

Introduction

Obsessive compulsive disorder ,since its early description was a confusion phenomenon ,regarding its explanation, classification, and treatment.

The rather satisfactory level of adaptation achieved by most of the sufferers, the relatively favourable prognosis on one hand. The chronicity of the disorder ,its resistance to traditional lines of treatment, and its existence in association with some psychotic disorder on the other hand, put the disorder in a mid- way position between neuroses and psychoses on the one continuum of psychiatric disorders.

Obsessive compulsive disorder - at its worst both socially and occupationally incapacitating - has until recent years been refractory to treatment . This disorder was once thought to be rare, but new data estimate the lifetime prevalence of O.C.D.to be 2 to 3 of population [Perse,1988.]

To study the E.E.G. changes which occur in some patients with O.C.D.and try to localizing the defect in the brain underlying the development of this disorder were our motives to do this work.