Research Paper: Psychometric Properties of the Persian [] Version of the Dimensional Obsessive-Compulsive Scale in A Non-clinical Population



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ABSTRACT

Objective: Measuring, diagnosing, and determining the severity of the symptoms of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is essential for studying mental health issues. This study aimed to determine the psychometric properties of the Persian version of the Dimensional Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (DOCS) in a non-clinical population.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 252 residents of Tehran (Iran) were selected by cluster sampling method from different districts. They were asked to complete DOCS, Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS), and Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory-Revised (OCI-R). SPSS v. 21 and LISREL statistical software were used for data analysis. Cronbach's alpha, exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, Spearman correlation were also used.

Results: The Internal consistency of DOCS was 0.916 based on the Cronbach α value. The correlations of DOCS with Y-BOCS and OCI-R were 0.57 and 0.55, respectively. Exploratory factor analysis showed four factors. Confirmatory factor analysis also showed that this fourfactor and higher-order factor models had a good fit for the data.

Conclusion: The present study indicated acceptable validity and reliability of DOCS in nonclinical populations in Iran. Therefore, this scale be used to screen people with OCD symptoms in non-clinical centers of mental health assessment.

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Highlights

- According to Cronbach's alpha results for total score and subscales, DOCS has acceptable internal consistency in the non-clinical population.
- In the present study, DOCS had acceptable convergent validity.
- Based on the results of exploratory factor analysis, the four-factor model with an eigenvalue of 7.84 explains 61.99% of the total variance of DOCS.
- Based on the results of confirmatory factor analysis, the four-factor DOCS model had a more acceptable fit than the one-factor model.

Plain Language Summary

Obsessive-compulsive disorder is a common and sometimes severely debilitating disorder. This disease consists of two components, obsessives and compulsive. The obsessive-compulsive component is the thoughts, feelings, ideas or sensations, and mental images that enter the patient's mind unintentionally and repeatedly and is a mandatory component of a special repetitive behavioral pattern that usually responds to obsessive thoughts or ideas to reduce anxiety resulting from it and it is forced, and resistance to doing it also causes anxiety. There are several tools for measuring this disorder, some of which have limitations. The DOCS was developed to address these limitations. However, given that any tool to be used in another culture and society, it is necessary to examine its psychometric properties in that society and culture. In this study, we decided to evaluate the psychometric properties of the DOCS in the Iranian population. The results of our study that was conducted on 252 people living in different parts of Tehran showed that this questionnaire had good validity and reliability in the non-clinical population of Iran and this tool can be used for research and clinical purposes.

1. Introduction

bsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is characterized by unwanted thoughts, images, urges (obsessions), and repetitive behaviors or mental acts (compulsions), which may offer some relief for the anxiety caused by obsessive thoughts.

Obsessive-compulsive acts can be time-consuming and significantly disrupt everyday life activities, job performance, routine social activities, and personal relationships. Although these acts may alleviate the anxiety associated with OCD, they do not always reduce stress, and there is a possibility that anxiety remains unchanged or even exacerbates after the act. Anxiety also increases when the person resists obsessive-compulsive behaviors (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). According to studies, the 12-month prevalence of the OCD in Iran is 5.1% (Hajebi et al., 2018).

Several tools have been developed to measure the severity of OCD symptoms, such as the Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory-Revised (OCI-R) (Foa et al., 2002),

the Dimensional Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) (Rosario-Campos et al., 2006), and the Vancouver Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (VOCI) (Thordarson et al., 2004).

Despite the wide range of obsessive-compulsive assessment scales, these scales are time-consuming and do not accurately assess the severity of the obsessive-compulsive disorder. In addition, many existing scales (such as VOCI) focus only on the severity of the symptoms and do not consider the extent of the symptoms. Another weakness mentioned in the existing scales is the separation of obsession from compulsion in these scales, while the structural analysis results show that OCD pathology is not regularly divided into obsession and compulsion. Another limitation that can be noted in the scales (such as OCI-R, Y-BOCS) is the lack of assessment of OCD, which may underestimate the severity of symptoms in this disorder. Finally, "hoarding" is also evaluated on many existing scales that are inconsistent with most up-to-date structural framework of OCD symptoms (Abramowitz et al., 2010).

The Dimensional Obsessive-Compulsive (DOCS) is a 20-item self-report scale, which lacks the mentioned limitations. This questionnaire was developed by Abramowitz et al. (2010) to measure various dimensions of OCD in clinical and non-clinical samples. This scale assesses four OCD symptom dimensions: 1) contamination; 2) responsibility for harm/injury 3) unacceptable thoughts; and 4) symmetry, completeness, and accuracy. DOCS shows high validity and reliability with the Cronbach alpha coefficients of 0.90 to 0.93 in clinical and non-clinical samples, respectively. Also, its dimensions have been determined through exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses (Abramowitz et al., 2010). Psychometric properties of this instrument were calculated in different countries such as Sweden (Enander et al., 2012), Iceland (Ólafsson et al., 2013), Spain (López-Solà et al., 2014), and Mexico (Treviño-de la Garza, Berman, Fisak, Ruvalcaba-Romero, & Gallegos-Guajardo, 2019). These studies confirmed the appropriate validity and reliability of this instrument.

