



Living with Obsessive-compulsive disorder

Nazmus Sadat

Reg.No:2018331099

Dept. Of CSE,SUST

Submitted To

Dr. Farida Chowdhury

Professor

Dept. Of CSE

Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet

December 30, 2022

Abstract

When a person has obsessive thoughts and compulsive behaviors, it is known as obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), which is a prevalent mental health issue. Men, women, and kids are all susceptible to OCD. However, it often begins in the early years of adulthood. For some people, symptoms begin early, frequently around puberty. People may experience distress from OCD, which can seriously interfere with their lives.

Therefore, This paper represents a community forum provided by a project that has been carried out. This community forum helps people affected by OCD and related conditions associated with it.

Keywords: Obsessive-compulsive disorder, Symptoms, Mental Health[1].

Contents

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Introduction | 2 |
| 1.1 | Introduction | 2 |
| 1.2 | Problem Defination | 2 |
| 1.3 | Related Work | 3 |
| 2 | Methodology | 4 |
| 2.1 | Signing Up | 4 |
| 2.2 | Signing In | 5 |
| 2.3 | NewsFeed | 6 |
| 2.4 | User's Profile | 7 |
| 3 | Result | 8 |
| 4 | Conclusion | 9 |

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is a mental and behavioral disease in which a person has intrusive thoughts and/or the need to engage in particular rituals frequently to the point where it causes discomfort or hinders daily functioning[2]. OCD's core symptoms are obsessions and compulsions, as the disorder's name suggests. Obsessions are unwelcome ideas, desires, or pictures that come up repeatedly and make you feel uncomfortable or anxious[3]. Invading ideas about religion and damage are also common obsessions, as are fears of contamination[4]. Compulsions are repetitive behaviors or routines that result from obsessions. Common compulsions include an obsessive need to wash one's hands, clean, order, count and inspect items. OCD sufferers frequently overclean, count stuff several times, and look for confirmation to make sure they're not doing something wrong. Even though many OCD sufferers in adulthood are aware that their compulsions are absurd, they nonetheless engage in them in order to quell the anxiety brought on by their obsessions[5]. One's quality of life is negatively impacted by compulsions since they occur often and generally take up at least one hour each day[6]. OCD is thought to have no recognized etiology. Generalized anxiety disorder, major depressive disorder, eating disorders, tic disorders, and obsessive-compulsive personality disorder are among other conditions with comparable characteristics. A general rise in suicidality is connected to the disease. At some time in their life, 2.3% of persons will experience obsessive-compulsive disorder; rates in any particular year are around 1.2% [7]. Around 50% of patients report negative affects on everyday life before the age of 20[8]. Symptoms seldom start beyond age 35[8]. OCD affects both men and women equally[9]. OCD is a global problem.

1.2 Problem Defination

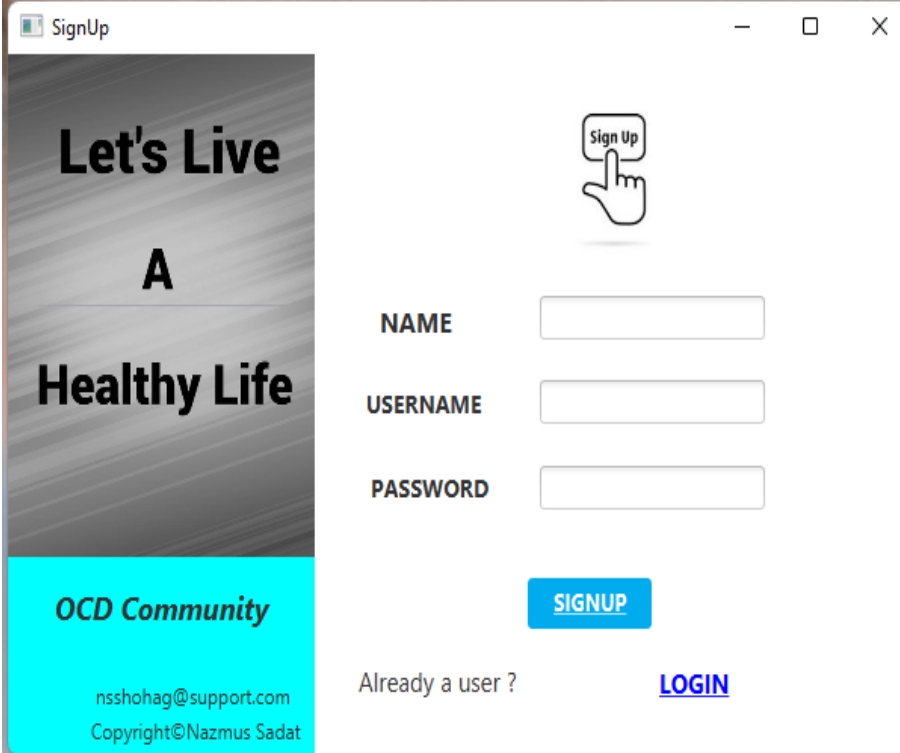
Now the world is a digital platform where everything relies on the internet[10]. People just scroll down on social media or the internet. Therefore, a community forum can help people get connected easily. In the community forum, people can share their issues easily and comfortably. Because OCD has no specific treatment options, psychotherapists or people who have coped with OCD can assist those seeking community assistance. It was done on the JavaFX platform. The Java programming language was used to create the forum.

