How is OCD diagnosed?

OCD can only be diagnosed by a licensed mental health professional, such as a psychologist, social worker, counselor, or psychiatrist.

To diagnose someone with OCD, a mental health professional looks for three things:

1. The person has **obsessions**.
2. The person does **compulsions**.
3. The **obsessions** and **compulsions** take up a lot of time and get in the way of important activities the person values, like going to work or school, spending time with their family, etc.

OCD by the numbers

- **About one in 100 adults** currently have OCD. That's over three million people in the United States, or the populations of Phoenix, AZ and Philadelphia, PA combined.

- **About one in 200 kids and teens** currently have OCD. That's about twice as many kids and teens as the number that have diabetes. OCD can start at any age, though there are generally two age ranges when OCD first appears. The first is between ages 10–12, and the second is between the late teens and early adulthood.

- OCD affects men, women, and children of all races, ethnicities, and backgrounds.

- Kids live with their OCD symptoms for an average of two and a half years before getting help from a professional. A survey of adults with OCD reported that **it took an average of 14 to 17 years for them to find effective treatment**. Once connected to appropriate treatment, the majority of people with OCD (around 70%) will benefit from therapy, medicine, or a combination of the two.

Resources

For more information and to find help: [iocdf.org](http://iocdf.org)

For support and resources from the Peace of Mind Virtual Community: [iocdf.org/peaceofmind](http://iocdf.org/peaceofmind)

For more information for kids and teens: [OCDinKids.org](http://OCDinKids.org)

For more information for families: [iocdf.org/families](http://iocdf.org/families)

For more information about anxiety/OCD in school: [anxietyintheclassroom.org](http://anxietyintheclassroom.org)

For online community support: [HealthUnlocked.com/my-ocd](http://HealthUnlocked.com/my-ocd)

For information about living with OCD: [iocdf.org/living-with-ocd](http://iocdf.org/living-with-ocd)

For more information about OCD-related disorders:

- Hoarding Disorder: [HelpForHoarding.org](http://HelpForHoarding.org)
- Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD): [HelpForBDD.org](http://HelpForBDD.org)
- The TLC Foundation for Body-Focused Repetitive Behaviors: [bfrb.org](http://bfrb.org)
- Tourette Association of America: [tourette.org](http://tourette.org)
How is OCD treated?

The most effective treatments for OCD are cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and/or medication. More specifically, the most effective and evidence-based treatments are a type of CBT called exposure and response prevention (ERP) and/or a class of medications called serotonin reuptake inhibitors, or SRIs.

ERP therapy involves working with a licensed mental health professional (such as a psychologist, social worker, or mental health counselor) to face your fears through “exposure” without doing your compulsions — the “response prevention.” ERP is typically done in an outpatient setting, which means you visit your therapist’s office at a scheduled time weekly or a few times a week. In collaboration with your therapist, you will use structured exercises and tasks, as well as homework assignments to help you along the way.

Medication may also be used, either by itself or along with ERP treatment. Most of the SRI medicines that help with OCD are also known as antidepressants. Several drugs are considered to work well for people with OCD:

- Fluvoxamine (Luvox ®)
- Fluoxetine (Prozac ®)
- Sertraline (Zoloft ®)
- Paroxetine (Paxil ®)
- Citalopram (Celexa ®)
- Clomipramine (Anafranil ®)
- Escitalopram (Lexapro ®)
- Venlafaxine (Effexor ®)

Only a licensed medical professional (such as a psychiatrist or physician) can prescribe medication, and they would ideally work together with the therapist to develop a treatment plan.

OCD treatment can be difficult and requires a lot of courage and determination. Having a support network during treatment can make all the difference.

Support groups (whether in person or online) can be great additions to your individual treatment, connecting you to other people who understand what you are going through.

Disorders related to OCD

There are some disorders that are grouped together with OCD in a “chapter” in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). These disorders share some common characteristics with OCD, but are also different in important ways. They include:

- Hoarding disorder (HD), in which individuals collect and keep a lot of items that clutter living spaces, keep spaces from being used as intended, and cause distress or problems in day-to-day activities.
- Body dysmorphic disorder (BDD), in which individuals are very preoccupied with one or more aspects of their physical appearance, and perform repetitive compulsive behaviors to fix, hide, inspect, or obtain reassurance about the disliked aspects.
- Body-focused repetitive behaviors (BFRBs), in which individuals perform repeated, compulsive self-grooming behaviors that result in damage to their body. BFRBs include excoriation disorder (skin picking) and trichotillomania (hair pulling).