

Neuroplasticity in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder from lifespan changes to better treatment outcome



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Amsterdam



Team Neuropsychiatry
in Dept Anatomy & Neuroscience



Psychiatrist
Outpatient clinic Neuropsychiatry



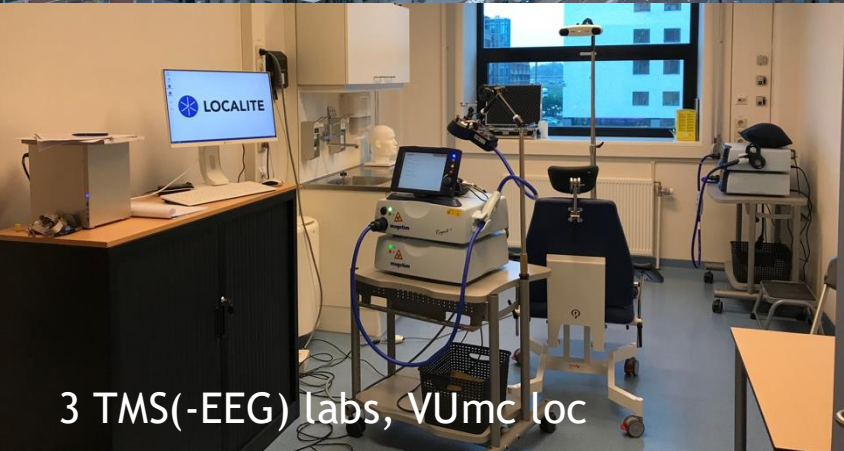
7T MRI Spinoza Center



ENIGMA

& Global OCD consortium

ENIGMA OCD Working Group



3 TMS(-EEG) labs, VUmc loc



3T MRI Imaging Center VUmc



OCD - Tourette – Parkinson

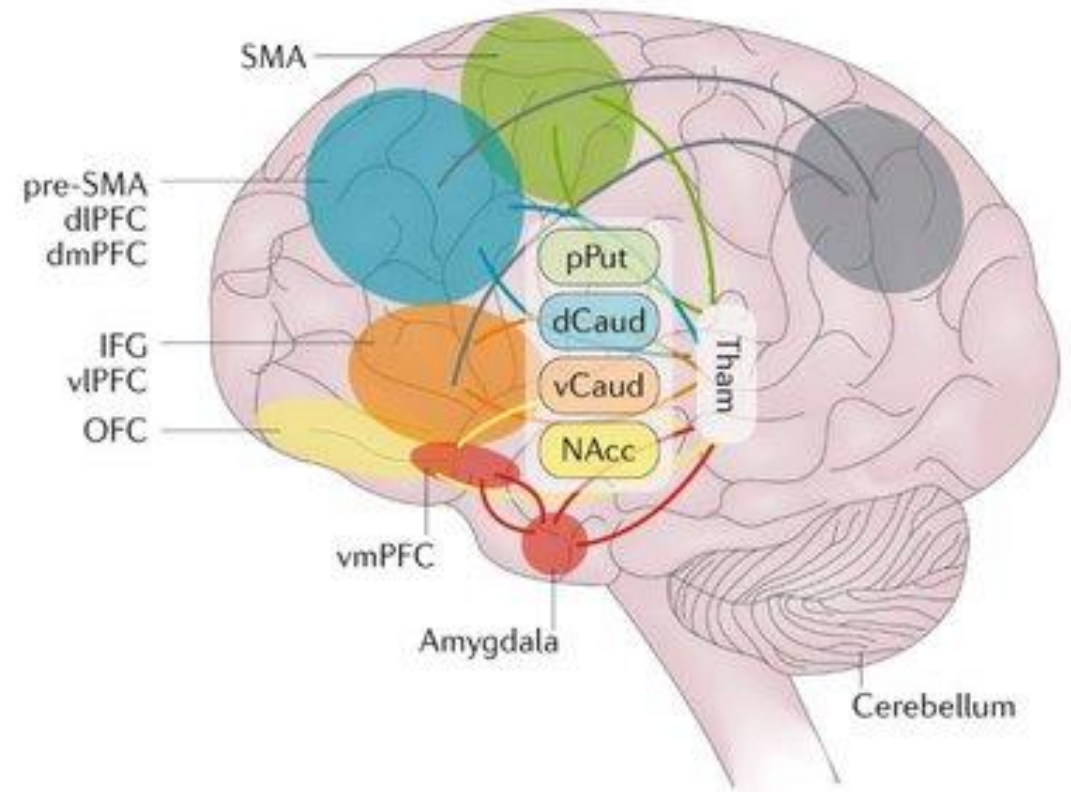
& cortico-striato-thalamo-cortical (CSTC) circuits

Processes:

- Sensori-motor function
- Impulsive-compulsive behavior
- Emotion regulation
- Limbic interference on cognition and motor function

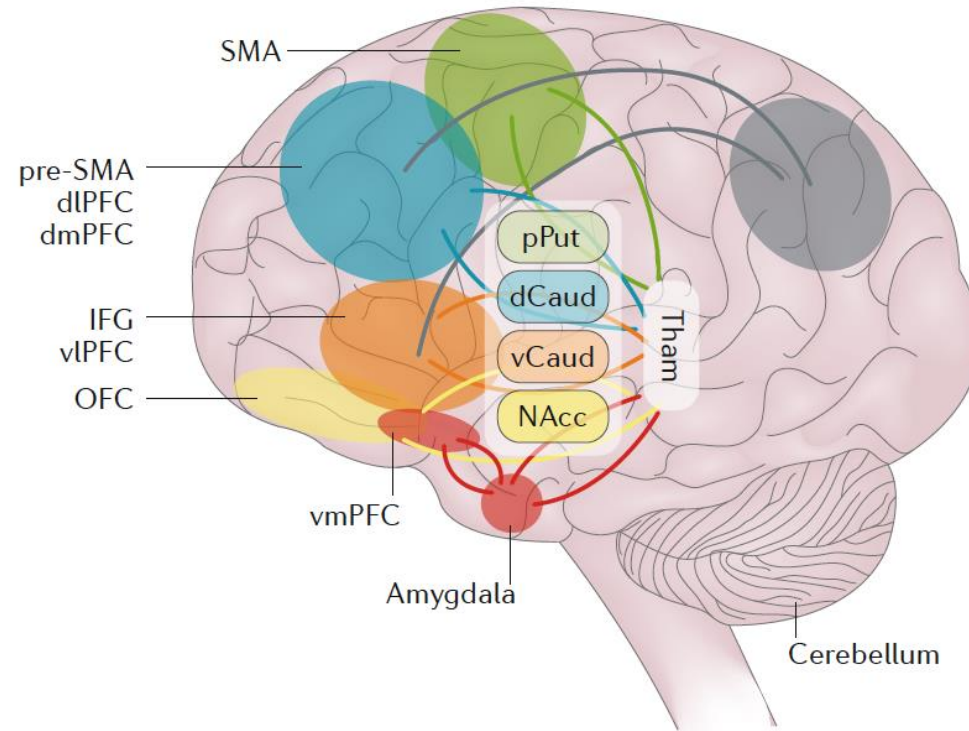
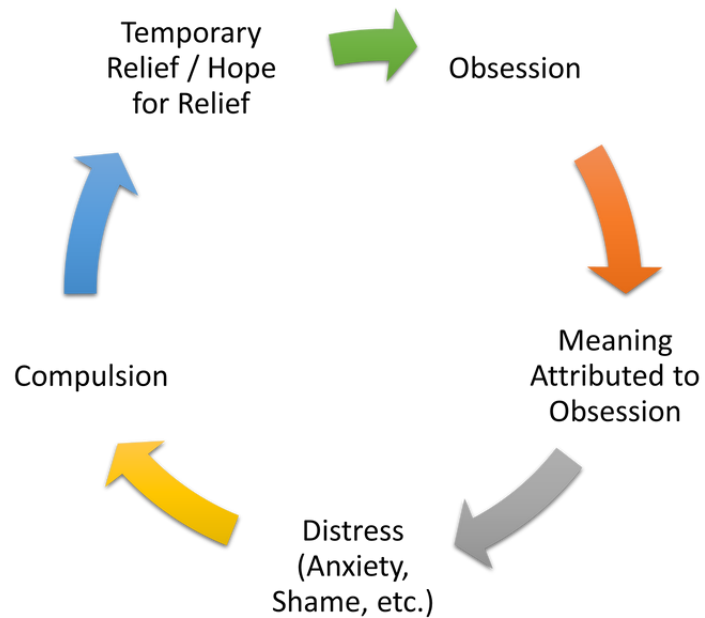
Themes:

- Neurodevelopment (Tourette/OCD) to neurodegeneration (Parkinson)
- Hyperdopaminergic (Tourette/OCD) to hypodopaminergic (Parkinson)
- Lifespan neuroplasticity (chronicity / CBT / training / neuromodulation)





Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder



- 'Sensorimotor' CSTC circuit
 - Stimulus-response-based habitual behavior
- 'Dorsal cognitive' CSTC circuit
 - Working memory, planning, emotion regulation
- Frontoparietal network
 - Coordination of cognitive control
- 'Ventral cognitive' CSTC circuit
 - Response inhibition
- 'Ventral motivational' CSTC circuit
 - Stimulus-outcome-based motivational behaviour
- 'Frontolimbic' circuit
 - Fear extinction



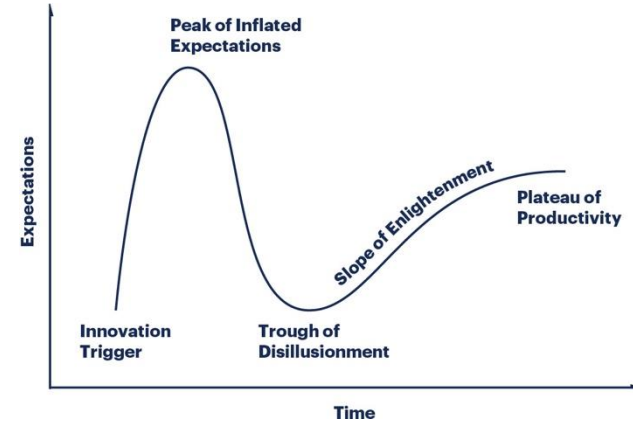
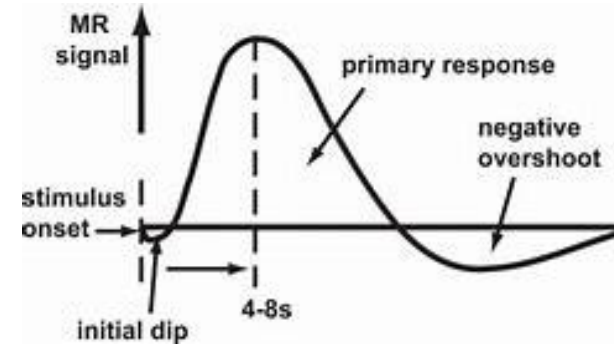
From small samples to big data

1. Lack of reproducibility

2. Slow translation to clinical practice

3. Increase sample sizes by worldwide collaboration

- Mega-analyses on pooled multi-center data
- Harmonization of methods worldwide
- Pre-registrations & open science (e.g., GitHub)





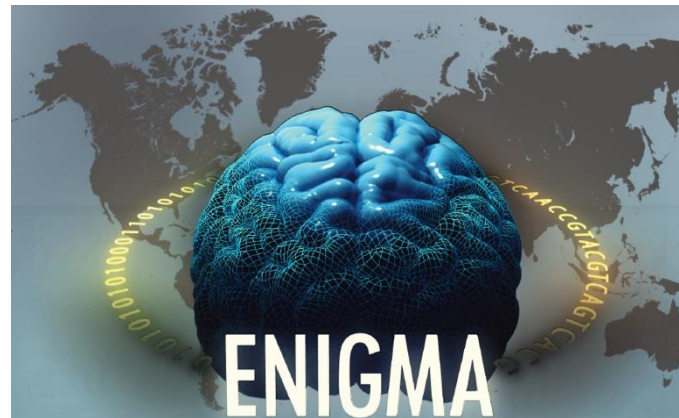
Paul Thompson
director ENIGMA
USC, USA



ENIGMA-OCD working group chairs:
Odile van den Heuvel, Amsterdam, NL
Dan Stein, Cape Town, South Africa (†)



New co-chairs:
Chris Vriend, Amsterdam, NL
Kathrin Koch, Germany



Premika
Boedhoe
(PhD 2015-2019)



Nadza
Dzialija
(PhD 2021-2026)



Bruno
Moses
RA



ENIGMA-OCD consists of 50 samples
from 38 institutes in 15 countries on 5 continents

Sample sizes differ per project

Total sample of 6,880 (still increasing) with MRI data of:
3,482 OCD patients
 2,814 adults (>18 yrs)
 668 adolescents (12-17 yrs) / children (<12 yrs)
3,398 controls
 3,398 adults
 654 adolescents / children

[An overview of the first 5 years of the ENIGMA obsessive-compulsive disorder working group: The power of worldwide collaboration.](#)

van den Heuvel OA, Boedhoe PSW, ..., Thompson PM, Stein DJ; ENIGMA-OCD working group. Hum Brain Mapp. 2020