1.3 Related Work

OCD has no specific treatment. OCD is a complex health issue. It is hard to precisely pinpoint the exact cause of OCD[11]. Therefore, the popularity of the internet provides an opportunity to interact with people with OCD and hear their views on coping with OCD and living with it. Few forums are developed and deployed on the internet. Forums such as "Mental Health Forum," "O OCD Actions," and "OCD UK-Discussion Forum" have been developed[12][13][14]. But in Bangladesh, no such forums are available. There have been few studies on OCD. Therefore , a community forum would help the people with OCD in Bangladesh. That is the motivation that drove the work represented in this paper go on.

2 Methodology

2.1 Signing Up



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "SignUp". On the left is a vertical banner with a dark background and white text that reads "Let's Live A Healthy Life". Below this, on a red background, is the text "OCD Community". At the bottom of the banner, in a white box, is the email "nsshohag@support.com" and the text "Copyright©Nazmus Sadat". To the right of the banner, there is a "Sign Up" button with a hand cursor icon. Below this are three input fields labeled "NAME", "USERNAME", and "PASSWORD". A red "SIGNUP" button is positioned below the input fields. At the bottom, there is a link "Already a user ?" followed by a blue "LOGIN" link.

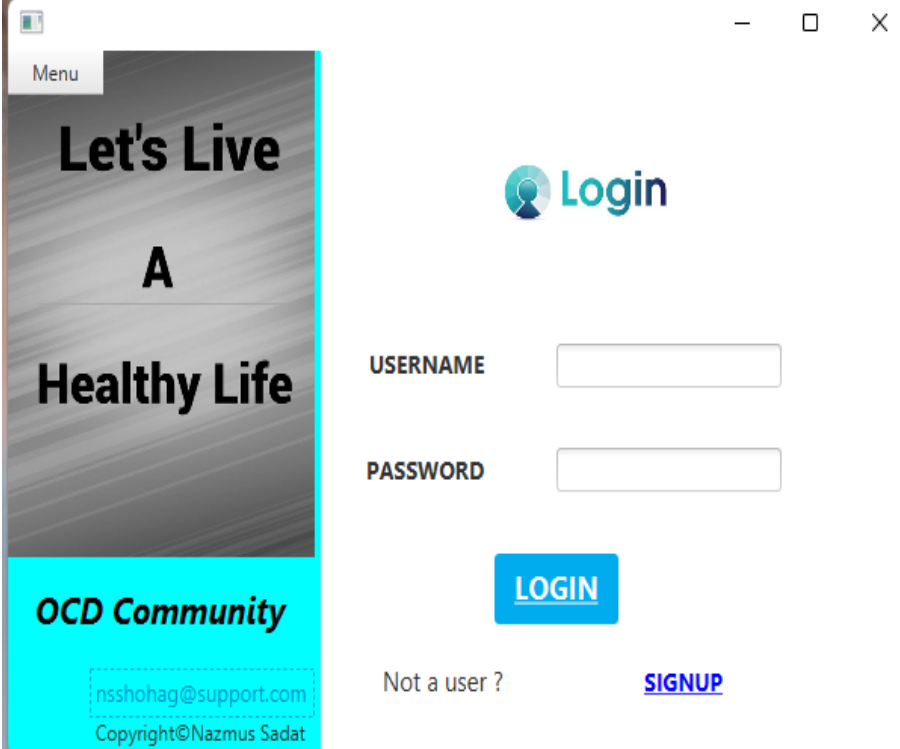
Figure 1: SignUp page

Users must provide

- a name
- a valid email address
- a unique username
- a password.

