Written by Dr. Watkins, Jr., MD Wednesday, 17 August 2011 14:45



## GENERAL INFORMATION - HYPOCHONDRIASIS

Definition – A person's conviction that he or she has a serious or fatal disease,	despite evidence
to the contrary from medical examinations and tests.	

BODY PARTS INVOLVED - Brain.

SEX OR AGE MOST AFFECTED - Both sexes; all ages.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS –Anxiety and persistant reports of symptoms involving any body part. Concern about heart disease or cancer is common. Symptoms may change, but the person's belief that a serious condition exists does not. Frequently reported symptoms include insomnia, sexual dysfunction and gastrointestinal discomfort, such as bloating, belching and cramps.

#### **CAUSES**

- \* Overly protective parents in childhood.
- \* Lack of social outlets and contacts.
- \* Guilt feelings and an imagined need for punishment.
- \* Extreme need for attention.

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**RISK INCREASES WITH** 

*	Stress.				

- \* Major life changes, such as a divorce, job change, marriage, move loss of a valued person or object, menopause or retirement.
- \* Depression.
- \* Psychosis.

HOW TO PREVENT – In childhood, don't reward illness by giving a child special privileges and undue attention for being sick. Provide adequate love and support during healthy periods.

WHAT TO EXPECT

### APPROPRIATE HEALTH CARE

- \* Doctor's treatment.
- \* Psychotherapy or counseling. This offers the best hope for cure. However, few persons with hypochondriasis accept the conclusion that their health problem is psychological.

### POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS

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- \* You have symptoms of hypochondriasis and want professional help to overcome the problem.
- \* New, unexplained symptoms develop. Tranquilizers used in treatment may produce side affects or dependence.