ENIGMA-Tourette

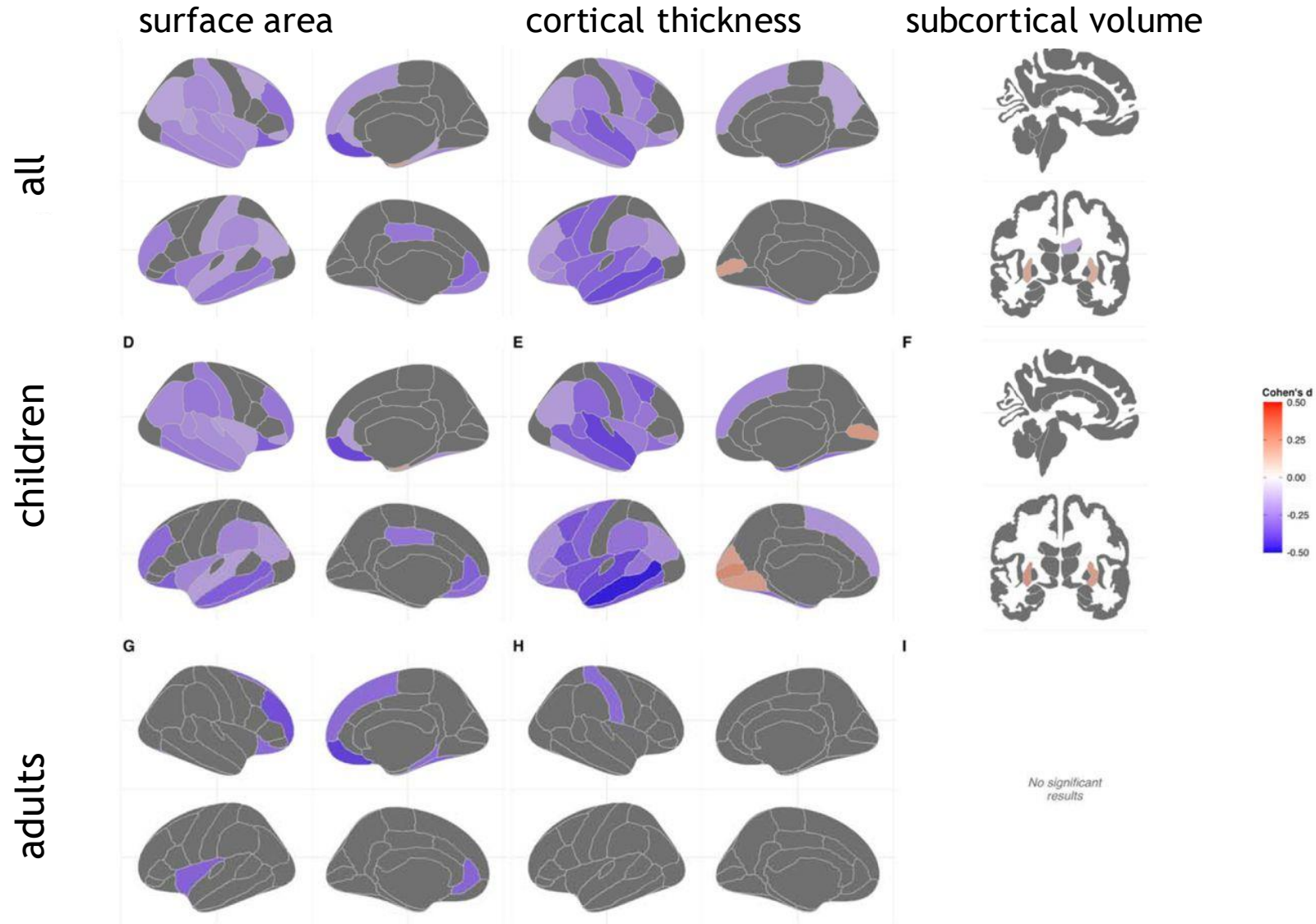


P. Paschou
chair ENIGMA-Tourette

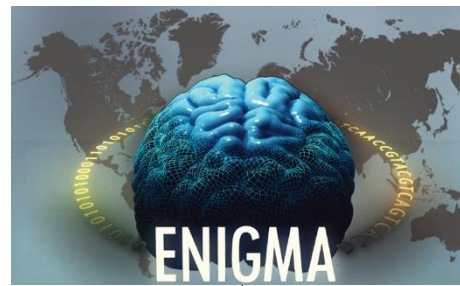
Paschou et al. 2022 *Frontiers Psychiatry*

>> Jin et al. 2026 (*MedRxiv*)
1st paper on brain structure & genetics

745 TS/TD versus 903 controls



ENIGMA-OCD - Structure



cortical thickness & surface area

➤ Medication effects!

subcortical volume

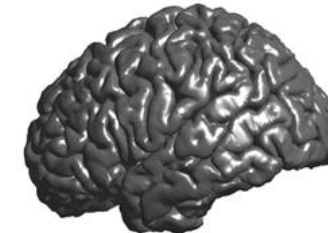
Effects depend on:

- developmental stage
- age of onset
- medication status
- comorbidity

medicated OCD (n=646)
vs HC (n=1436)

unmedicated OCD (n=831)
vs HC (n=1436)

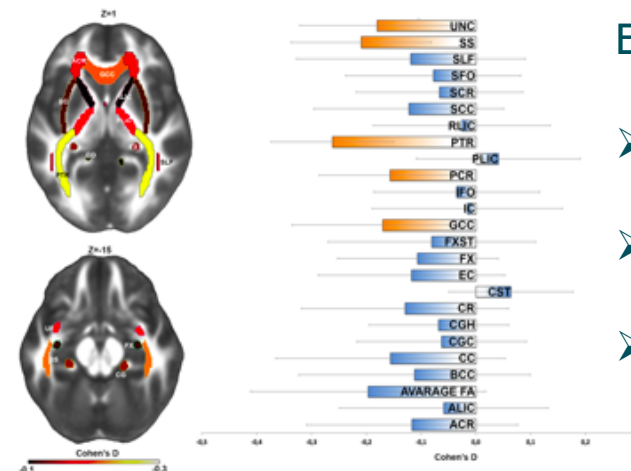
medicated OCD (n=646)
vs unmed. OCD (n=831)



white matter integrity

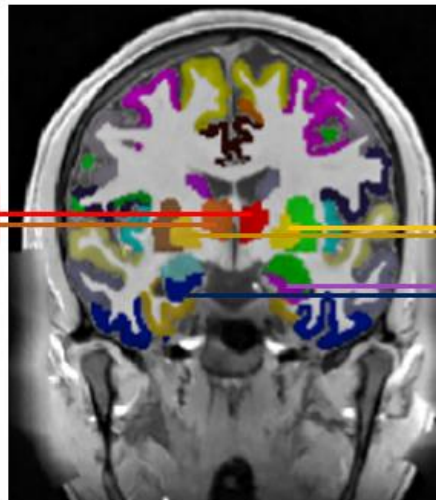
Effects depend on:

- duration of illness
(longer is worse)
- age of onset
(earlier is worse)
- % of cohort medicated
(more=worse)



children with OCD

adults with OCD



thalamus ↑

related to:
unmedicated status

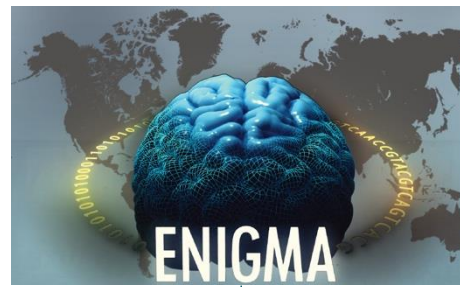
pallidum ↑

related to:
child-onset of disease
medicated status

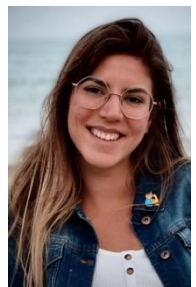
hippocampus ↓

related to:
adult-onset of disease
co-morbid lifetime depression
medicated status

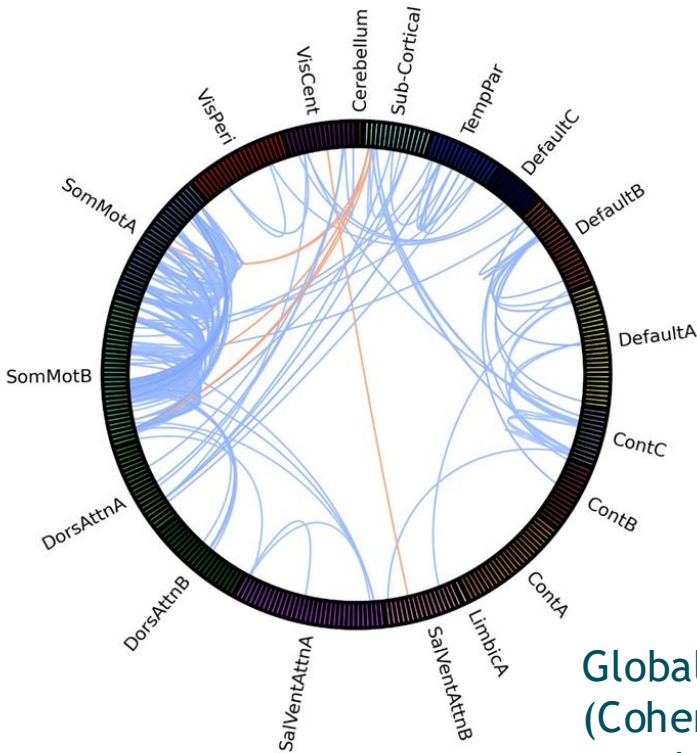
ENIGMA-OCD - Function



task-based fMRI



Nadza Dzinalija



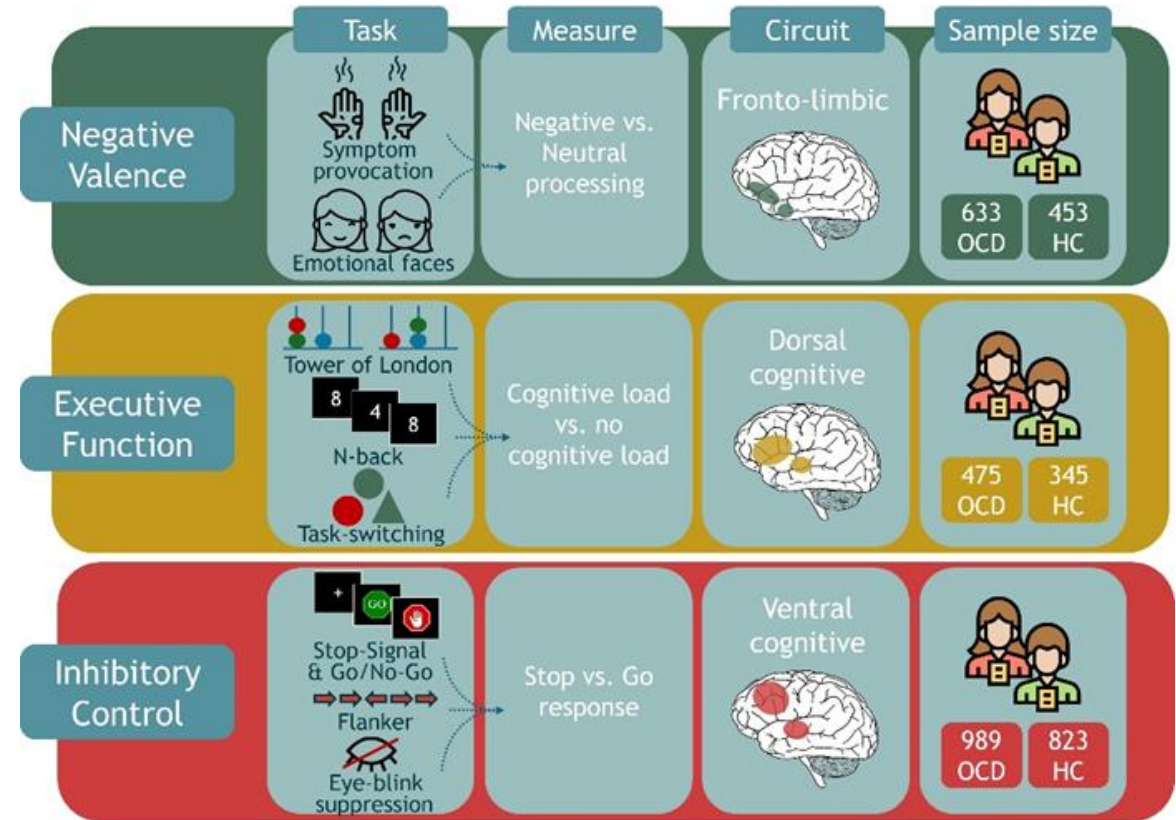
resting state fMRI



Willem Bruin

Global cortical hypo-connectivity (Cohen's d : -0.27-0.22), mostly located within the sensorimotor network

Few hyper-connections, mainly with the thalamus

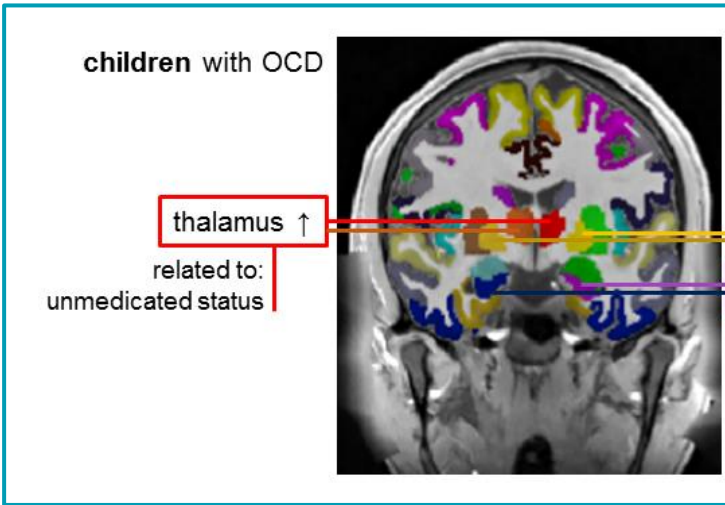


Thalamus

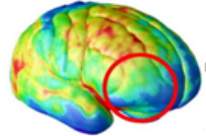
an early marker of OCD



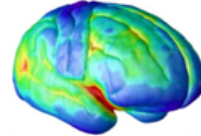
Cees Weeland



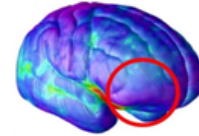
MRI @7.5 yr
n≈1070



MRI @10 yr
n≈4050

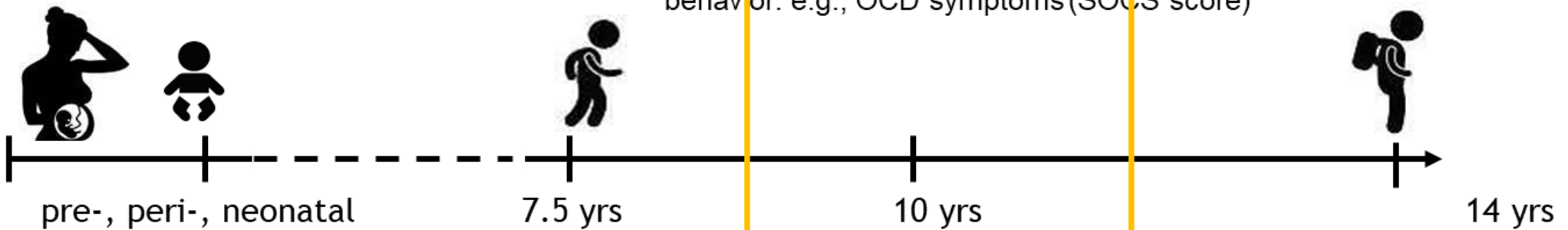


MRI @14 yr
n≈4500



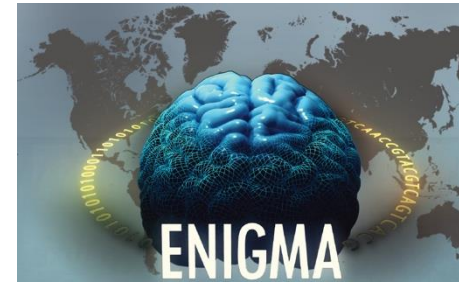
probable OCD, n≈164
control children, n≈164

behavior: e.g., OCD symptoms (SOCS score)



