



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

The average duration of a specific phobia is years. A phobia – from the Greek meaning ‘flight’ or ‘terror’ – is an extreme, irrational fear of an animal, object, place or situation that most people would not fear. Acrophobia: Fear of heights. Afrophobia: fear of Africans. Aichmophobia: Fear of needles or pointed objects. Agateophobia: fear of insanity. Most phobias seem to come out of the blue, usually arising in childhood or early adulthood. There are five different subtypes of specific phobias (Wittauer et al. 2010). There are two main types of phobic disorder recognised in diagnostic guidelines: specific and complex phobia. Aerophobia: Fear of flying. Anemophobia: Fear of air. Whether you’re a student working on a research paper or school project, a professional crafting a presentation, or an individual seeking answers for different types of phobias, you’ll find our list of fears and phobias PDF is exactly what you’ve been searching for, including printable list of phobias easy to use List Of Phobias. Scientists believe that phobias can be traced to a combination of genetic tendencies, brain chemistry and other biological, psychological, and environmental factors. Aerophobia: fear of vomiting secondary to airsickness. Aerophobia: fear of aircraft or flying. Agoraphobia: Fear of open spaces or crowds. Androphobia: Fear of men. Children can develop phobias as young as age 5, while other specific phobias can emerge later in young adulthood. Achluophobia: Fear of darkness. Acrophobia: Fear of heights. Aerophobia: Fear of flying. Algophobia: Fear of pain. Agoraphobia: Fear of open spaces or crowds. Common specific phobias include animals, insects, heights, thunder, driving, public transportation, flying, dental or medical procedures, and elevators. Achluophobia: Fear of darkness. Acrophobia: Fear of heights. Aerophobia: Fear of flying. Algophobia: Fear of pain. Agoraphobia: Fear of open spaces or crowds. Aichmophobia: Fear of needles or pointed objects. Amaxophobia: Fear of riding in a car. Androphobia: Fear of men. Anginophobia: Fear of angina or choking. Anthophobia: The average age of onset for phobia is between 7 and 9 years. Agliophobia: fear of pain. Phobias can increase a person’s risk for other mental and physical conditions to an anxiety disorder called a phobia. A person with a phobia can be treated with exposure therapy, which enables patients to overcome anxieties by gradually introducing them to feared scenarios or objects in a safe environment, often starting with small, indirect exposures. What is a phobia? Aerophobia: fear of drafts, air swallowing, or airborne noxious substances. The American Psychiatric Association (APA) defines phobias as persistent, excessive, and unreasonable fears of specific objects or situations. Amaxophobia: Fear of riding in a car. Agoraphobia: fear of open places. Achluophobia: Fear of darkness. nos and Codes (ICDCM) DSM-5: Phobias and Other Contributors DSM is the manual used by clinicians to diagnose and classify mental disorders. It publishes DSM in the current edition, DSM-5. Specific phobias are the most common type of anxiety disorder, affecting 7% of American adults. The American Psychiatric Association (APA) works with clinicians and researchers to diagnose and classify mental disorders. A phobia is an extreme form of fear or anxiety triggered by a particular situation (such as going outside) or object (such as spiders), even when there is no real danger. We will also try to differentiate three types of phobia as they are manifested in different types of personalities, and we will also try to differentiate the dynamics and treatment of each. Typical symptoms of phobias can include nausea, trembling, rapid heartbeat, feelings of unreality, and being preoccupied with the fear object.