Jesper Enander et al. (2012) investigated the psychometric properties of the Swedish version of DOCS (which was implemented online) and reported the following Cronbach α coefficients for its dimensions: contamination, 0.96; responsibility for harm/injury, 0.93; unwanted thoughts, 0.96; and symmetry, 0.94. Also, the Cronbach α for the total score was reported to be 0.87. The 4-factor structure was supported by confirmatory factor analysis, and DOCS also showed good convergent and discriminant validities.

Lafsson et al. in 2013 investigated psychometric properties of the Icelandic version of DOCS on university students and reported the following Cronbach α coefficients for each dimension: contamination, 0.75; responsibility for harm/injury, 0.84; unacceptable thoughts, 0.86; symmetry, 0.86 and total score, 0.91. The 4-factor structure was supported by confirmatory factor analysis. Moderate to strong correlations of DOCS with the OCI-R and the Y-BOCS-self report version indicated convergent validities.

In 2014, Clara López-Solà investigated the psychometric properties of the Spanish version of DOCS non-clinical sample and in adult patients with OCD and reported the Cronbach α values of 0.80, 0.86, 0.87, and 0.88 for contamination, responsibility for harm/injury, unwanted thoughts, and symmetry, respectively. Also, the Cronbach α for the total score was reported to be 0.93, and the DOCS showed good internal consistency, test-retest reliability, and convergent validity in both samples.

de la Garza in 2019 investigated the psychometric properties of the DOCS on the Mexican population (the majority of whom were college students). Confirmatory factor analysis supported the 4-factor structure. The subscale and total scores showed good internal consistency. Significant positive correlations with the obsessive beliefs questionnaire short version and the interpretations of intrusions inventory indicated convergent validity.

Given the above and the fact that many people with obsessive-compulsive symptoms are not hospitalized in psychiatric hospitals and clinical centers, many patients may not be aware of the symptoms of their diseases for a long time. Therefore, to monitor non-clinical population with symptoms of obsessive-compulsive who refer to mental health-related centers, we should use a valid and reliable scale to diagnose them. The present study aimed to determine the validity and reliability of DOCS in non-clinical Iranian samples. We intended to determine the psychometric properties of the Persian version of the dimensional obsessive-compulsive scale in a non-clinical population.

2. Materials and Methods

Study participants and procedures

In this study, 252 individuals from different Tehran districts, Iran, were selected via cluster sampling method. First, Tehran districts were divided into nine regions (north, northeast, northwest, western central, east, south, southeast, and southwest). Then the health centers were randomly selected from each region. The samples were selected among the patients' companions via convenient sampling method. After explaining the study's design and obtaining consent from the samples, DOCS, Y-BOCS, and OCI-R were completed for the samples.

Translation

For translation and cultural adaptation of the questionnaire, the minimal translation criteria were used (Trust, 1997). First, the original questionnaire was translated into Persian by two Persian-speaking translators (PhD in clinical psychology) fluent in English. The two versions of the questionnaire were compared by an assessor (PhD in clinical psychology). After revisions, a PhD student of clinical psychology, who was fluent in Persian and English, was asked to back-translate the Persian translation into English. Finally, the back-translated version was compared with the original questionnaire, and no problem was found in the back-translated version.

Study measurements

Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory-Revised (OCI-R)

OCI-R is the short-form of the original OCI, developed by Foa et al. in 1998 and revised as a short form in 2002. It is an 18-item tool, which assesses six dimensions of OCD symptoms (washing, obsessive thinking, hoarding, ordering, checking, and neutralizing) (Foa et al., 2002). This test has high internal consistency. As reported by Foa et al., its Cronbach α for clinical and nonclinical samples ranges between 0.81 and 0.93; similar coefficients have also been reported by other researchers (Abramowitz & Deacon, 2006). Also, OCI-R shows good construct validity. The study by Foa et al., as well as subsequent validation studies, supports the six dimensions of the scale according to exploratory factor analysis in samples of patients with OCD, general phobia, and posttraumatic stress disorder (Huppert et al., 2007). This questionnaire was validated by Qasemzadeh et al. (2011) in Iran (the Cronbach α , 0.85). Since this questionnaire's validity has been confirmed in Iran, it can be used as a measure to determine DOCS validity.

Dimensional Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (DOCS)

In 2010, Abramowitz et al. developed this questionnaire to measure various dimensions of OCD in clinical and non-clinical samples. This scale assesses four OCD symptom dimensions: a) contamination (contamination and disinfection obsessions and cleaning compulsions); b) responsibility for harm/injury or bad luck (obsessions about causing harm in different ways, checking compulsions, and related compulsions); c) unacceptable thoughts (obsessions about sex, violence, and religion and compulsions for neutralizing); and d) symmetry, completeness, and accuracy (obsessions about things that are not in the 'right place' and compulsions, including ordering and repetition). DOCS also measures the severity of OCD symptoms with a multidimensional approach, based on five major criteria for each dimension: 1) time occupied by obsessions and compulsions, 2) avoidance behavior, 3) distress, 4) functional interference, and 5) difficulty ignoring obsessive and compulsive thoughts.

Abramowitz et al. (2010) reported excellent internal consistency in previous validation studies on large samples of patients with OCD, patients with other anxiety disorders, and students. The Cronbach α values for the total scale and subscales in clinical and non-clinical samples ranged from

0.83 to 0.96. Besides, Abramowitz et al. (2010) confirmed the scale dimensions and common patterns of OCD based on exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses on independent clinical and non-clinical samples.

Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS)

In 1989, Goodman et al. developed the Yale-Brown obsessive-compulsive scale. Y-BOCS is one of the most widely used tools in measuring the intensity of OCD. This questionnaire assesses the severity of obsession with 10 questions: 5 are related to obsession and 5 to compulsion. In questions related to obsession and compulsion, items such as time, interference, distress, resistance, and control are evaluated. The total score of this questionnaire ranges from 0 to 40, and each question is graded on a 5-point Likert scale. The results of studies show that this scale has acceptable validity and reliability (Eilertsen et al., 2017).

Statistical analysis

SPSS-21 and LISREL statistical software were used for data analysis. To evaluate the internal consistency, Cronbach's alpha method and to evaluate the Convergent validity among DOCS with Y-BOCS and OCI-R, Spearman rank correlation coefficient was used. Also, in order to evaluate the structural validity, exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis methods were used.

Ethical considerations

This project was approved by the Ethics Committee of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences (IR. SBMU.MSP.REC.1397.595). Individuals with OCD or symptoms of OCD in the clinical interview were referred to a center affiliated to the University of Medical Sciences after coordination with the Psychiatry or Psychology Department of Shahid Beheshti Hospital.

3. Results

The Mean±SD age of the participants was 27.34±11.89 years. The age distribution of the participants showed that 39.70% were between 20 and 25 years, 30.60% between 26 and 30 years, 13.10% between 31 and 35 years, and 16.60% above 36 years. Overall, 55.55% of the samples were female, 15.51% had a high school diploma or lower, 11.49% had higher than high school diploma, 29.80% had a bachelor's degree, and 43.20% had a Master's or Doctorate. Twenty (7.93%) cases were diagnosed with OCD.

Table 1. Correlation cmong the total score of the Dimensional Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (DOCS), its subscales, and Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS)

Variables	Y-BOCS	DOCS	Contamination	Responsibility for Harm/Injury	Unwanted Thoughts	Symmetry
DOCS	0.570**					
Contamina- tion	0.506**	0.808**				
Responsi- bility for Harm/Injury	0.438**	0.789**	0.541**			
Unac-´ ceptable Thoughts	0.457**	0.856**	0.582**	0.595**		
Symmetry	0.437**	0.770**	0.490**	0.421**	0.567**	
Oci-R	0.548**	0.659**	0.557**	0.456**	0.523**	0.589**

**P<0.001 PRACTICE IN CLINICAL PSYCH®LOGY

Reliability and item analysis

Based on the Cronbach α , the internal consistency of DOCS was 0.916, and the correlation between the total score and score of each item ranged from 0.54 to 0.73 (P<0.001). Also, the results of Cronbach α showed that the removal of each item would decrease the Cronbach α coefficient. Based on the Cronbach α calculations, the internal consistency values were 0.82, 0.83, 0.82, and 0.87 for the contamination, responsibility for harm/injury, unwanted thoughts, and symmetry, respectively.

Validity

The correlations of DOCS with Y-BOCS and OCI-R were 0.57 and 0.55, respectively (P<0.001). The correlations of these questionnaires with the total score and subscales of DOCS were also evaluated in this study (Table 1).

Construct validity (factor analysis)

Exploratory factor analysis was used to evaluate the construct validity of the questionnaire. The Kaplan-Meier-Olkin test result was 0.88. Also, the result of Bartlett's test was significant (P<0.001), indicating the suitability of data for factor analysis. The factor analysis showed 4 factors with eigenvalues of 7.84 (symmetry), 1.93 (contamination), 1.48 (responsibility for harm/injury), and 1.13 (unwanted thoughts), which explained 61.99% of the total variance. The factor loadings ranged from 0.57 to 0.82. (Table 2).

Confirmatory factor analysis

LISREL was used for confirmatory factor analysis of the structural model. The results of exploratory factor analysis in the previous step and the results of factor analysis in previous studies were investigated. Since a single, 4-factor structure, and higher-order factor model were introduced in previous research, we investigated these structures (López-Solà et al., 2014; Ólafsson et al., 2013). The results showed that the higher-order factor model and the 4-factor model have a better fit than the single factor model (Table 3) (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

4. Discussion

This study aimed to determine the psychometric properties of the Persian version of the dimensional obsessive-compulsive scale in a non-clinical population. The results showed the acceptable validity and reliability of this scale. Based on Cronbach's alpha, the internal consistency of DOCS was 0.916, and Cronbach's alpha for the contamination, responsibility for harm/injury, Unacceptable Thoughts, and Symmetry was 0.82, 0.83, 0.82, and 0.87, respectively.

The present findings are consistent with the results reported by Clara López-Solà (2014) from Spain. They reported the Cronbach α values of 0.80, 0.86, 0.87, and 0.88 for contamination, responsibility for harm/injury, unwanted thoughts, and symmetry, respectively. Also, the Cronbach α value for the total score was reported 0.93. Ólafsson et al. (2013) investigated psychometric properties of the Icelandic version with the following Cronbach α coefficients for each dimension: contamination, 0.75; responsibility for harm/injury, 0.84; unacceptable thoughts, 0.86; symmetry, 0.86 and total score, 0.91.