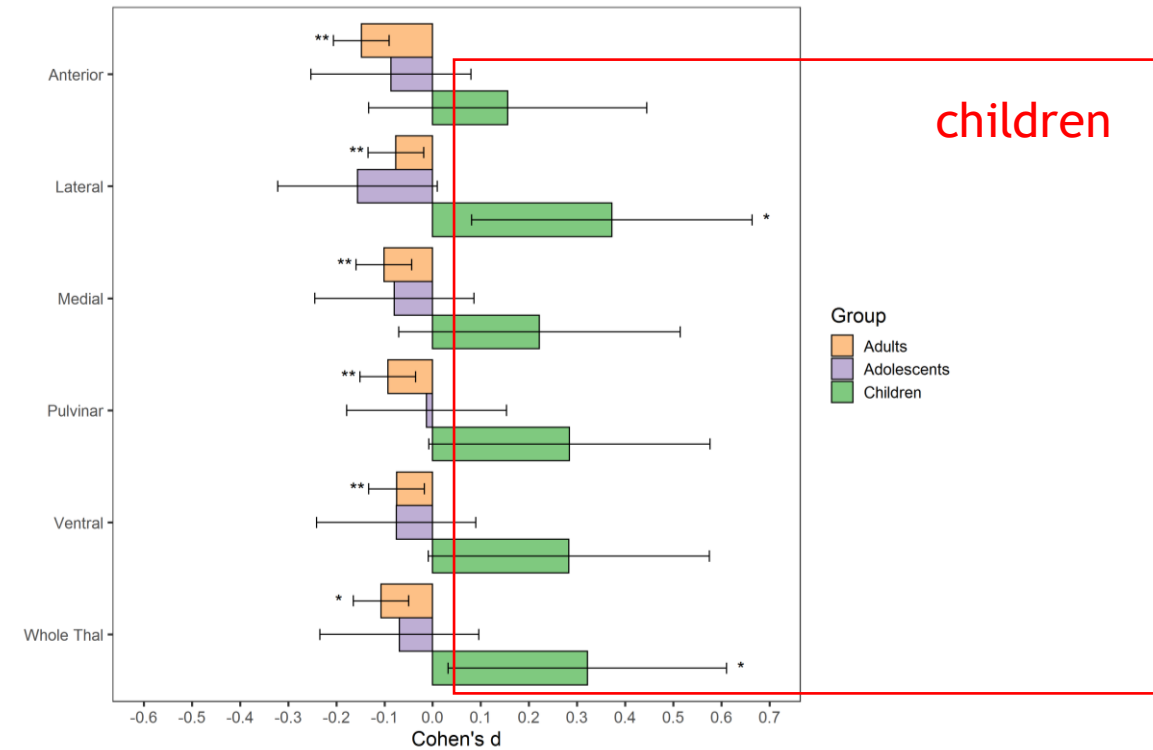
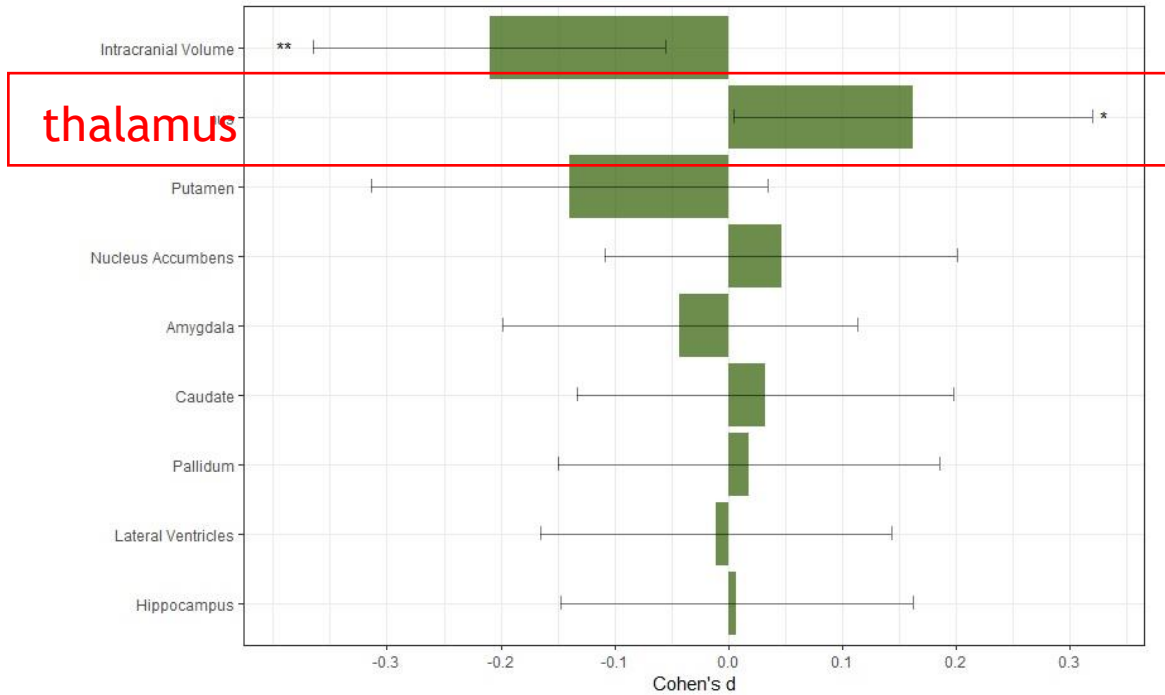
Thalamus

an early marker of OCD



Bigger thalamus:
 >> neurodevelopmental stage
 (only kids, not adolesc / adults)
 >> medication status
 (only in untreated children)

>> bigger thalamus in children aged 10-12 yr
 with SOCS-score above cut-off



Thalamus

an early marker of OCD



Willem Bruin



Carol Gaiser



Ryan Muetzel

Bigger thalamus at age 10-12 yr

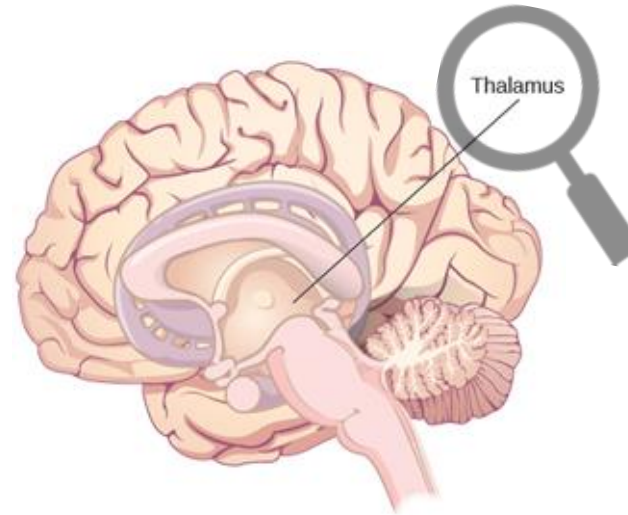
>> flatter slope of cortical thinning from age 10 to 14

>> preservation of OCD symptoms from age 10 to 14

Hypothesis:
maturation of the thalamus drives cortical maturation

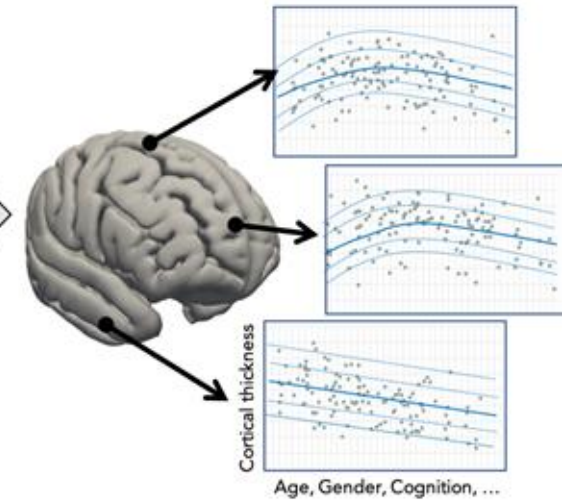


Normative modeling



Age,
Gender,
Cognition,
...

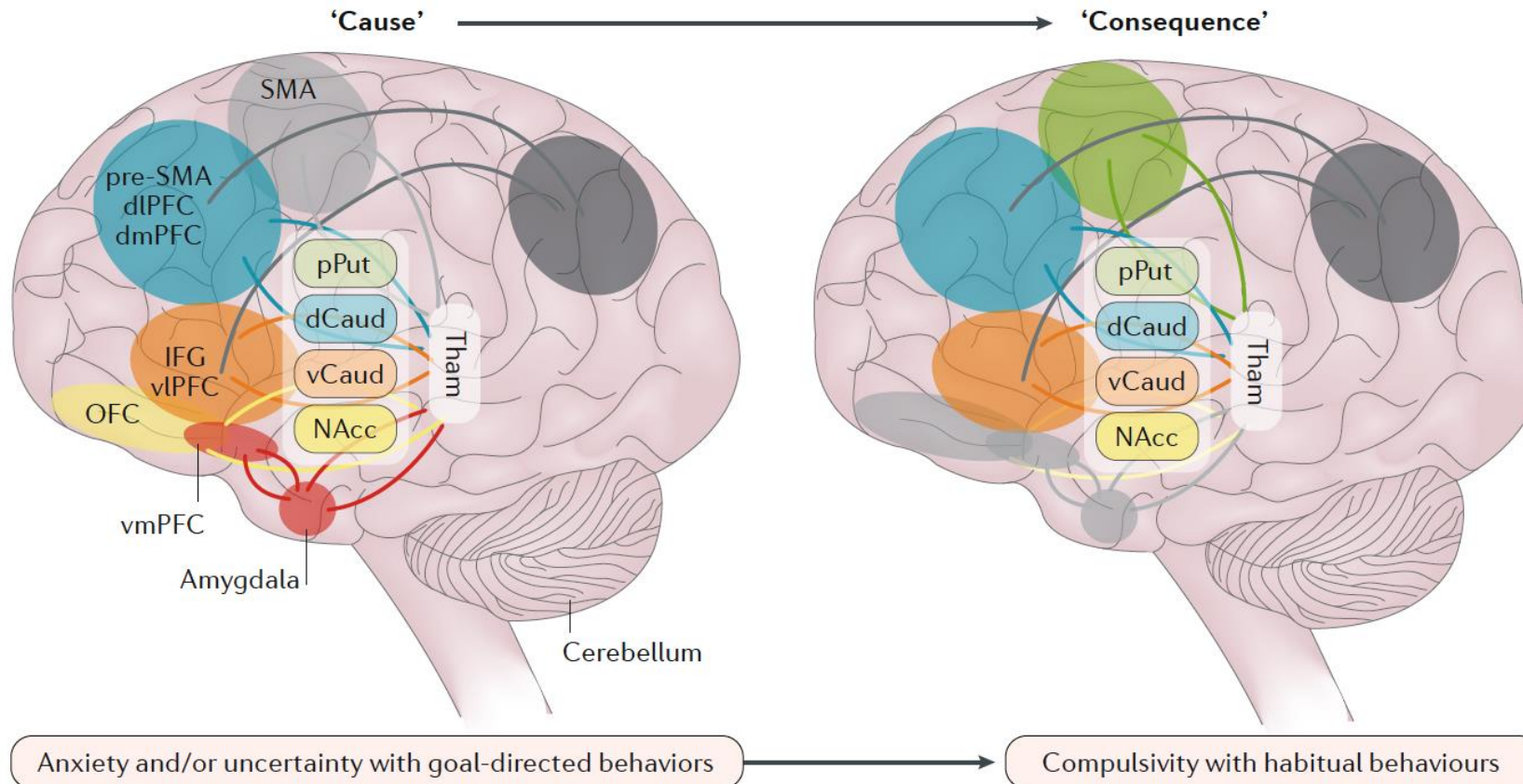
$$y = f(x)$$





Lifespan view on OCD

Altered neurodevelopment contributes to the vulnerability to develop OCD (driven by altered maturation of the thalamus)

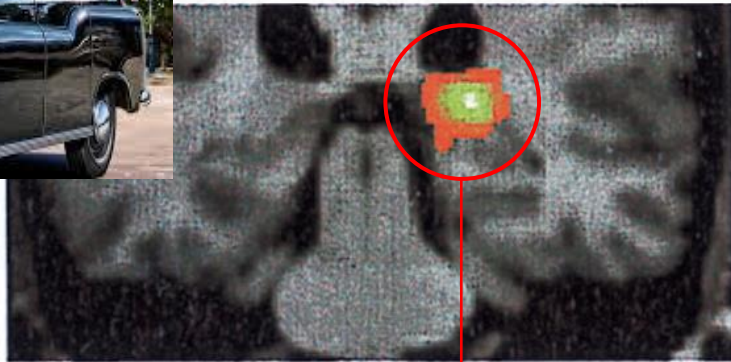


OCD (due to the endless repetitive behaviors), by the power of repetition, 'shapes' the brain

