

P-819 - A DETERMINATION OF PREDICTIVE MODEL OF OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE SYMPTOMS IN STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF WORRY, META COGNITIVE BELIEFS AND MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS

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Introduction: Obsessive-compulsive symptoms are common phenomena in society and they have negative effects on individual's function. The aim of the present study was to investigate the predictive power of some potential predictors of obsessive-compulsive symptoms subtypes. In this study, the correlations of meta cognitive beliefs, maladaptive schemas and worry with obsessive-compulsive symptoms subtypes were examined.

Method: eighty students of Tehran University of Medical Sciences were selected based on cluster sampling. The students completed Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory-Revised(OCI-R), Meta Cognition Questionnaire(MCQ), Young Schema Questionnaire-Short Form(YSQ-SF) and Penn State Worry Questionnaire(PSWQ). Correlation and regression analyses were used to analyze the data.

Results: All predictive variables significantly correlated with obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Results from stepwise regression showed that meta cognitive beliefs entered in regression models more than other variables. Worry had the lowest weight in prediction of the dependent variables. Predictors had different weights in predicting of subtypes. Predictive formulate were reported for each of subtypes and the total score of obsessive-compulsive symptoms.

Conclusion: Results from this study about correlations of meta cognitive beliefs, maladaptive schemas and worry with obsessive-compulsive symptoms were consistent with cognitive theories in this field. The roles of each predictor and its clinical applications are discussed.