Consistent with the present study, Jesper Enander et al. (2012) investigated the psychometric properties of the Swedish version of DOCS (implemented online) and reported the following Cronbach α coefficients: contamina-

Table 2. Rotated component matrixa

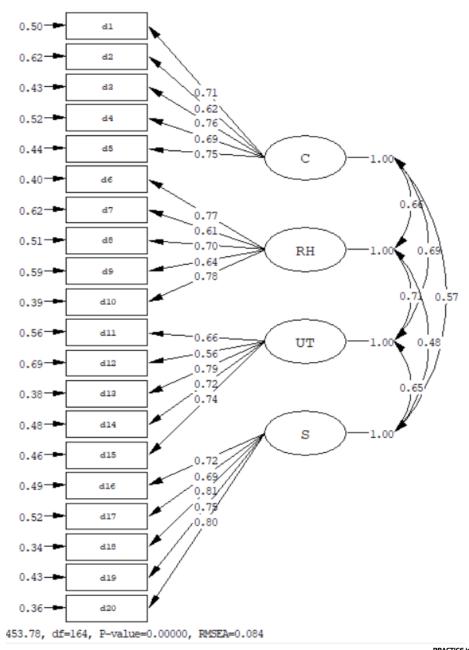
	Component					
Questions	Symmetry	Contamination	Responsibility for Harm/Injury	Unwanted Thoughts		
20. How difficult is it for you to disregard thoughts about the lack of symmetry and order and refrain from urges to arrange things in order or repeat certain behaviors when you try to do so?	0.828					
19. To what extent has your daily routine (work, school, self-care, social life) been disrupted by the feeling of things being "not just ight" and efforts to put things in order or make them feel right?	0.796					
18. When you feel something is "not just right", how distressed or anxious did you become?	0.757					
17. To what extent have you been avoiding situations, places, or objects associated with feelings that something is not symmetrical or "just right"?	0.718					
L6. About how much time have you spent each day with unwanted thoughts about symmetry, order, or balance and with behavors intended to achieve symmetry, order, or balance?	0.687					
L. About how much time have you spent each day thinking about contamination and engaging in washing or cleaning behaviors be- cause of contamination?		0.756				
2. To what extent have you avoided situations to prevent concerns with contamination or having to spend time washing, cleaning, or showering?		0.749				
5. How difficult is it for you to disregard thoughts about contamination and refrain from behaviors such as washing, showering, cleaning, and other decontamination routines when you try to do so?		0.701				
B. If you had thoughts about contamination but could not wash, clean, or shower (or otherwise remove the contamination), how distressed or anxious did you become?		0.657				
4. To what extent has your daily routine (work, school, self-care, social life) been disrupted by contamination concerns and excessive washing, showering, cleaning, or avoidance behaviors?		0.634				
O. To what extent has your daily routine (work, school, self-care, social life) been disrupted by thoughts about harm or disasters and excessive checking or asking for reassurance?			0.769			
3. When you think about the possibility of harm or disasters, or f you cannot check or get reassurance about these things, how distressed or anxious did you become?			0.735			
5. About how much time have you spent each day thinking about the possibility of harm or disasters and engaging in checking or efforts to get reassurance that such things do not (or did not) occur?			0.722			
10. How difficult is it for you to disregard thoughts about possible narm or disasters and refrain from checking or reassurance-seeking behaviors when you try to do so?			0.692			
7. To what extent have you avoided situations so that you did not nave to check for danger or worry about possible harm or disasers?			0.620			
4. To what extent has your daily routine (work, school, self-care, social life) been disrupted by unwanted and unpleasant thoughts and efforts to avoid or deal with such thoughts?				0.778		
L5. How difficult is it for you to disregard unwanted or unpleasant houghts and refrain from using behavioral or mental acts to deal with them when you try to do so?				0.673		
13. When unwanted or unpleasant thoughts come to mind against your will, how distressed or anxious did you become?				0.670		
1. About how much time have you spent each day with unwanted, unpleasant thoughts and with behavioral or mental actions to deal with them?				0.665		
L2. To what extent have you been avoiding situations, places, objects, and other reminders (e.g., numbers, people) that trigger unwanted or unpleasant thoughts?				0.570		

Table 3. Fit indices of the models

Model	χ²	df	χ²/df	P-Value	CFI	NNFI	RMSEA
Four factor	453.78	164	2.76	P<0.001	0.96	0.95	0.084
One factor	1135.61	170	6.68	P<0.001	0.88	0.86	0.151
Higher order factor model	459.42	166	2.76	P<0.001	0.96	0.95	0.064

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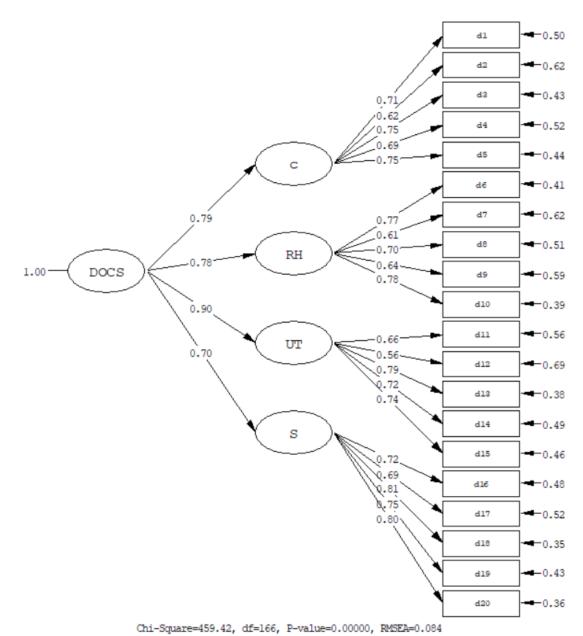
 $CFI: Comparative\ Fit\ Index;\ NNFI:\ Non-Normed\ Fit\ Index;\ RMSEA:\ Root\ Mean\ Square\ Error\ of\ Approximation.$