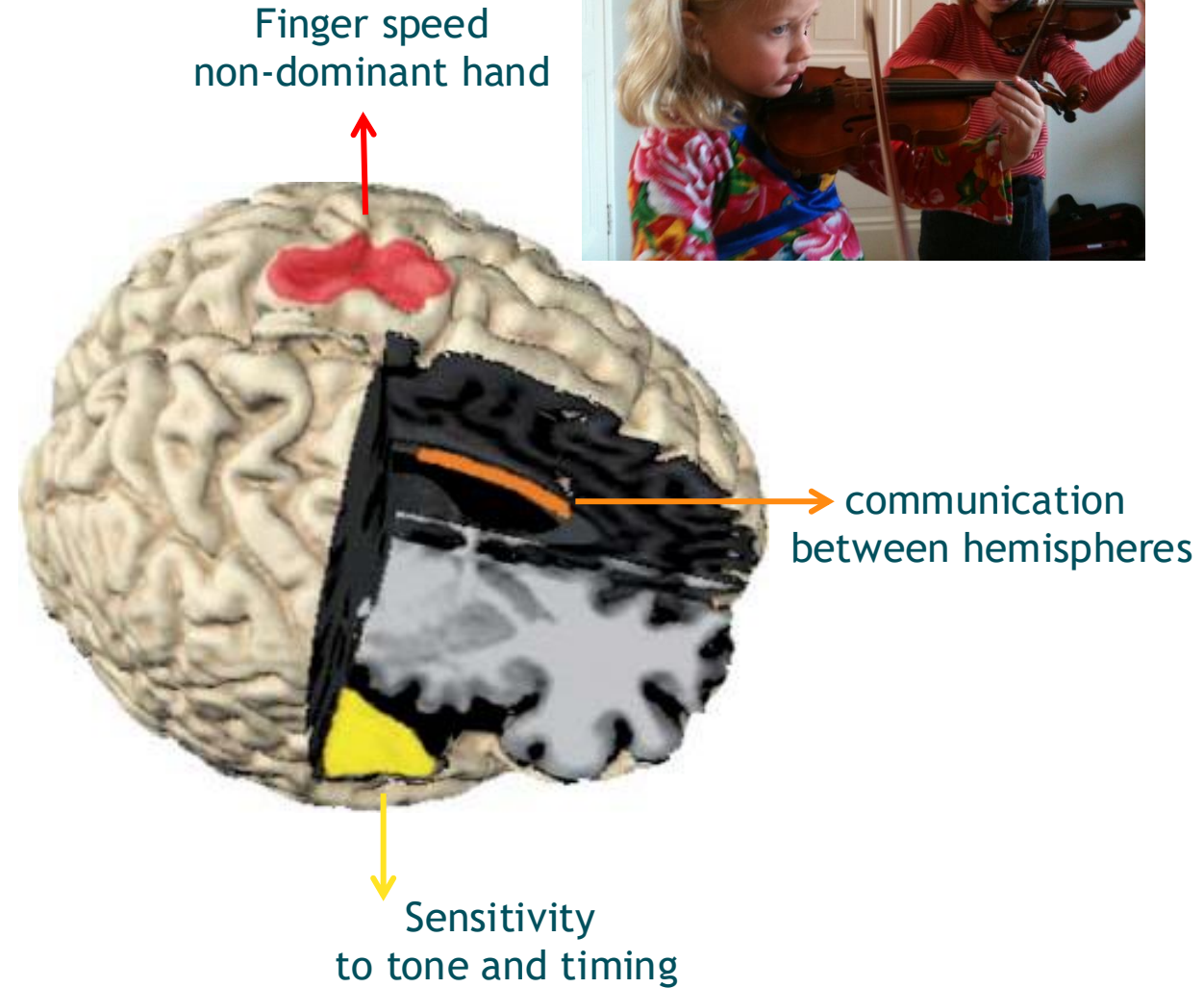
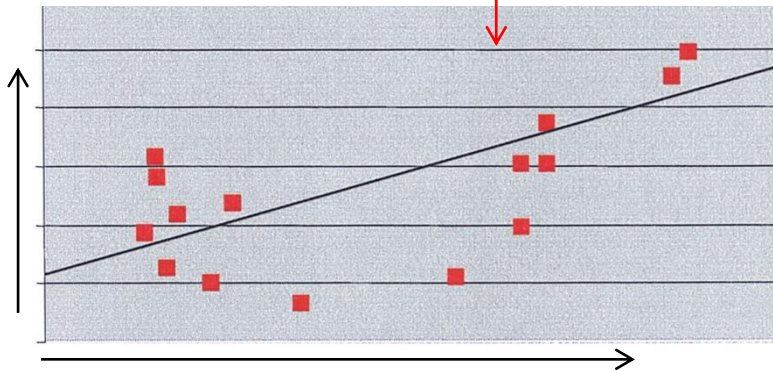
But with treatments we can 'reshape' the brain

Brain plasticity

= the power of repetition



volume
posterior part
hippocampus





cognitive behavior therapy (ERP) > aims to change longlasting ingrained behavior

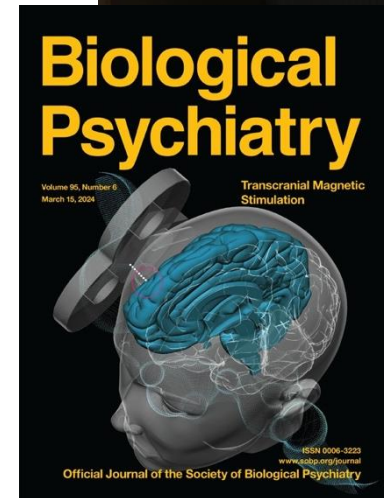
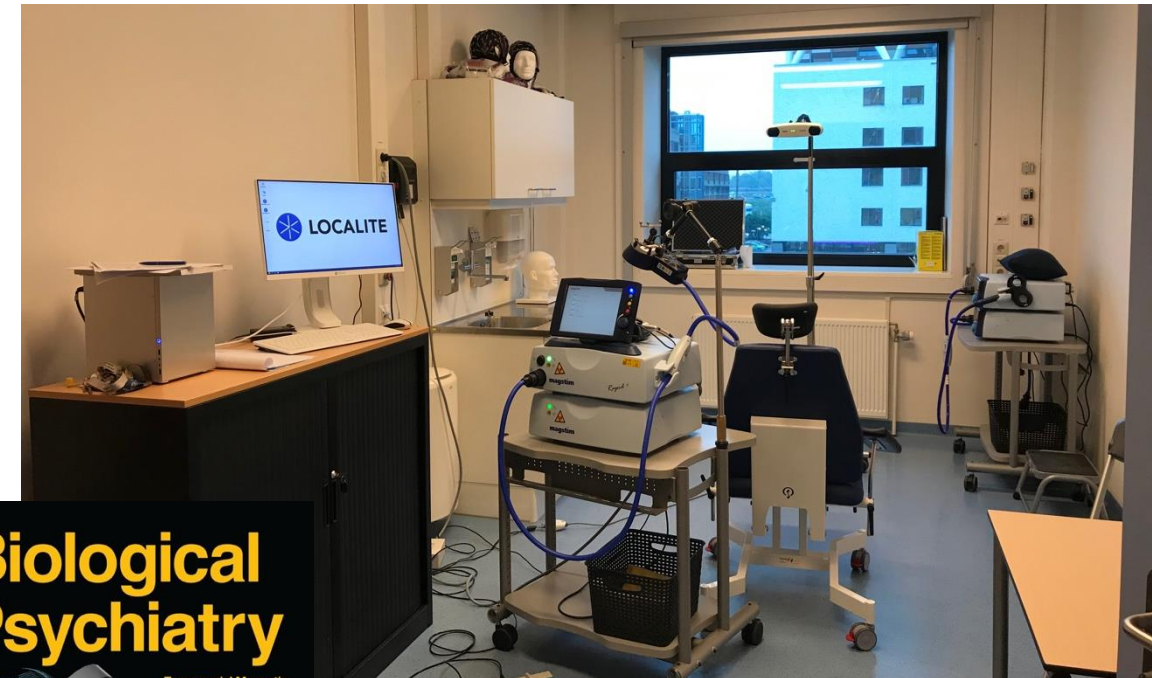
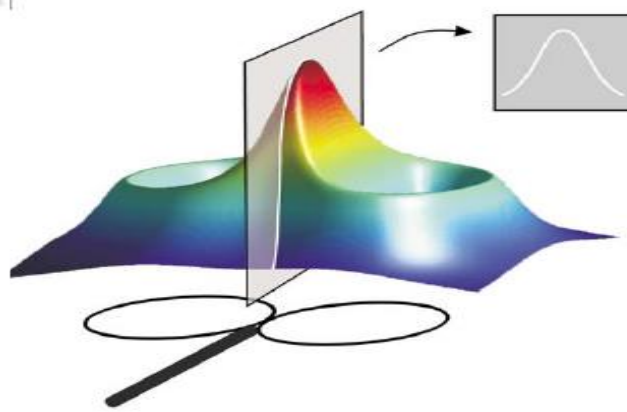
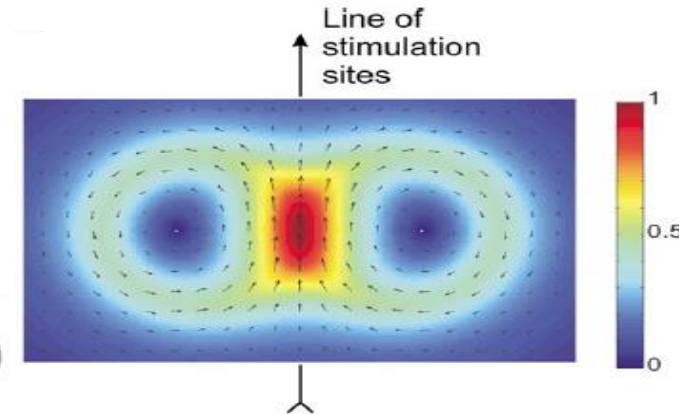


intensive training and repetition of new behavior is needed for longterm impact

>> Brain plasticity



using repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (rTMS)



Biological Psychiatry, 2024
Special issue:
TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION
Guest Editors:
Odile A. van den Heuvel and Lindsay M. Oberman

25 yr journey



- From task-based fMRI in OCD (& anxiety) to disease model (PhD project 1999-2005)
- Experimental single session rTMS-fMRI study in OCD (VENI project 2008-2014)
- Proof-of-concept TIPICCO randomized controlled trial (VIDI project 2018-2023)
 - Prediction rTMS response in OCD
 - Analyses on dosing and targeting
- TETRO trial (cost-effectiveness RCT 2021-2027)
- From biotypes to personalized targeting (VICI project 2025-2030)



Stella de Wit



Sophie
Fitzsimmons



Tjardo
Postma



Milan
Houben



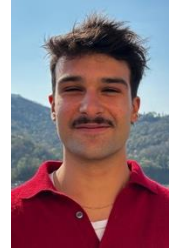
Coen
Coomans



Hidde
Woerdman



Wianne
Schipper

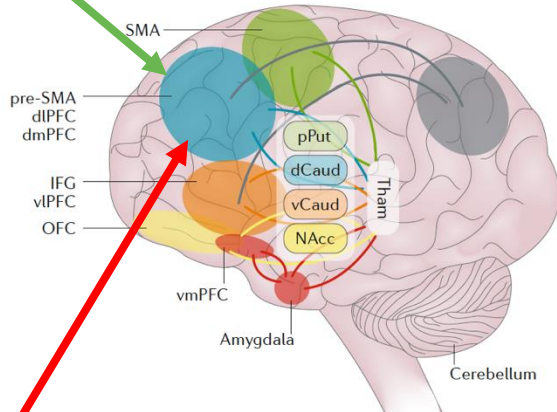


Leonardo
Nacci



Emotion regulation – proof-of-concept

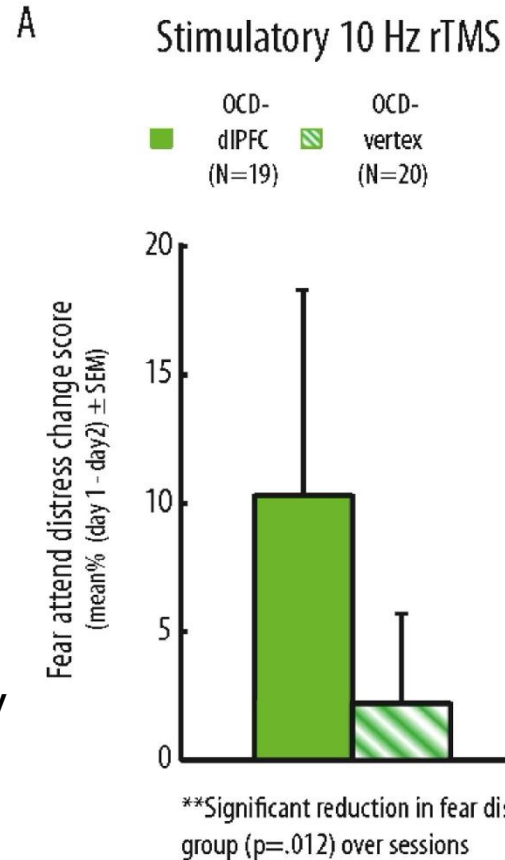
OCD patients (n=43):
High-frequency rTMS vs. sham
(= stimulation of control)



Controls (n=38):
Low-frequency rTMS vs. sham
(= inhibition of control)

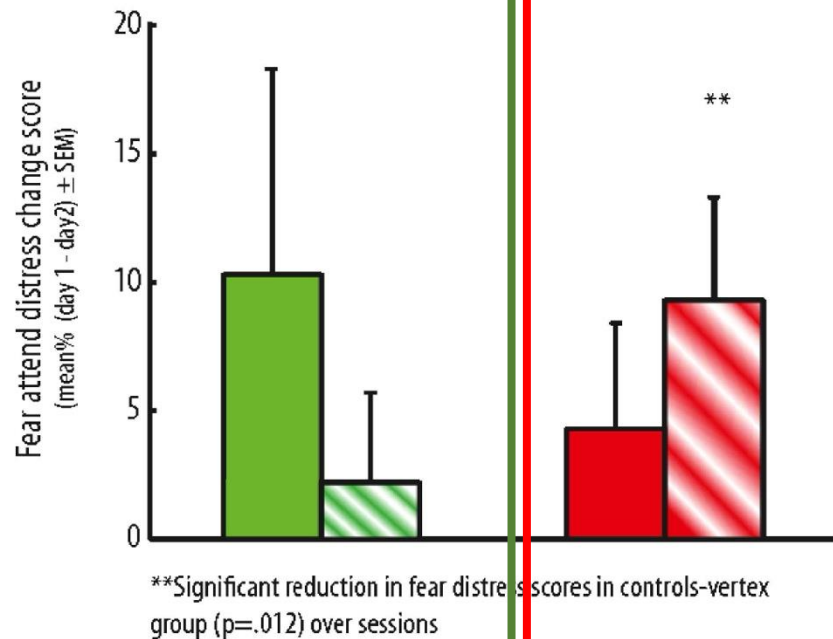
OCD patients:
Sham:
No anxiety decrease
(day 2 vs day 1)
during exposure

10 Hz DLPFC:
decrease anxiety
day 2
(habituation)



Inhibitory 1Hz rTMS

Controls-dIPFC (N=19) Controls-vertex (N=18)

