

Symposium | OCD : [Symposium 100] Obsessive and Compulsive Disorder: Recent progress through the collaboration of neurobiological research and the development of new clinical treatment modalities.

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[Symposium 100] Obsessive and Compulsive Disorder: Recent progress through the collaboration of neurobiological research and the development of new clinical treatment modalities.

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[SY-100-02] Treatment strategy for OCD/Hoarding Disorder based on recent neuroimaging findings

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Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) was previously considered refractory to most types of therapeutic intervention. There is now, however, ample evidence that selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) are highly effective for treatment of OCD. Furthermore, recent neurobiological studies of OCD have found close relationship between clinical symptom and brain function. From neurobiological findings, orbitofronto-striatal circuit has been postulated as a neural circuit that mediates symptomatic expression of OCD. Findings from recent studies, however, have been inconsistent, suggesting that extending large-scale brain systems not limited within orbitofronto-striatal circuit may involve in pathophysiology of OCD. One of the reasons for this inconsistency could be attributed to heterogeneity in OCD. Several studies have conducted correlative analyses to clarify distinct neural correlates associated with specific symptoms dimensions. Other researchers have attempted to reveal the relationship among differential brain activities of OCD and comorbid disorders such as major depression and tic disorders. Hoarding disorder (HD) is a new condition defined in the DSM-5, published in 2013. Like OCD, it is categorised within the obsessive-compulsive related disorders, but it possesses distinct characteristics in its clinical symptoms and brain imaging findings. This presentation gives an outline of recent neuroimaging studies of OCD/HD. We, furthermore, will show a treatment strategy for OCD/HD, based on these neuroimaging findings. neurobiological model that has been developed recently. Advanced findings in these fields will modernize the biological model of OCD/HD and give us helpful hints to work out a novel treatment strategy.