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Figure 1. Four-factor and two-factor models of DOCS

C: Contamination; RH: Responsibility for harm/injury; UT: Unacceptable Thoughts; S: Symmetry



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Figure 2. Higher-order factor model of the Dimensional Obsessive-Compulsive Scale C: Contamination; RH= Responsibility for harm/ injury; UT: Unacceptable Thoughts; S: Symmetry

tion, 0.96; responsibility for harm/injury, 0.93; unwanted thoughts, 0.96; and symmetry, 0.94. Also, the Cronbach α value for the total score was reported 0.87. According to Nanali and Bernstein, the Cronbach α above 0.70 is acceptable (Pompili et al., 2020). The correlations of DOCS with Y-BOCS and OCI-R were 0.57 and 0.55, respectively, demonstrating the validity of this questionnaire; this finding is in line with the study by Ólafsson et al. (2013).

Moreover, in the present study, four factors were extracted using exploratory factor analysis, and the good

fit of the model was confirmed in the confirmatory factor analysis. Ólafsson et al. (2013) and Clara López-Solà et al. (2014) extracted four factors in their studies. The factors reported in our study are consistent with those of previous studies; in other words, our categorization is similar to previous studies. These similar factors are contamination, responsibility for harm, unwanted thoughts, and symmetry. Also, we found that the higher-order factor model had a more appropriate fit. Moreover, this finding was in line with Ólafsson et al. (2013) and Abramowitz et al. (2010).

To explain the present study's findings, it can be said that people with obsessive-compulsive symptoms tend to hide their symptoms and do not seek appropriate and timely interventions and treatments. Besides, the long time that people have obsessive-compulsive symptoms and overlooking the treatment are the most important and severe factors in mental disorders (Altamura, Buoli, Albano, & Dell'Osso, 2010). Also, most adults with obsessive-compulsive symptoms seek effective psychological services about 10 years after the first symptoms appear (García-Soriano, Rufer, Delsignore, & Weidt, 2014). Based on previous research, obsessive-compulsive symptoms are crucial factors that require timely diagnosis and treatment intervention (Belloch, Del Valle, Morillo, Carrió, & Cabedo, 2009). Our results show that DOCS could be effective in the early detection of obsessive-compulsive symptoms in the non-clinical population in Iran.

Some limitations of the present study are as follows:

First, the study sample included the general population of Tehran, so care should be taken in generalizing the results to other populations.

Second, divergence validity and cut-off point were not examined. we suggested that these factors be examined in future studies.

Third, in most previous studies, the clinical samples were also examined. So it is suggested that in future studies, the psychometric properties of this questionnaire be examined in a clinical sample in Iran.

5. Conclusion

This study aimed to determine the psychometric properties of the Persian version of the dimensional obsessive-compulsive scale in a non-clinical population. The results show that DOCS has appropriate and acceptable validity and reliability in the non-clinical population of Iran. Therefore, it is suggested that this scale be used to screen people with obsessive-compulsive symptoms in non-clinical centers related to mental health assessment.

Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences (IR. SBMU.MSP.REC.1397.595).

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Authors' contributions

All authors equally contributed to preparing this article.

Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

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Appendix:

پیوست: متن فارسی پرسشنامه

پرسشنامه حاضر در مورد نگرانی هایی سوال می پرسد که ممکن است شما تجربه کرده یا نکرده باشید. برای هر کدام از این نگرانی ها توضیحی در مورد نوع فکر (که معمولا به آن وسواس فکری می گویند) و رفتار (که معمولا به آن عادت یا وسواس عملی می گویند) داده شده است، در ادامه نیز ۵ سوال در مورد تجربه شما درباره ی این افکار و رفتارها آمده است. لطفا هر کدام از این توضیحات را با دقت بخوانید و براساس تجاربتان در یک ماه اخیر به سوالهای مربوط به آن قسمت پاسخ دهید.

دسته بندی ۱: نگرانی در مورد میکروب و آلودگی

مثال:

- -افکار یا احساساتی در مورد این که شما آلوده شده اید چون با یک شی یا شخص تماس داشتید یا در کنار آن بودید.
- این احساس که شما آلوده شده اید چون در یک مکان خاص هستید(مثلادستشویی).
- افکار در مورد میکروب ها، بیماری، یا امکان پاکسازی آلودگی
- شستن دست هایتان، استفاده از ضدعفونی کنندههای دست، دوش گرفتن، عوض کردن لباسها یا تمیز کردن اشیاء به دلیل نگرانی در مورد آلودگی.
- انجام دادن یک سری رفتارهای خاص(مثل حمام رفتن، لباس پوشیدن) به دلیل آلودگی.
- اجتناب از افراد، اشیا یا مکانهای خاص به دلیل آلودگی.
- سوالهای زیر در مورد تجربه شما با افکار و رفتارهای مرتبط با آلودگی در ماه اخیر میباشد. این نکته را به خاطر داشته باشید که تجربه شما ممکن است با مثالهایی که در فهرست بالا آمده است متفاوت باشد. لطفا دور عدد مربوط به پاسخ خود دایره بکشید:
- ۱. مقدار زمانی که شما در هر روز صرف فکر کردن در مورد آلودگی و مشغول بودن به رفتار هایی مانند شستوشو و تمیز کردن به دلیل آلودگی می کنید به چه اندازه می باشد؟
 - ۱) هیچ زمانی را صرف این کار نمیکنم
 - ۲)کمتر از یک ساعت در هر روز
 - ۳) بین ۱تا ۳ ساعت در هر روز
 - ۴) بین۳تا ۸ ساعت در هر روز