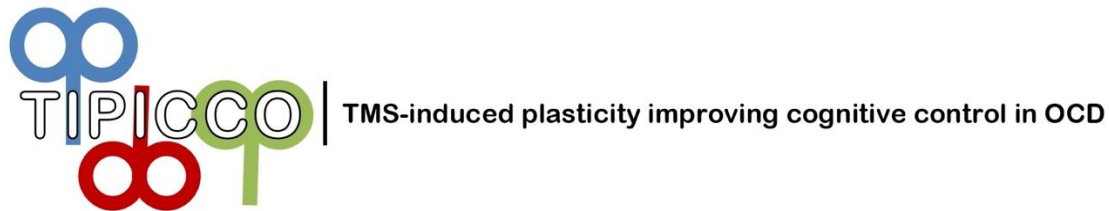
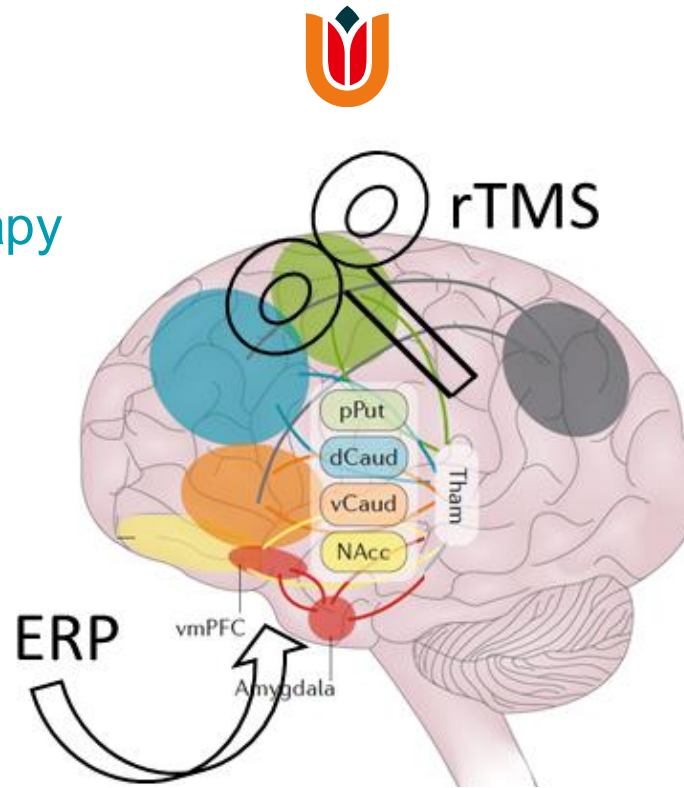


controls:
Sham:
Anxiety decrease
day 2
(vs day 1)
during exposure

1 Hz DLPFC:
less habituation

're-shaping' the brain

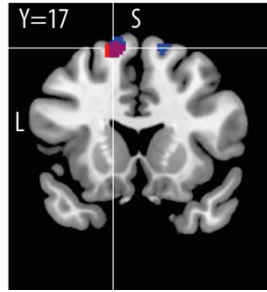
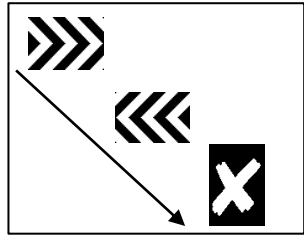
by combining TMS & exposure therapy



Proof-of-concept RCT in 61 patients
(10 Hz DLPFC, 10 Hz pre-SMA, vertex)

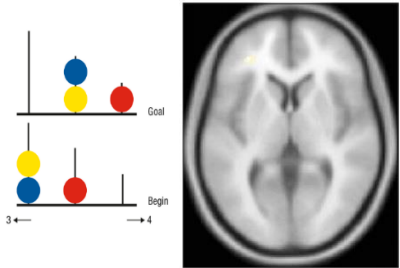


Multi-center cost-effectiveness RCT in 250 patients
(1 Hz pre-SMA, sham)



↑ preSMA activity
(compensatory) in
OCD & siblings

de Wit et al 2012, Am J Psych



↓ DLPFC activation in OCD

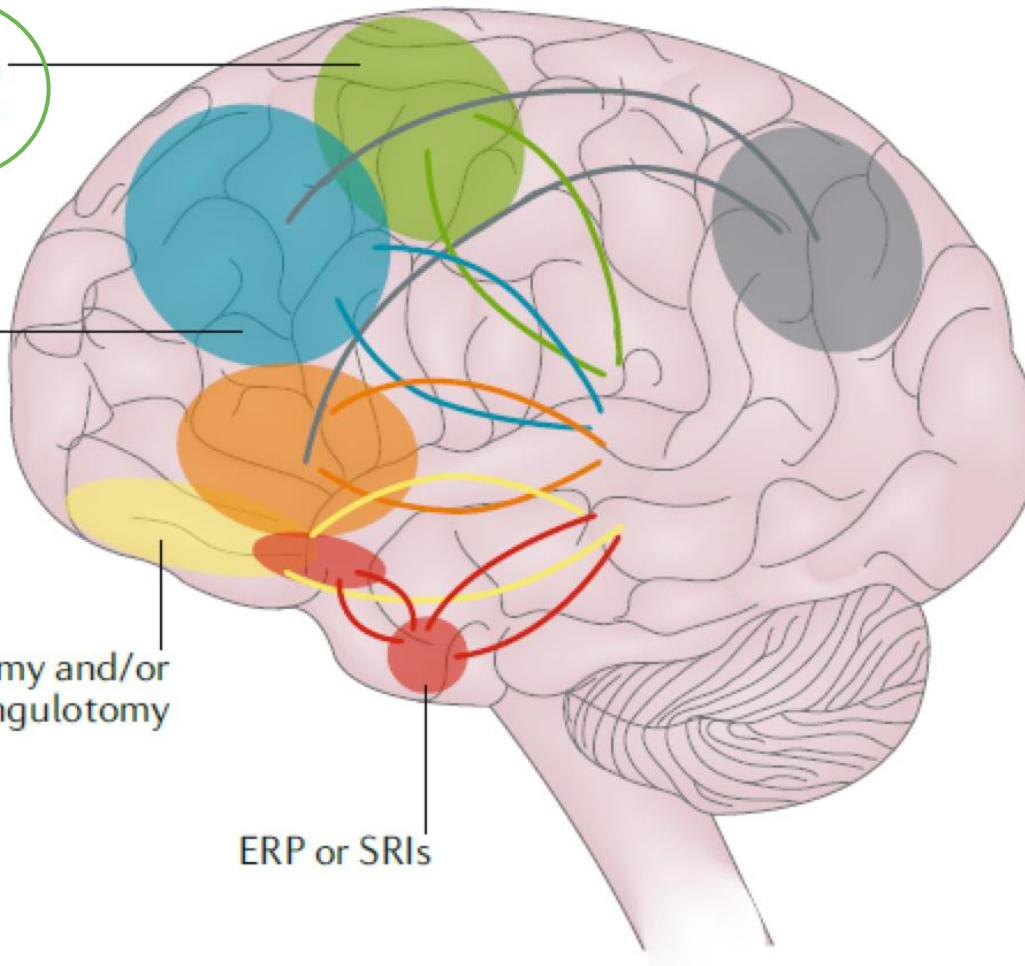
Van den Heuvel et al 2005, Arch Gen Psych

Cognitive
therapy
rTMS
tDCS

rTMS
tDCS

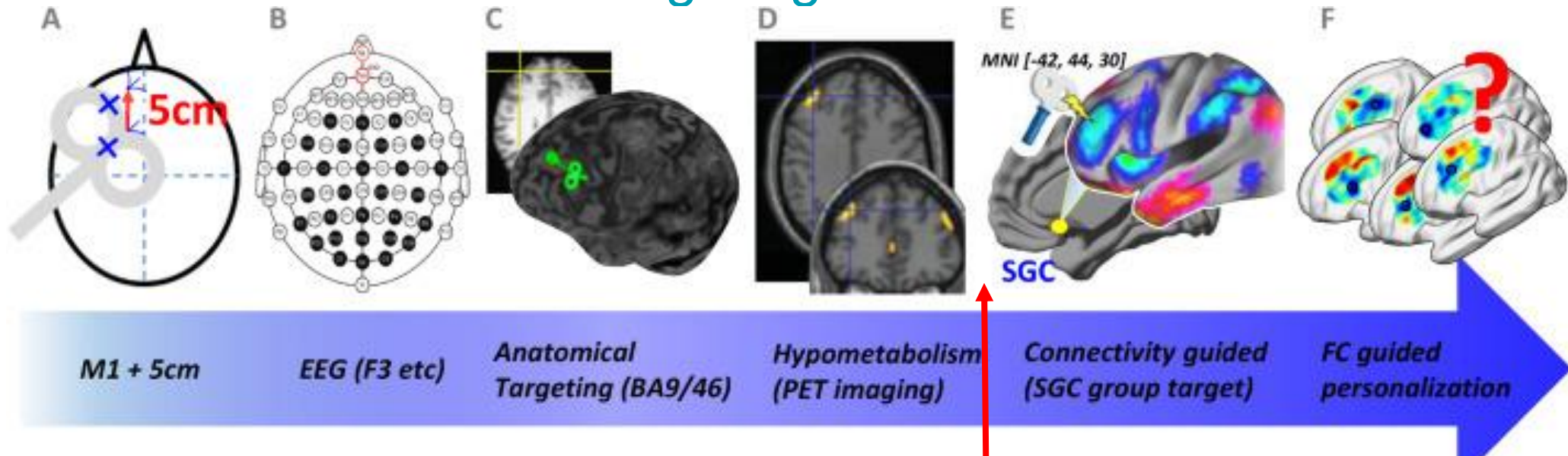
DBS, capsulotomy and/or
cingulotomy

ERP or SRIs



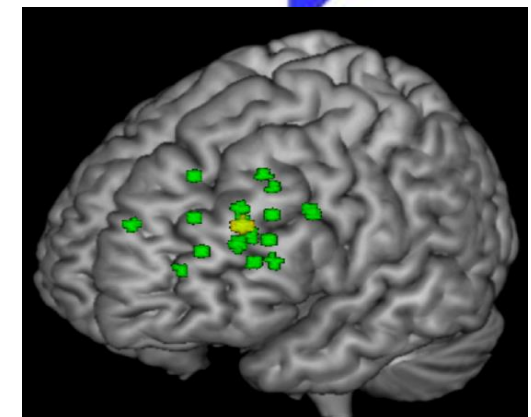


Task-based fMRI for rTMS targeting



Task-fMRI-based targeting

for dorsolateral PFC (DLPFC) rTMS target e.g. emotion regulation task of planning task
for pre-SMA rTMS target e.g. Stop-Signal task

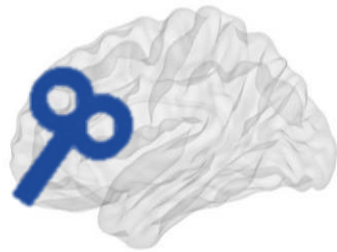




Sophie Fitzsimmons

- 3-arm single-blind RCT
- [clinicaltrials.gov \(NCT03667807\)](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT03667807)
- 3 treatment protocols:

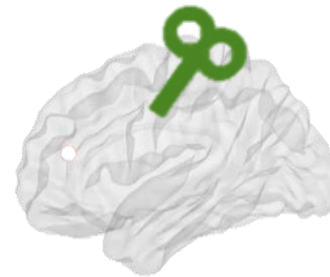
- Treatment:
 - 8 wk (2x/week)
 - 16 x 20-min rTMS + 45 min exposure & response prevention
 - Neuronavigation based on individual functional MRI at baseline



10 Hz rTMS L DLPFC
100% RMT
N=19



10 Hz rTMS pre-SMA
100% RMT
N=23



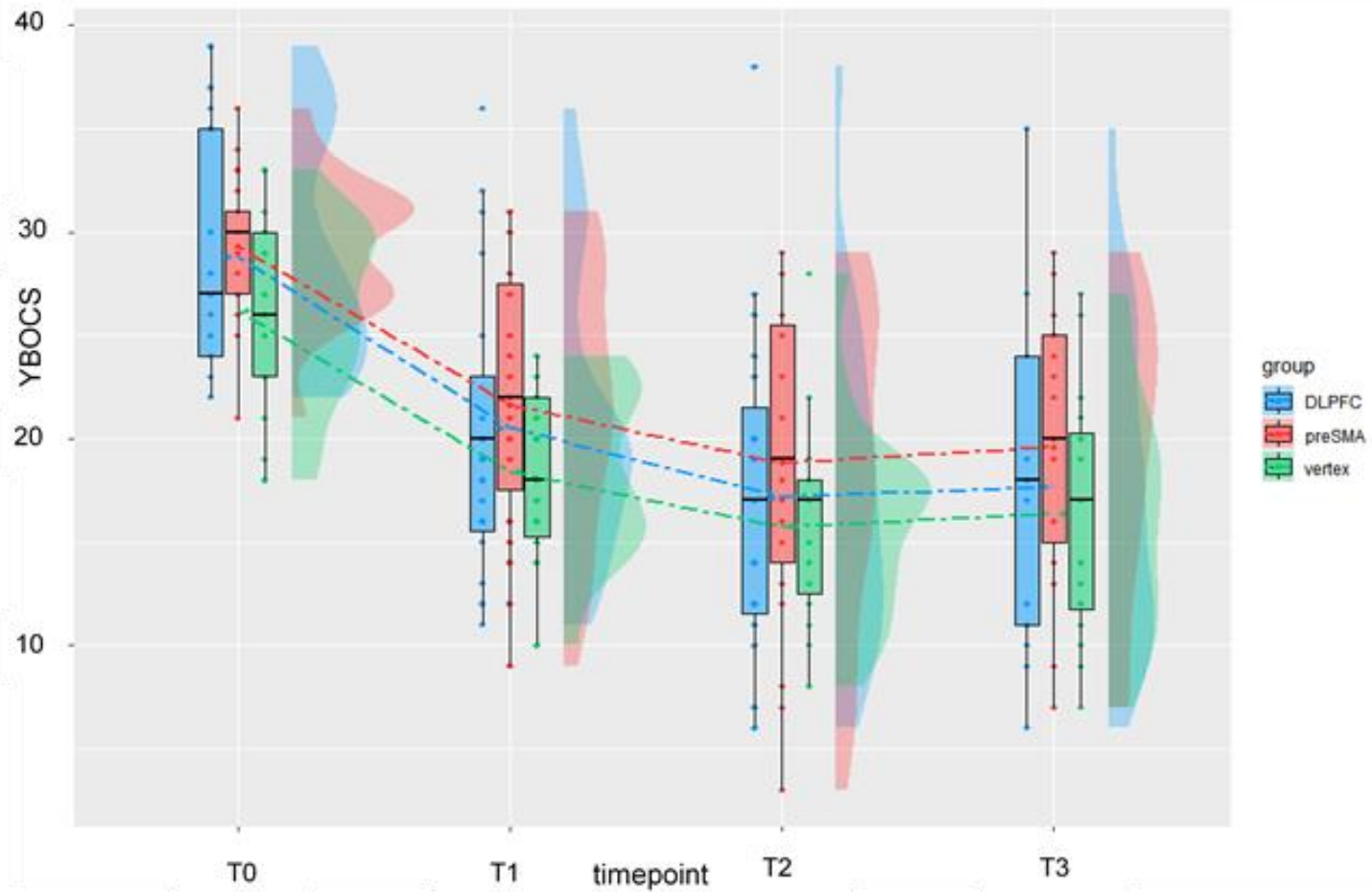
10 Hz rTMS vertex
60% RMT
N=19
(‘control’ condition)

