegrative
Rett syndrome

Treatment