۵) ۸ ساعت یا بیشتر در هر روز

۲. به چه میزان از مکانهایی اجتناب می کنید که به شما این امکان را می دهد که از نگرانی مربوط به آلودگی یا زمانی را که صرف شستن، تمیز کردن، یا حمام کردن می کنید، جلوگیری کنید؟

- ۱) اصلا اجتناب نمی کنم
- ۲) مقدار کمی اجتناب می کنم
- ۳) مقدار متوسطی اجتناب میکنم
 - ۴) مقدار زیادی اجتناب می کنم
- ۵) اجتناب بیش از حد از مجاورت با هر چیزی

۳. اگر شما افکاری در مورد آلودگی داشته باشید اما نتوانید
 بشویید، تمیز کنید یا حمام کنید (یا هر کار دیگری برای برطرف
 کردن آلودگی)، چقدر احساس پریشانی یا اضطراب می کنید؟

- ١) اصلا احساس اضطراب/پریشانی نمی کنم
 - ۲) اضطراب/پریشانی خفیف
 - ۳) اضطراب/پریشانی متوسط
 - ۴) اضطراب/پریشانی شدید
 - ۵) اضطراب/پریشانی بیش ازحد

۴. چه میزانی از عملکرد روزانه شما (مانند کار، مدرسه ادانشگاه، مراقبت از خود، زندگی اجتماعی) به دلیل نگرانی در مورد آلودگی یا شستن، حمام کردن، تمیز کردن، یا رفتارهای اجتنابی مختل شده است؟

- ١) اصلا مختل نشده است
- ۲) کمی مختل شده است، اما اکثر عملکردم خوب است
- ۳) خیلی از چیزها مختل شده است، اما من میتوانم آن را مدیریت کنم
- ۴) زندگیم در زمینههای زیادی مختل شده است و من برای مدیریت آن مشکل دارم
- ۵) زندگی ام به طورکامل مختل شده است و نمی توانم هیچ فعالیتی انجام دهم

 ۵. این موضوع که افکار مرتبط به آلودگی را نادیده گرفته و از رفتارهایی مانند شستن، حمام کردن، تمیز کردن و کارهای دیگر برای پاک کردن آلودگی، زمانی که سعی دارید آن هم در زمانی

که تلاش دارید آن را انجام دهید، صرف نظر کنید، تا چه حد برای شما دشوار است؟

- ۱) اصلا دشوار نیست
- ۲) کمی دشوار است
- ۳) دشواری آن متوسط است
 - ۴) بسیار دشوار است
- ۵) بیش از حد دشوار است

دسته۲: نگرانی درمورد مسئول بودن در مورد صدمه دیدن، آسیب، یا بدشانسی

مثالها:

- شک در مورد اینکه ممکن است اشتباها کاری انجام دهید که باعث اتفاقهای وحشتناک یا زیان آور شود.
- فکر به این که یک تصادف وحشتناک، فاجعه، آسیب، یا بدشانسیهای دیگر ممکن است به این خاطر اتفاق افتاده باشند که به اندازه کافی برای جلوگیری از آن با دقت نبودهاید.
- فکر به این که می توانید از صدمه دیدن یا بدشانسی به وسیله انجام دادن کارها به روشهای خاصی (مثل شمردن تا عدد خاصی، یا به وسیله اجتناب از یک عدد یا کلمه بدشگون) جلوگیری کنید.
- چک کردن چیزهایی مانند قفلها، کیفتان، کلید برق و غیره بیش از میزانی که نیاز است.
- چک کردن یا پرسیدن مکرر برای اطمینان خاطر از این که اتفاق بدی نیفتاده باشد (یا نخواهد افتاد).
- مرور ذهنی اتفاقات گذشته برای اطمینان از این که کار اشتباهی انجام نداده باشید.
- نیاز به دنبال کردن یک سری کارهای خاص به دلیل این که این کارها از صدمه دیدن یا فاجعه جلوگیری میکنند.
- نیاز به شمردن تا عدد خاصی یا اجتناب از عدد بدشگون خاص، به دلیل ترس از صدمه دیدن.
- سوالهای زیر در مورد تجربیات شما در رابطه با افکار یا رفتارهای مرتبط با صدمه دیدن یا فاجعه در ماه اخیر است. این نکته را به خاطر داشته باشید که تجربه شما ممکن است با مثالهایی که در لیست بالا آمده بود متفاوت باشد. لطفا دور عدد مربوط به پاسخ خود دایره بکشید:
- ۱. مقدار زمانی که شما در هر روز صرف فکر کردن در مورد
 امکان صدمه دیدن یا فاجعه و مشغول بودن به چک کردن و

تلاش برای اطمینان از این که بعضی چیزها اتفاق نمیافتند (یا نیفتادهاند) می کنید به چه اندازه می باشد؟

- ۱) هیچ زمانی صرف نمی کنم
- ۲) کمتر از یک ساعت در هر روز
- ۳) بین ۱ تا ۳ ساعت در هر روز
- ۴) بین ۳ تا ۸ ساعت در هر روز
- ۵) ۸ ساعت یا بیشتر در هر روز

 ۲. تا چه حد از مکانهایی دوری گزیدهاید که مجبور نباشید میزان احتمال خطر را بررسی کنید یا در مورد امکان آسیب یا بلایا نگران باشید.