The database will store the following information in the database called "OCD" and store the values:

2.2 Signing In



The image shows a web browser window displaying a login page. On the left is a sidebar with a dark background and white text that reads "Let's Live A Healthy Life" and "OCD Community". Below this, it lists an email address "nsshohag@support.com" and a copyright notice "Copyright©Nazmus Sadat". The main content area has a white background. At the top right of this area is a "Login" header with a user icon. Below the header are two input fields labeled "USERNAME" and "PASSWORD". Under the "PASSWORD" field is a blue "LOGIN" button. At the bottom of the main area, there is a link "Not a user ?" followed by a blue "SIGNUP" link.

Figure 2: LogIn page

Here, the username and password are authenticated by the data stored in the database.
After authentication, the user gets logged in.

2.3 NewsFeed

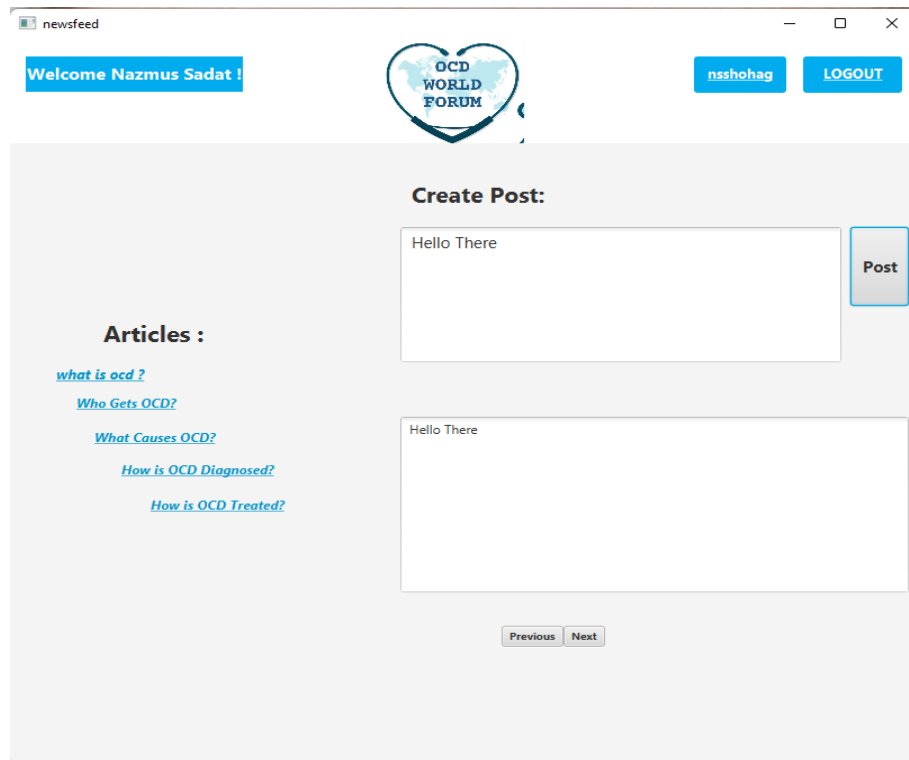


Figure 3: NewsFeed

In the newsfeed, users can see the posts and comments on those posts. Users can comment on those posts.

Users can post their issues or views on the forum; consequently, other users can see the post and comment and share their opinions and views.

There are useful links and articles provided on the newsfeed. Therefore, users can visit them and get benefits.

If the user clicks on the username button, they will be taken to that user's profile page, where they can view the user's details.

