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Method: Using simple random method, one hundred and eleven undergraduate students university of Tabriz were selected. For the measurement of the given variables, Maudsley Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (MOCI) 0.70 of reliability and Wells Thought Fusion Inventory (WTFI) 0.86 of reliability were applied. The results were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and multivariable regression.

Result: Finding showed that there is a significant positive relationship between Obsessive-Compulsive Symptoms with Thought Fusion ($r=0.40$), Thought Action Fusion ($r=0.35$), Thought Object Fusion ($r=0.33$) & Thought Event Fusion ($r=0.33$). The multivariable coefficients of determination for Thought Fusion beliefs with Obsessive-Compulsive Symptoms, was found to be $R^2=0.16$. In the base result of ANOVA, Thought Fusion could significantly predict Obsessive-Compulsive Symptoms. Among the components Thought Fusion only Thought Action Fusion $R^2=0.12$ could significantly predict Obsessive-Compulsive Symptoms.

Conclusion: Results of this study support the Wells metacognitive model of OCD and showed Thought Fusion beliefs has important role in onset and maintenance of Obsessive-Compulsive Symptoms. Therefore, modification Thought Fusion beliefs and substitution adaptive beliefs can be useful in prevention of intensifying and maintenance of Obsessive-Compulsive Symptoms.

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