- ١) اصلا اجتناب نمي كنم
 - ۲) مقدار کمی اجتناب
- ٣) مقدار متوسطی اجتناب می کنم
 - ۴) مقدار زیادی اجتناب می کنم
- ۵) اجتناب بیش از حد از مجاورت با هر چیزی

۳. زمانی که در موردامکان آسیب یا بلایا احتمالی فکر می کنید، یا اگر نتوانید ارزیابی کنید یا در مورد این چیزها اطمینان پیدا کنید، چقدر احساس پریشانی یا اضطراب می کنید؟

- ١) اصلا احساس اضطراب/پریشانی نمی کنم
 - ۲) اضطراب/پریشانی خفیف
 - ۳) اضطراب/پریشانی متوسط
 - ۴) اضطراب/پریشانی شدید
 - ۵) اضطراب/پریشانی بیش ازحد

۴. چه میزانی از عملکرد روزانه شما (مانند کار، مدرسه، مراقبت از خود، زندگی اجتماعی) به دلیل فکر در مورد آسیب و بلایا و بررسی بیش از حد یا سوال برای اطمینان جویی، مختل شده است؟

- ١) اصلا مختل نشده است
- ۲) کمی مختل شده است، اما اکثر عملکردم خوب است
- ۳) خیلی از چیزها مختل شده است، اما من میتوانم آن را مدیریت کنم
- ۴) زندگیم در زمینههای زیادی مختل شده است و من برای مدیریت آن مشکل دارم
- ۵) زندگیم به طورکامل مختل شده است و نمی توانم هیچ

فعاليتي انجام دهم

۵. این موضوع که فکرهایی را که درباره امکان آسیب یا بلایا هستند نادیده بگیرید و از بررسی کردن و رفتارهای اطمینان جویی (زمانی که سعی دارید آن را انجام بدهید) جلوگیری کنید، چقدر برای شما مشکل (دشوار) است؟

- ۱) اصلا دشوار نیست
- ۲) کمی دشوار است
- ۳) دشواری آن متوسط است
 - ۴) بسیار دشوار است
 - ۵) بیش از حد دشوار است

دسته۳: افكار غيرقابل قبول

مثال ها...

- فکرهای ناخوشایند در مورد سکس، بداخلاقی، یا خشونت که برخلاف میلتان به ذهن می آید.
- فکرهایی در مورد انجام کارهای خیلی بد و ناخوشایند، نادرست، یا خجالتآور در صورتی که واقعا نمیخواهید آن را انجام بدهید.
- تکرار کردن یک عمل یا دنبال کردن یک سری رفتار خاص به دلیل یک فکر بد.
- انجام یک عمل ذهنی یا خواندن دعا برای خلاص شدن از یک فکر ناخواسته یا ناخوشایند.
- دوری کردن از افراد خاص، مکانها، موقعیتها یا سایر عواملی که شروع کننده (باعث) فکرهای ناخواسته یا ناخوشایند هستند
- سوالهای زیر در مورد تجربیات شما در رابطه با افکار ناخواستهای که علی رغم خواسته شما به ذهنتان میآید و رفتارهای طراحی شده برای مقابله با این نوع افکار در ماه اخیر میباشد. این نکته را به خاطر داشته باشید که تجربه شما ممکن است با مثالهایی که در لیست بالا آمده بود متفاوت باشد. لطفا دور عدد مربوط به پاسخ خود دایره بکشید:

 ۱. مقدار زمانی که شما در هر روز صرف فکرهای ناخواسته، ناخوشایند و اعمال رفتاری یا ذهنی مرتبط با آنها می کنید، چقدر است؟

۱) هیچ

۲) کمتر از یک ساعت در هر روز

۳) بین ۱تا ۳ ساعت در هر روز

۴) بین۳تا ۸ ساعت در هر روز

۵) ۸ ساعت یا بیشتر در هر روز

 ۲. تا چه حد از موقعیتها، مکان ها، اشیا و یادآوریهای دیگر
 (به عنوان مثال اعداد، افراد) که باعث شروع افکار ناخواسته یا ناخوشایندمیشوند اجتناب می کنید؟

- ١) اصلا اجتناب نمي كنم
- ۲) مقدار کمی اجتناب می کنم
- ۳) مقدار متوسطی اجتناب می کنم
 - ۴) مقدار زیادی اجتناب میکنم
- ۵) اجتناب بیش از حد از مجاورت با هر چیزی

۳. وقتی افکار ناخواسته یا ناخوشایند برخلاف خواسته شما
 برانگیخته می شود، چقدر احساس پریشانی یا اضطراب می کنید؟

- ١) اصلا احساس اضطراب/پریشانی نمی کنم
 - ۲) اضطراب/ پریشانی خفیف
 - ۳) اضطراب/پریشانی متوسط
 - ۴) اضطراب/پریشانی شدید
 - ۵) اضطراب/پریشانی بیش ازحد