(3000 pulses at 100% RMT, 30 10-s trains, 30s intertrial interval, 20 mins total - based on de Wit et al 2015)

Results



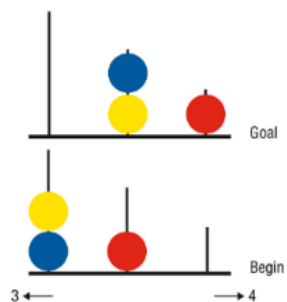
symptom change (YBOCS) over time



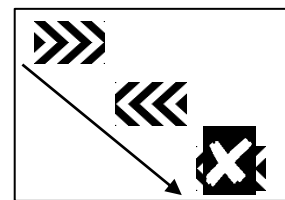
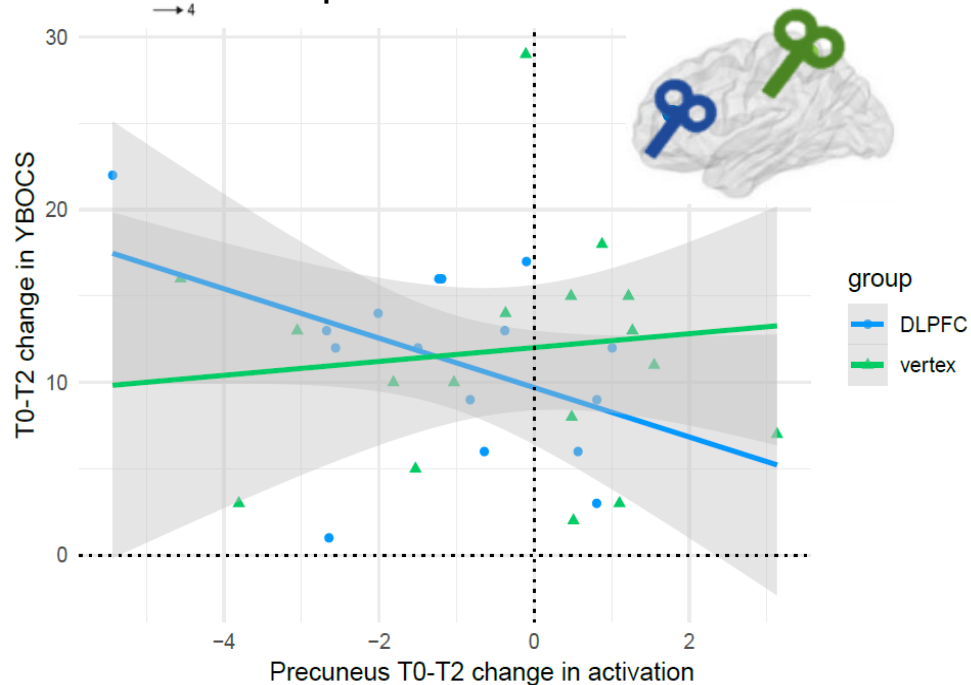
- Significant reduction in OCD symptoms over time ($p < 0.001$) in this treatment-resistant sample
- 57,4% response (>35% reduction on YBOCS)
- No difference between groups

Results

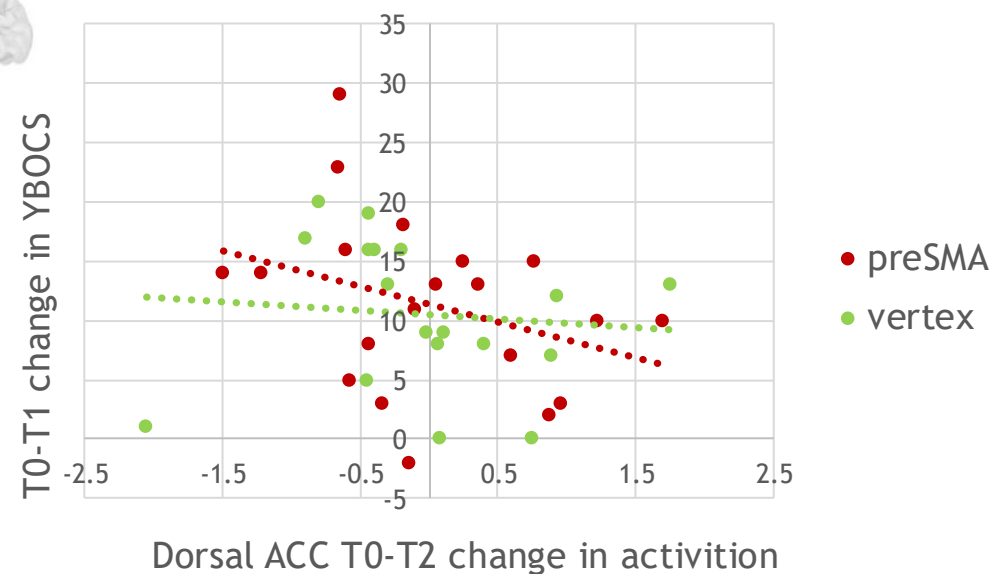
pre-post rTMS - fMRI during tasks



>> After DLPFC rTMS: more reduction in planning-related activity after rTMS associated with better clinical response



>> After pre-SMA rTMS: Reduction in error-related activity is associated with better clinical response



Prediction

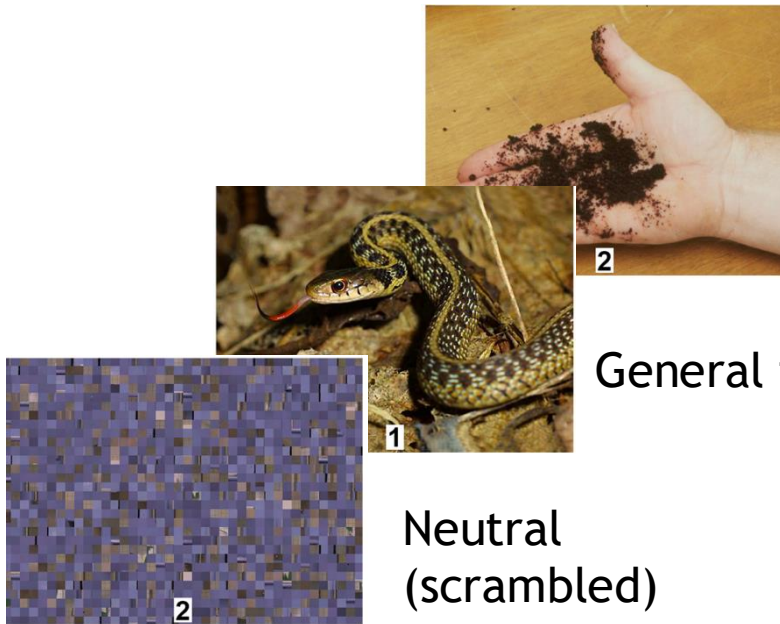


Milan Houben

rTMS response predicted by baseline fMRI during symptom provocation

>> right amygdala activation during symptom provocation at baseline predicts better treatment response (in all groups)

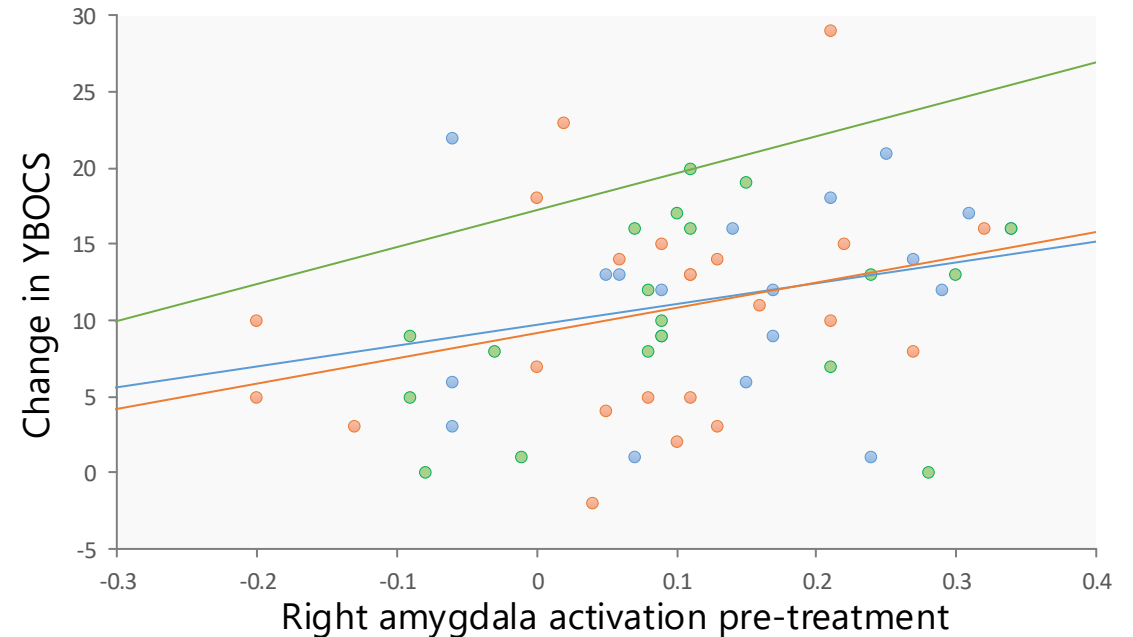
| Variable | B | SE B | p |
|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|
| Left dmPFC | 19.71 | 14.84 | 0.19 |
| Right dmPFC | -12.78 | 11.71 | 0.28 |
| Left amygdala | -5.86 | 7.83 | 0.46 |
| Right amygdala | 17.71 | 8.13 | 0.03 |

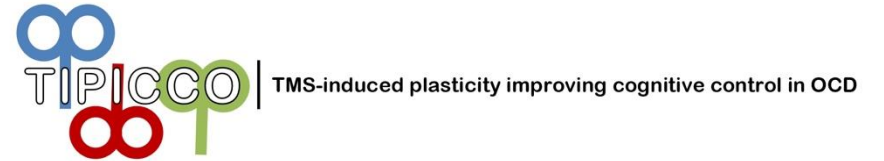


OCD specific

General fear

Neutral (scrambled)

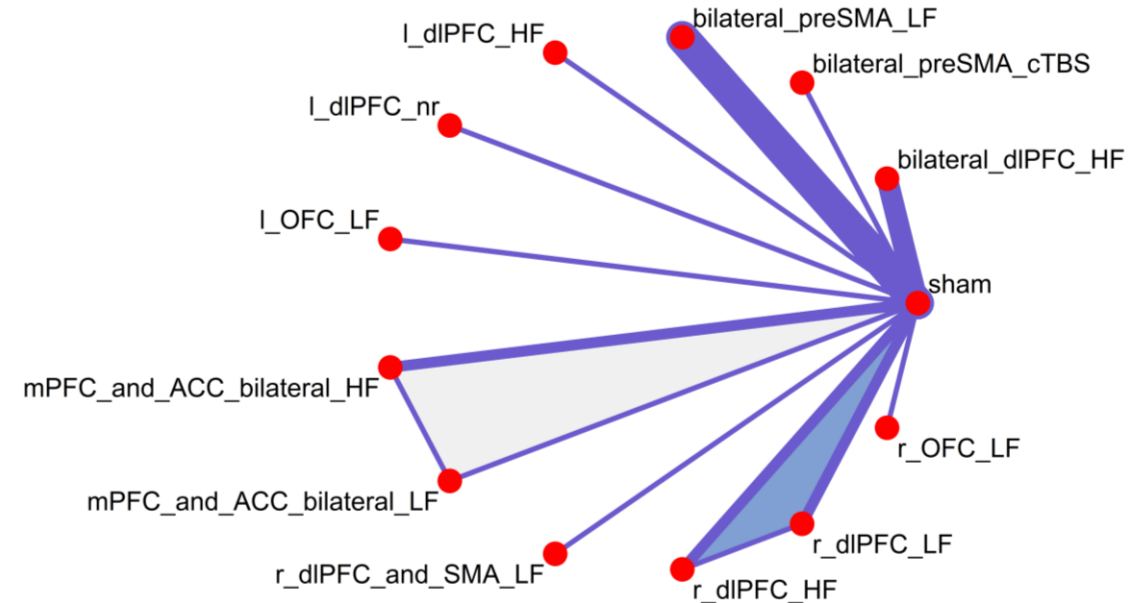
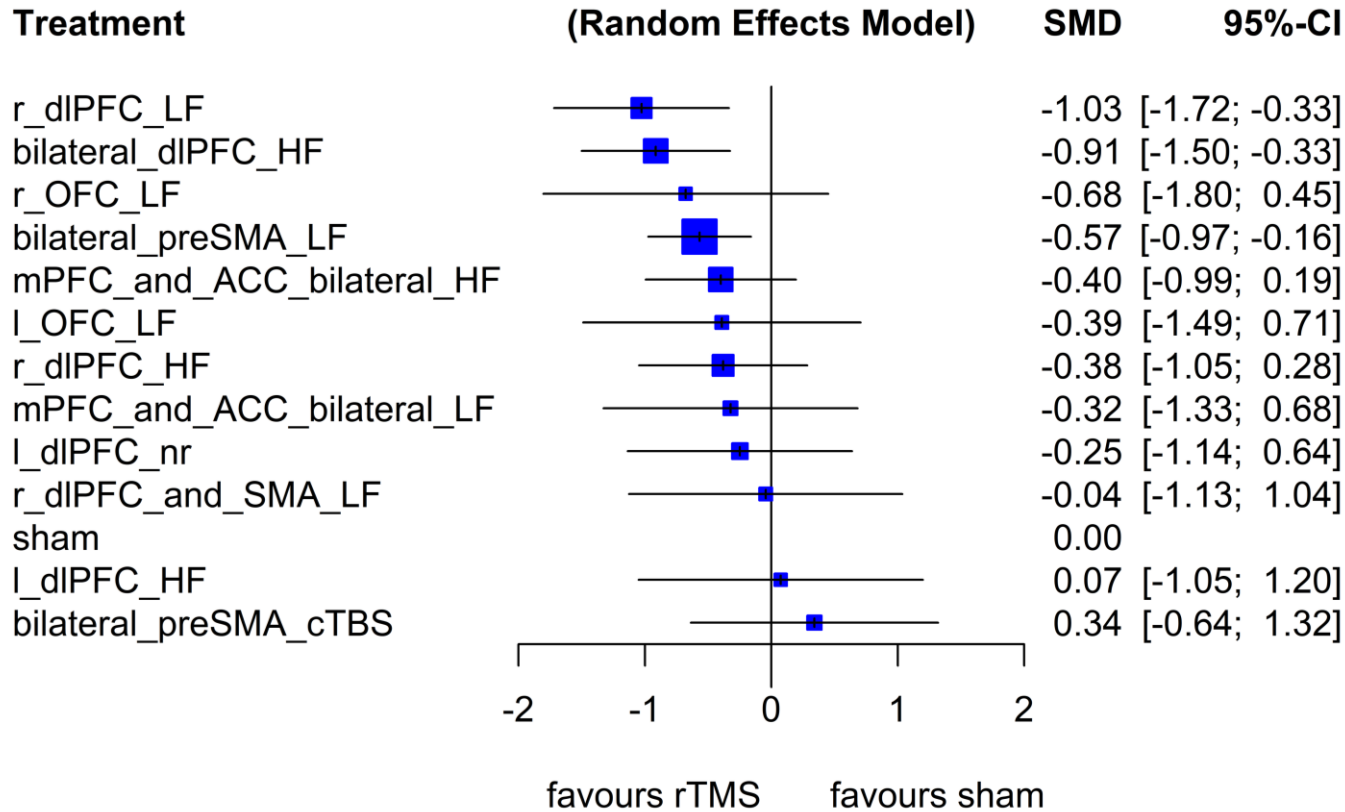
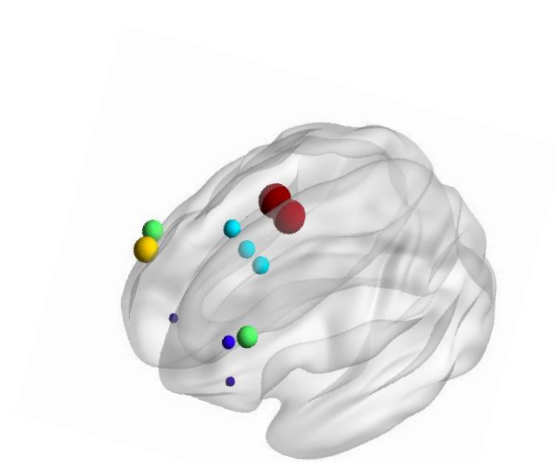




