Symposium

2025年9月28日(日) 14:50 ~ 16:20 Session Room 1 (Main Hall A)

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

Moderator: Hisato Matsunaga (Hyogo Medical University), M Sai Spoorthy (All India Institute of Medical Sciences)

[SY-100]

Obsessive and Compulsive Disorder: Recent progress through the collaboration of neurobiological research and the development of new clinical treatment modalities. (Provisional Symposium title: Please edit.)

Joselito C. Pascual[2], Tomohiro Nakano[3], Jhin Chang[4], Hisato Matsunaga[5], Tsuyoshi Akiyama[1] (1.Rokubancho Mental Clinic(Japan), 2.University of the Philippines(Philippines), 3.Kyushu University(Japan), 4.Yonsei Forest Mental Health Clinic(Korea), 5.Hyogo Medical University(Japan))

[SY-100-01]

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder and Addiction

*Joselito C Pascual[1,2,3,4] (1.Division of Addiction and Recovery Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Medicine, Philippine General Hospital (Philippines), 2.National Poison Management and Control Center, Philippine General Hospital(Philippines), 3.Philippine Academy of Addiction and Recovery Medicine (Philippines), 4.Philippine Society of Clinical and Occupational Toxicology (Philippines))

[SY-100-02]

Targeting the Anterior Cingulate cortex in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: From Capsulotomy to Deep TMS

*Jhingoo Chang[1], Su Young Lee[1], Chan-Hyung Kim[2] (1.Department of Psychiatry, Yonsei Forest Mental Health Clinic, Seoul, Korea(Korea), 2.Department of Psychiatry, yonsei university college of medicine(Korea))

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キーワード：OCD、neurobiological research、new clinical treatment modalities

Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is a prevalent and debilitating mental health condition. This symposium reports recent progress through the collaboration of neurobiological research and the development of new clinical treatment modalities. Joselito C. Pascual points out that like many anxiety and depressive disorders, addiction often co-occurs with OCD. He provides an outline of the possible links and relationships between addiction and OCD, including the symptoms and effects of OCD in individuals with addictive disorders. He aims to present different explanatory models to facilitate early diagnosis, prevention, and treatment. Based on recent neurobiological studies, Tomohiro Nakano reports on the close relationship between clinical symptoms and brain function. While some inconsistencies remain, findings suggest that extending large-scale brain systems beyond the orbitofrontal-striatal circuit may be involved in the pathophysiology of OCD. He proposes a treatment strategy for OCD based on these neuroimaging findings. Jhin Goo Chang reviews the latest clinical findings on neuromodulation treatments for OCD. He discusses the association between abnormalities in brain circuits and various neuromodulation treatment methods that have been explored. He aims to provide insights into the indications, target areas, and methodologies of neuromodulation therapy in OCD. Finally, Hisato Matsunaga presents the impact of comorbid ADHD on clinical features and treatment response of OCD. He aims to discuss the treatment strategy for such OCD patients often assessed as treatment-refractory.

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キーワード：OCD、Addiction、Neurobiological link treatment implications

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OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER AND ADDICTION

Joselito C. Pascual, MD, MSc

Obsessive-compulsive (OCD) and addiction, while traditionally categorized as distinct psychiatric conditions, share overlapping neurobiological mechanisms, such as dysfunction in the cortico-striato-thalamo-cortyical (CSTC) circuits and abnormalities in dopamine, serotonin and glutamate signaling. This convergence has prompted a growing body of research exploring the co morbidity and shared vulnerability between these disorders. Individuals with OCD may engage in compulsive behaviors similar to addictive patterns, while those with substance use disorders often exhibit obsessive thoughts and ritualistic use. The co-occurrence of OCD and addiction presents diagnostics and therapeutic challenges, often requiring integrated and individualized treatment strategies.

Recent advances in treatment have expanded beyond conventional pharmacotherapy, cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), and exposure response prevention (ERP). Novel approaches such as deep brain stimulation (DBS), transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) are showing promise for treatment resistant cases as well as emerging evidence such as the use of glutamate receptors, Ketamine and psychedelic assisted therapies (e.g., psilocybin) for their potential to reduce both compulsive behaviors and addictive cravings.

Understanding the intersection between OCD and addiction can lead to more effective and comprehensive treatment models, ultimately improving patient outcomes. Future research should continue to investigate the shared neural pathways and develop integrated interventions that address both conditions simultaneously.

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キーワード：OCD、TMS、ACC、H7

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder is now viewed as a dysfunction of the cortico-striato-thalamo-cortical (CSTC) loop. Neuroimaging studies have consistently shown that the anterior cingulate cortex, a key node in this loop, exhibits heightened activity in affected individuals.A variety of neuromodulatory approaches—including lesional, electrical, and magnetic techniques—have been developed to target dysfunctional activity within the CSTC circuit, particularly focusing on the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC). These interventions have demonstrated clinical benefits in reducing obsessive-compulsive symptoms by modulating hyperactive nodes and associated pathways in this neural network. In particular, the H7 coil used in Deep TMS is designed to target the medial prefrontal cortex and the ACC, enabling noninvasive modulation of this critical circuit.According to findings from randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and naturalistic studies, Deep TMS yields response rates of approximately 38–45% in patients with treatment-resistant obsessive-compulsive disorder. Moreover, over 85% of responders maintained their clinical gains at one-year follow-up, demonstrating both efficacy and long-term durability.In January 2025, our clinic introduced the H7 coil for Deep TMS treatment in Korea, initiating a protocol specifically targeting the anterior cingulate cortex. Since then, we have treated 10 patients with treatment-resistant obsessive-compulsive disorder and observed pre- and post-treatment changes in both clinical symptoms and neurophysiological markers.

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