2.4 User's Profile

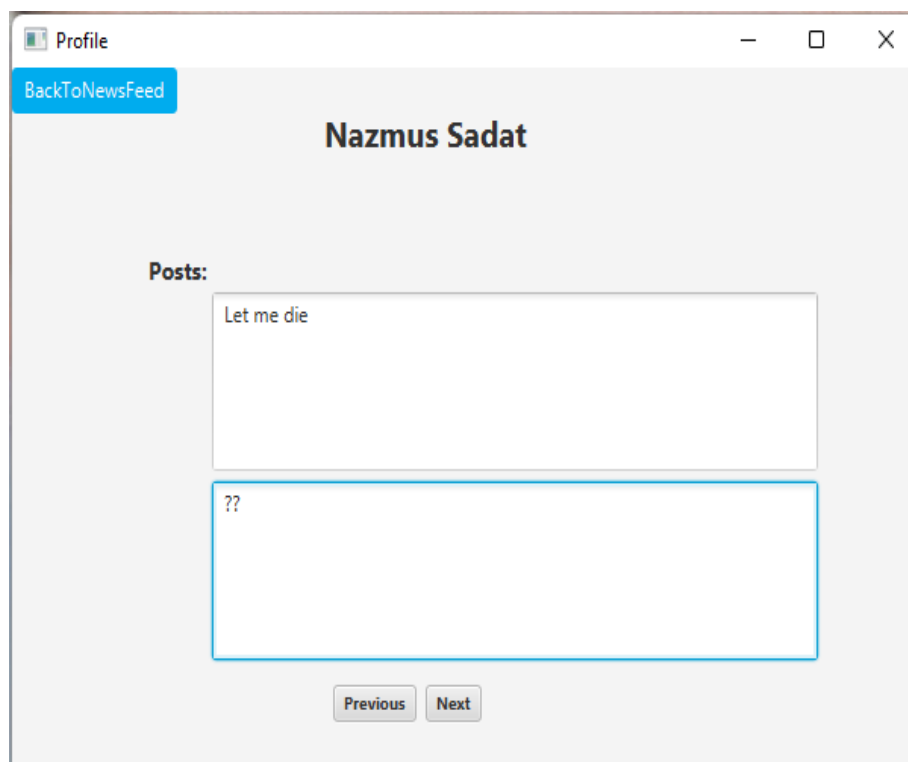


Figure 4: User's Profile

Posts and comments can be found on the user profile page. Further, the details of the user are on the profile page.

3 Result

The application was used by 10 users with OCD who found it useful. And they could share their posts. The application worked properly. Users' reviews said that the community helped them mitigate OCD issues. And the articles available on the forum were rich. Users of the OCD community forum suggested that more features be added.

4 Conclusion

Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is a widespread, persistent, and long-lasting mental illness. People with OCD have irrational, recurring thoughts (also known as "obsessions") and/or actions (also known as "compulsions") that they feel compelled to repeat. This forum helps them live a prime life. But there are features that can be added to the community forum for the users' convenience.

References

- [1] David Mataix-Cols, Eriko Nakatani, Nadia Micali, and Isobel Heyman. Structure of obsessive-compulsive symptoms in pediatric ocd. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 47(7):773–778, 2008.
- [2] Sarah E Altman and Stewart A Shankman. What is the association between obsessive-compulsive disorder and eating disorders? *Clinical psychology review*, 29(7):638–646, 2009.
- [3] Overview - obsessive compulsive disorder. Available: <https://www.nhs.uk/mental-health/conditions/obsessive-compulsive-disorder-ocd/overview/>.
- [4] What is obsessive-compulsive disorder? Available: <https://www.psychiatry.org/patients-families/ocd/what-is-obsessive-compulsive-disorder>.
- [5] What are compulsions? Available: <https://www.ocduk.org/ocd/compulsions/>.
- [6] World Health Organization et al. *The ICD-10 classification of mental and behavioural disorders: clinical descriptions and diagnostic guidelines*. World Health Organization, 1992.
- [7] Colin A Ross. Epidemiology of multiple personality disorder and dissociation. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, 14(3):503–517, 1991.
- [8] William Pitchot, Michel Hansenne, Antonio Gonzalez Moreno, and Marc Ansseau. Growth hormone response to apomorphine in obsessive-compulsive disorder. *Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience*, 21(5):343, 1996.

- [9] Steven A Rasmussen and Ming T Tsuang. The epidemiology of obsessive compulsive disorder. *The Journal of clinical psychiatry*, 1984.
- [10] Paul DiMaggio, Eszter Hargittai, W Russell Neuman, and John P Robinson. Social implications of the internet. *Annual review of sociology*, pages 307–336, 2001.
- [11] Odile A Van den Heuvel, Dick J Veltman, Henk J Groenewegen, Menno P Witter, Jille Merkelbach, Danielle C Cath, Anton JLM van Balkom, Patricia van Oppen, and Richard van Dyck. Disorder-specific neuroanatomical correlates of attentional bias in obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, and hypochondriasis. *Archives of general psychiatry*, 62(8):922–933, 2005.
- [12] Mental health forum. Available: <https://www.mentalhealthforum.net/forum/>.
- [13] Ocd action forums. Available: <https://ocdaction.org.uk/forums/>.
- [14] Ocd uk forums. Available: <https://www.ocdforums.org/>.