Summary TIPICCO trial

- rTMS target specific effects on the brain (during executive and inhibitory control)
(Fitzsimmons et al. 2025 Biol Psych)
- Variation in treatment response explained by pre-treatment task-fMRI-based activations
 - During **executive and inhibitory control** (Postma et al. 2025 Biol Psych)
 - During **symptom provocation** (Houben et al. 2025 Biol Psych CNI)
- Variation in treatment response explained by pre-treatment resting state fMRI connectivity between stimulated target and normative network (Coomans et al, under review)
- Variation in dosage (rTMS-induced E-field) (Woerdman et al, under review)

rTMS in OCD meta- and network analysis





TETRO

TMS for Exposure Therapy-Resistant OCD

<https://www.tetro-ocd.nl>

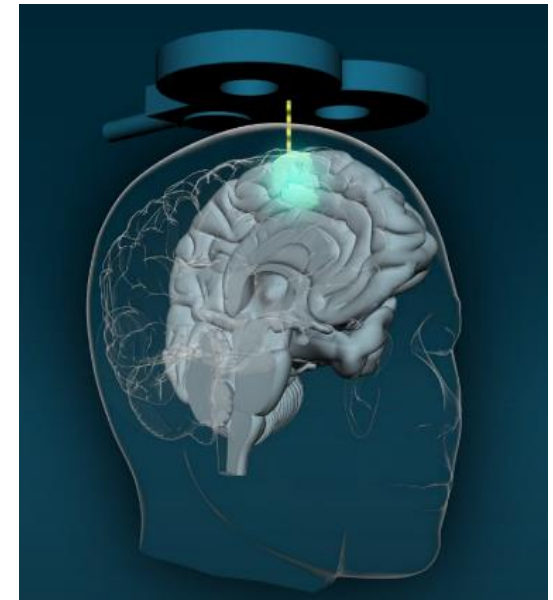


1500 pulses of 1 Hz rTMS
L pre-SMA N=150
N=167

1500 pulses of 1 Hz sham-rTMS
L pre-SMA N=75
N=83



Tjardo Postma



Placebo-controlled multi-center RCT
250 OCD patients with insufficient response to ERP (with/without medication)
Focus on the added value of 1 Hz pre-SMA rTMS versus sham as adjuvant to intensive ERP
4 sessions/week, for 5-7 weeks
Every rTMS session followed by 90 minutes guided ERP



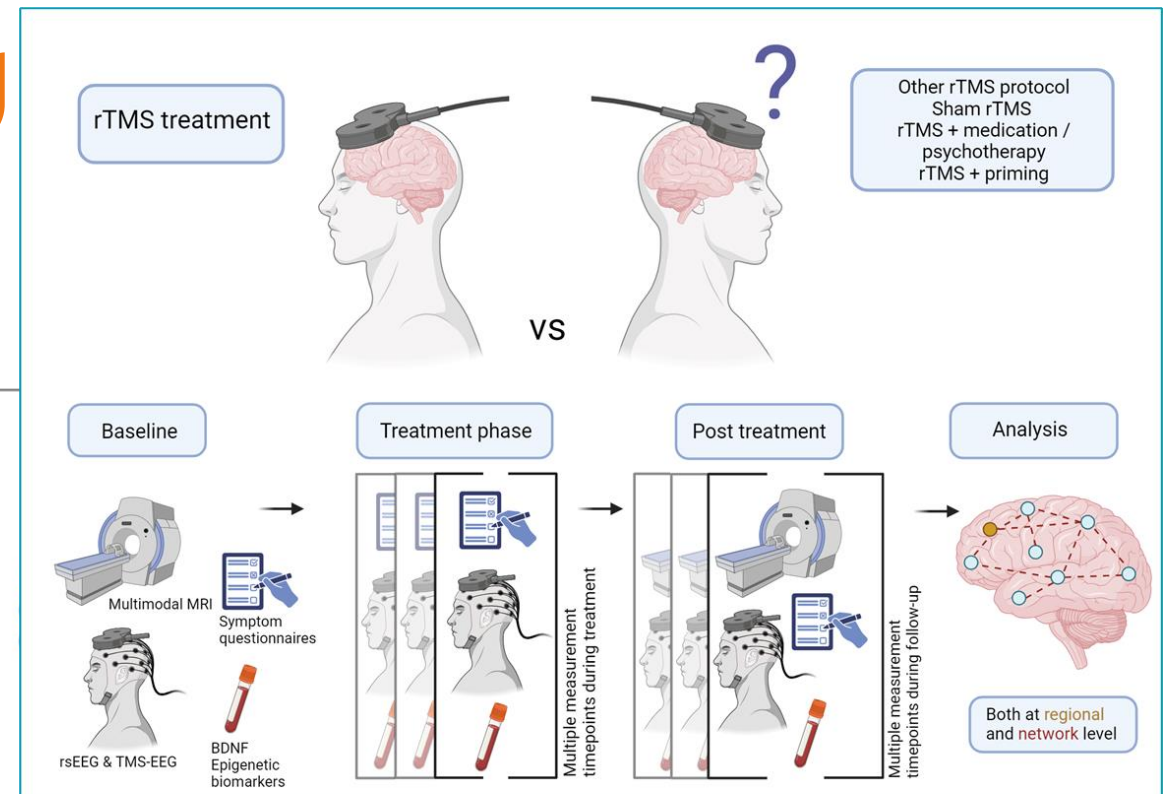
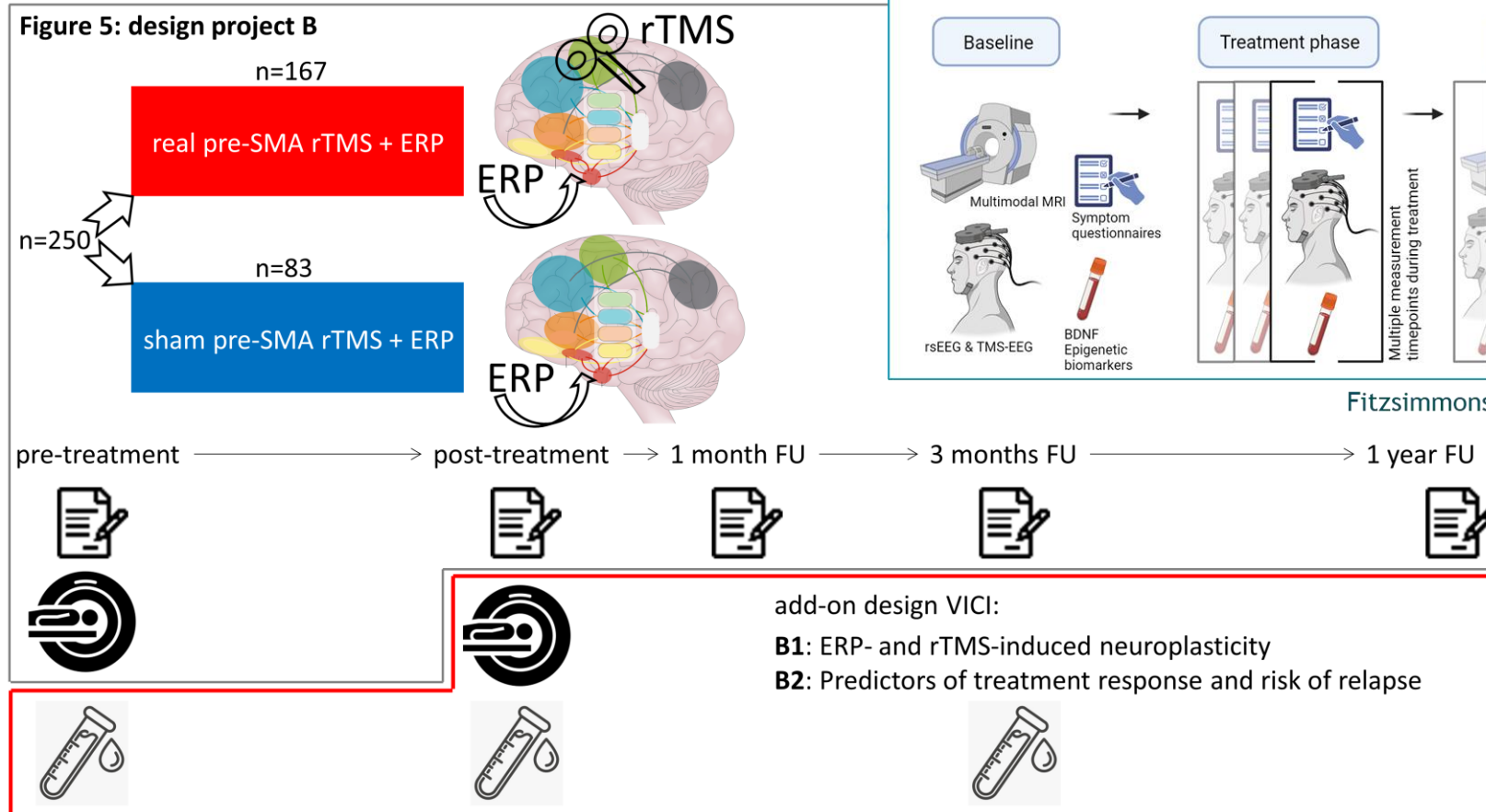
Zorginstituut Nederland

VeZo grant Zorginstituut NL
(PI: van den Heuvel)
Study period: 2021-2027





Treatment-induced plasticity



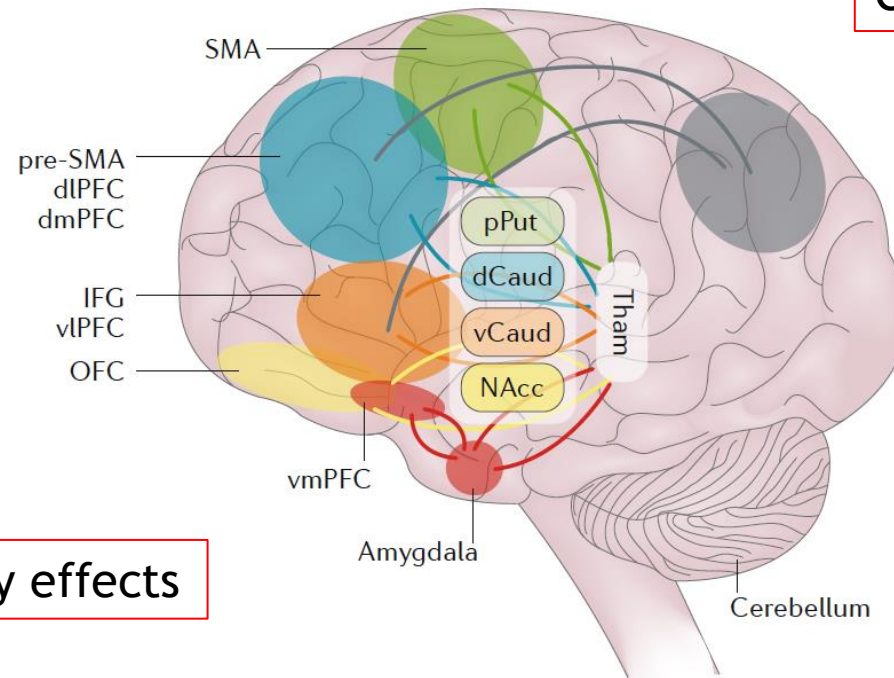


'The' OCD brain

Neurodevelopmental effects

Medication effects

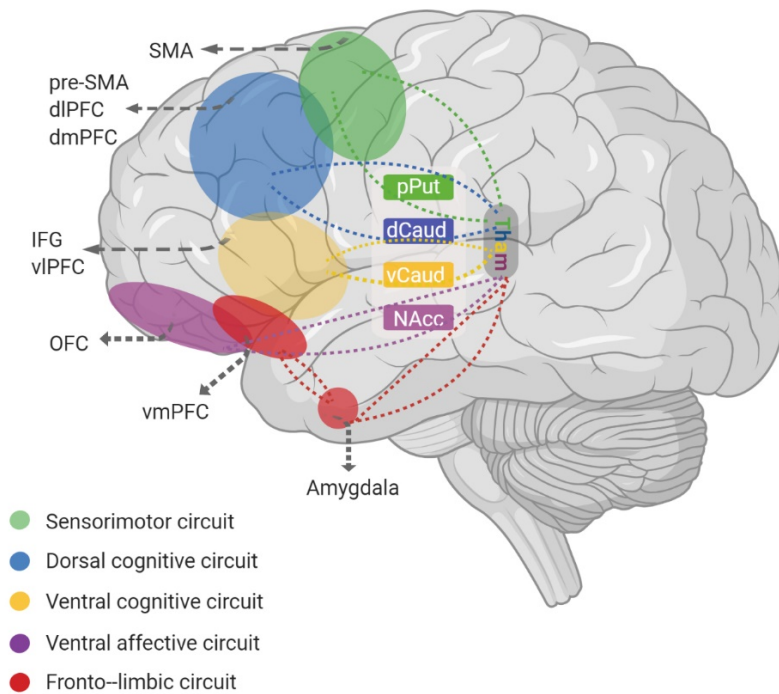
Compensatory effects



- 'Sensorimotor' CSTC circuit
 - Stimulus-response-based habitual behavior
- 'Dorsal cognitive' CSTC circuit
 - Working memory, planning, emotion regulation
- Frontoparietal network
 - Coordination of cognitive control
- 'Ventral cognitive' CSTC circuit
 - Response inhibition
- 'Ventral motivational' CSTC circuit
 - Stimulus-outcome-based motivational behaviour
- 'Frontolimbic' circuit
 - Fear extinction

