

Obsessive-compulsive and schizotypal characteristics in a group of male child molesters

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Abstract

In this study, a group of child molesters were compared to a control group for the obsessive-compulsive disorder. Child molesters had a higher average score than control participants on the five subcategories of OCD that are distinguished by the Padua Inventory-Revised (impulses, washing, checking, rumination and precision). Both groups did not differ significantly. High-schizotypal child molesters showed more symptoms on three subscales than low scorers (impulses, precision and rumination). Only the variable impulses offered a significant contribution to the prediction of high-schizotypal or low-schizotypal within the child molester condition.

Keywords: child molesters, schizotypal characteristics, obsessive-compulsive disorders