۴. چه میزانی از عملکرد روزانه شما (مانند کار، مدرسه، مراقبت از خود، زندگی اجتماعی) به دلیل فکرهای ناخواسته و ناخوشایند و تلاش برای پرهیز یا مقابله با چنین فکرهایی، مختل شده است؟

- ١) اصلا مختل نشده است
- ۲) کمی مختل شده، اما اکثر عملکردم خوب است
- ۳) خیلی از چیزها مختل شده، اما من میتوانم آن را مدیریت کنم

۴) زندگیم در زمینههای زیادی مختل شده و من برای مدیریت آن مشکل دارم

۵) زندگیم به طور کامل مختل شده و نمیتوانم هیچ فعالیتی نجام دهم

۵. این موضوع که فکرهای ناخواسته و ناخوشایند را نادیده گرفته و از به کاربردن اعمال رفتاری و ذهنی برای مقابله با آنها (آن هم زمانی که سعی دارید آن رفتار را انجام دهید)، جلوگیری نمایید، چقدر برای شما مشکل (دشوار) است؟

- ۱) اصلا دشوار نیست
- ۲) کمی دشوار است

- ۳) دشواری آن متوسط است
 - ۴) بسیار دشوار است
 - ۵) بیش از حد دشوار است

دسته۴: نگرانی در مورد تقارن، تکمیل و نیاز به چیزهایی که "مطلقا درست" هستند

- مثال ها:
- نیاز به تقارن، تناسب، تعادل یا دقیق بودن.
- احساس در مورد اینکه چیزی درست نیست.
- تکرار یک اقدام معمول تا زمانی که احساس "درست بودن مطلق" یا "متعادل بودن" کنید.
- شمارش چیزهای بیمعنی (به عنوان مثال، کاشیها، کلمات در یک جمله).
 - طبقهبندی غیرضروری چیزها به صورت منظم.
- اجبار به بارها و بارها گفتن چیزی به یک صورت تا زمانی که احساس "درست بودن مطلق" کنید.
- سوالهای زیر در مورد تجربیات شما در رابطه با احساس هایی در این مورد که "چیزی درست نیست" و " طراحی رفتارهایی برای رسیدن به نظم، تقارن یا تعادل " در ماه اخیر است. این نکته را به خاطر داشته باشید که تجربه شما ممکن است با مثالهایی که در بالا فهرست شدند متفاوت باشد. لطفا دور عدد مربوط به پاسخ خود دایره بکشید:
- ۱. مقدار زمانی که شما در هر روز صرف فکرهای ناخواسته در مورد تقارن، نظم، یا تعادل و انجام رفتارهایی برای رسیدن به تقارن، نظم یا تعادل به چه اندازه است؟
 - ۱) هیچ زمانی صرف نمی کنم
 - ۲) کمتر از یک ساعت در هر روز
 - ۳) بین ۱تا ۳ ساعت در هر روز
 - ۴) بین۳تا ۸ ساعت در هر روز
 - ۵) ۸ ساعت یا بیشتر در هر روز
- ۲. تا چه حد از موقعیت ها، مکان ها، یا اشیائی که مرتبط با این احساس هستند که چیزی متعادل یا درست نیست، پرهیز می کنید؟
 - ١) اصلا اجتناب نمي كنم
 - ۲) مقدار کمی اجتناب می کنم
 - ٣) مقدار متوسطى اجتناب مى كنم

- ۴) مقدار زیادی اجتناب می کنم
- ۵) اجتناب بیش از حد از مجاورت با هر چیزی
- ۳. وقتی که این احساس را دارید که چیزی درست نیست، چقدر احساس پریشانی یا اضطراب می کنید؟
 - ١) اصلا احساس اضطراب/پریشانی نمی کنم
 - ٢) اضطراب/پریشانی خفیف
 - ۳) اضطراب/پریشانی متوسط
 - ۴) اضطراب/پریشانی شدید
 - ۵) اضطراب/پریشانی بیش ازحد
- ۴. چه میزان از عملکرد روزانه شما (مانند کار، مدرسه، مراقبت از خود، زندگی اجتماعی) به دلیل احساس در مورد اینکه چیزی درست نیست و تلاش برای نظم دادن یا ساختن آنها به صورتی که احساس کنید درست است، مختل شده است؟
 - ١) اصلا مختل نشده است
 - ۲) كمى مختل شده است، اما اكثر عملكردم خوب است
- ۳) خیلی از چیزها مختل شده است، اما من میتوانم آن را مدیریت کنم
- ۴) زندگیم در زمینههای زیادی مختل شده است و من برای مدیریت آن مشکل دارم
- ۵) زندگیم به طور کامل مختل شده است و نمی توانم هیچ فعالیتی انجام دهم
- ۵. این موضوع که فکرهای عدم تقارن و نظم را نادیده بگیرید و از خواستتان برای طبقهبندی منظم یا تکرار رفتارهای مشخص زمانی که سعی دارید آن را انجام بدهید، پرهیز کنید، چقدر برای شما مشکل است؟
 - ۱) اصلا دشوار نیست
 - ۲) کمی دشوار است
 - ۳) دشواری آن متوسط است
 - ۴) بسیار دشوار است
 - ۵) بیش از حد دشوار است