Abstract:

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is a complex and heterogeneous clinical disorder, characterised by the presence of obsessions and/or compulsions. OCD has a worldwide prevalence of approximately 1.5 – 3 %, and is associated with substantial functional impairment. Conceptualisations of OCD have evolved over the years and significant advances have been made in understanding and treating it. Despite this, a significant proportion of individuals do not show any improvement following treatment, particularly when they do not fit the ‘anxious-avoidant’ profile. In order to gain a better understanding of OCD, some authors have shifted their interests to the affective-motivational factors, harm avoidance and incompleteness, which are purported to drive compulsive behaviours. Empirical investigations have used traditional methodologies to examine these complex constructs. Despite their utility, these methodologies are limited in their ability to capture cognitions that are not readily accessible through introspection or are difficult to articulate, such as those commonly observed in individuals with OCD.

This presentation examines the findings from a study that explored harm avoidance and incompleteness using a novel implicit methodology, the Implicit Relational Assessment Procedure (IRAP).

Wednesday, 19th October 2016
12:30 - 14:00
Room 420 – Humanities B (FEMA Building)

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