Onset and chronicity effects

Symptom profile dependent



1

Fronto-limbic circuit

Clinical profiles:
 Dysregulated fear
 Intolerance of uncertainty

Treatment approach:
 Reduce fronto-limbic hyperactivity
 Increase dorsal cognitive top-down control

Potential treatment methods:
 CBT / SSRIs
 Amygdala/vmPFC fMRI-neurofeedback
 dlPFC rTMS
 ALIC deep brain stimulation

2

Sensorimotor circuit

Clinical profiles:
 Sensory phenomena
 Excessive habit-formation

Treatment approach
 Reduce sensorimotor circuit overactivity
 Regulate insula activity (sensory phenomena only)

Potential treatment methods:
 Habit-reversal training
 SMA rTMS
 H-coil insula rTMS
 Ondansetron

3

Ventral cognitive circuit

Clinical profiles:
 Impaired response inhibition

Treatment approach:
 Increase ventral cognitive circuit hypoactivity

Potential treatment methods:
 IFG fMRI-neurofeedback
 STN/VS deep brain stimulation

4

Ventral affective circuit

Clinical profiles:
 Altered reward responsiveness

Treatment approach:
 Restore reward mechanisms

Potential treatment methods:
 SSRIs
 Dopamine-acting medication (e.g. methylphenidate)
 NAcc fMRI-neurofeedback
 NAcc deep brain stimulation

5

Dorsal cognitive circuit

Clinical profiles:
 Executive dysfunction

Treatment approach:
 Increase hypoactive dorsal cognitive circuit function

Potential treatment methods:
 CBT
 Methylphenidate
 dlPFC and pre-SMA rTMS/tDCS

MEGA-OCD



National Institutes of Health



NIMH R01MH138569-02, 2024-2029

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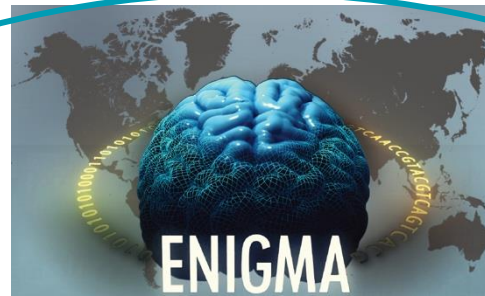
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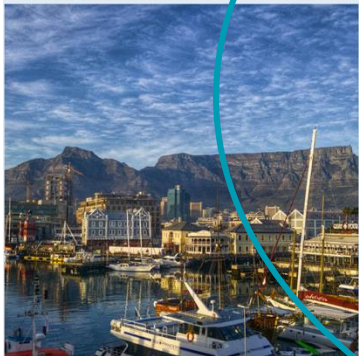
Shyam Sundar
NIMHANS
Bangalore, India



➤ Multi-modal MRI-based biotypes of OCD



input for
n-of-1 design
rTMS trial on
individualized
targeting



Cape Town
SOUTH AFRICA



New York
USA



São Paulo
BRASIL



Amsterdam
NETHERLANDS

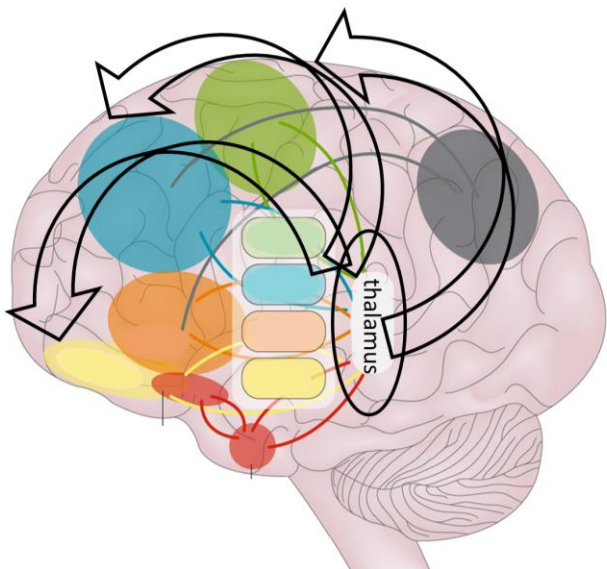


Bengaluru
INDIA

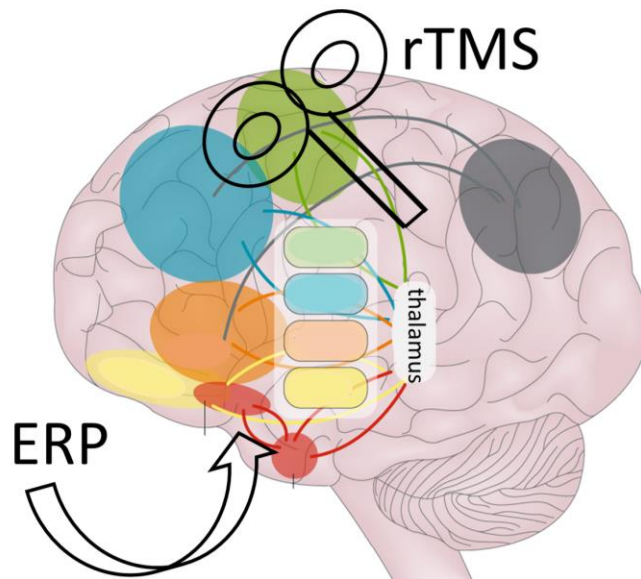


Neuroplasticity in OCD

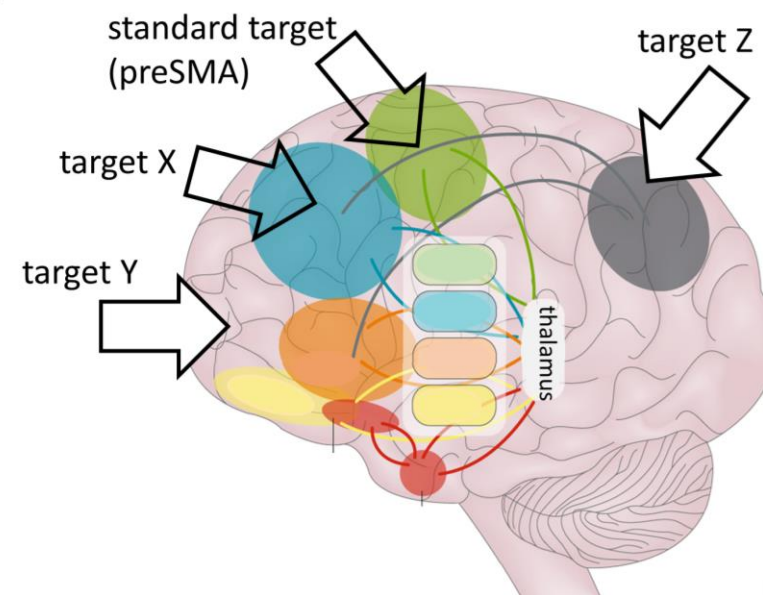
Project A
Neurodevelopment



Project B
ERP / rTMS induced neuroplasticity



Project C
Personalized treatment



VENI
VIDI
VICI

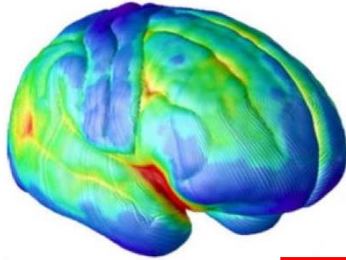
Lifespan view on OCD



'cause'

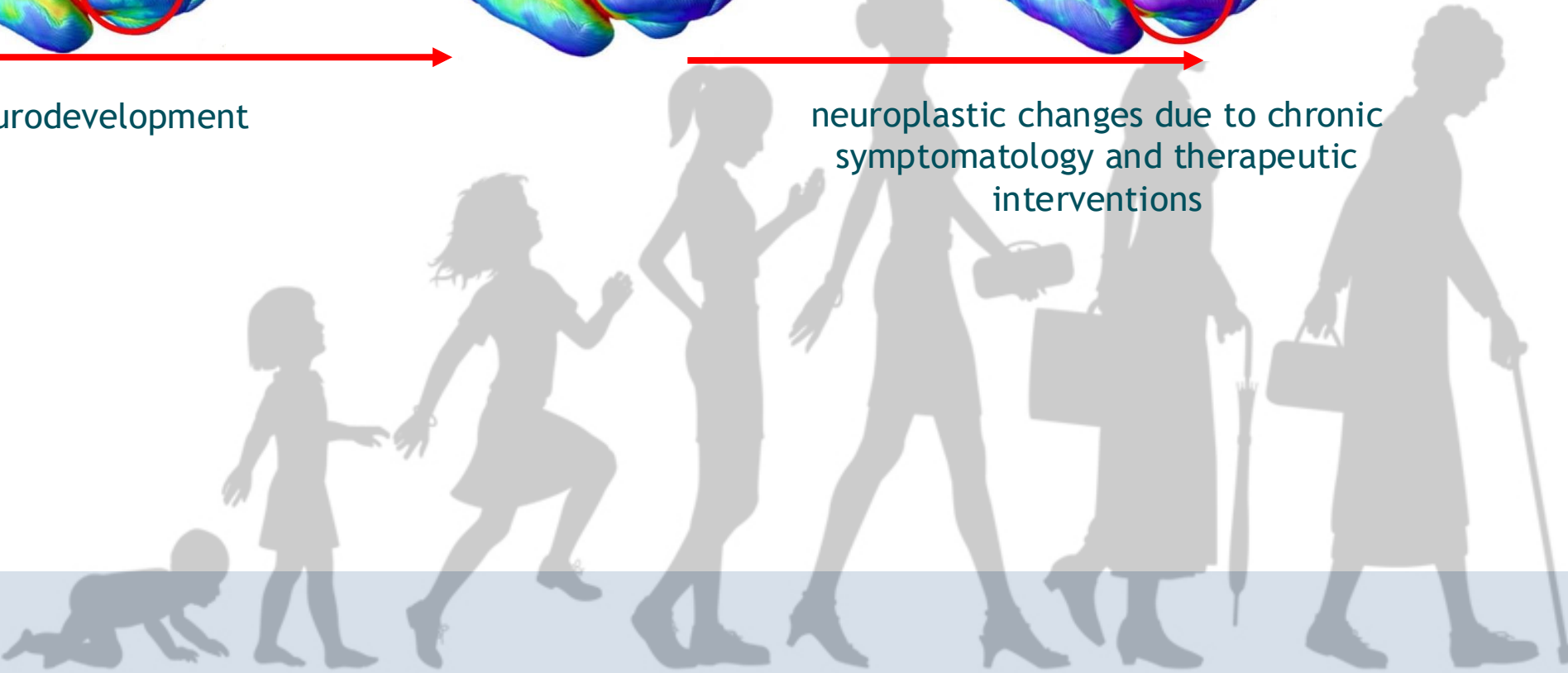
disease onset

'consequence'



early neurodevelopment

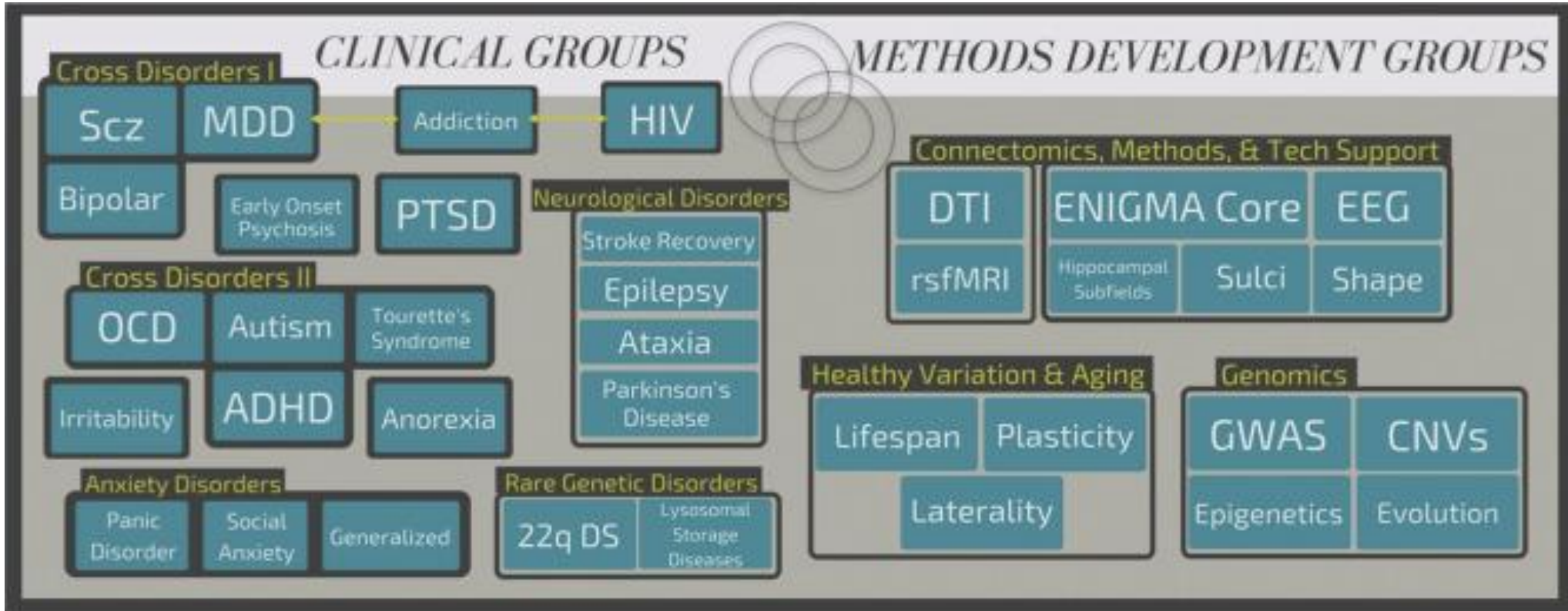
neuroplastic changes due to chronic symptomatology and therapeutic interventions



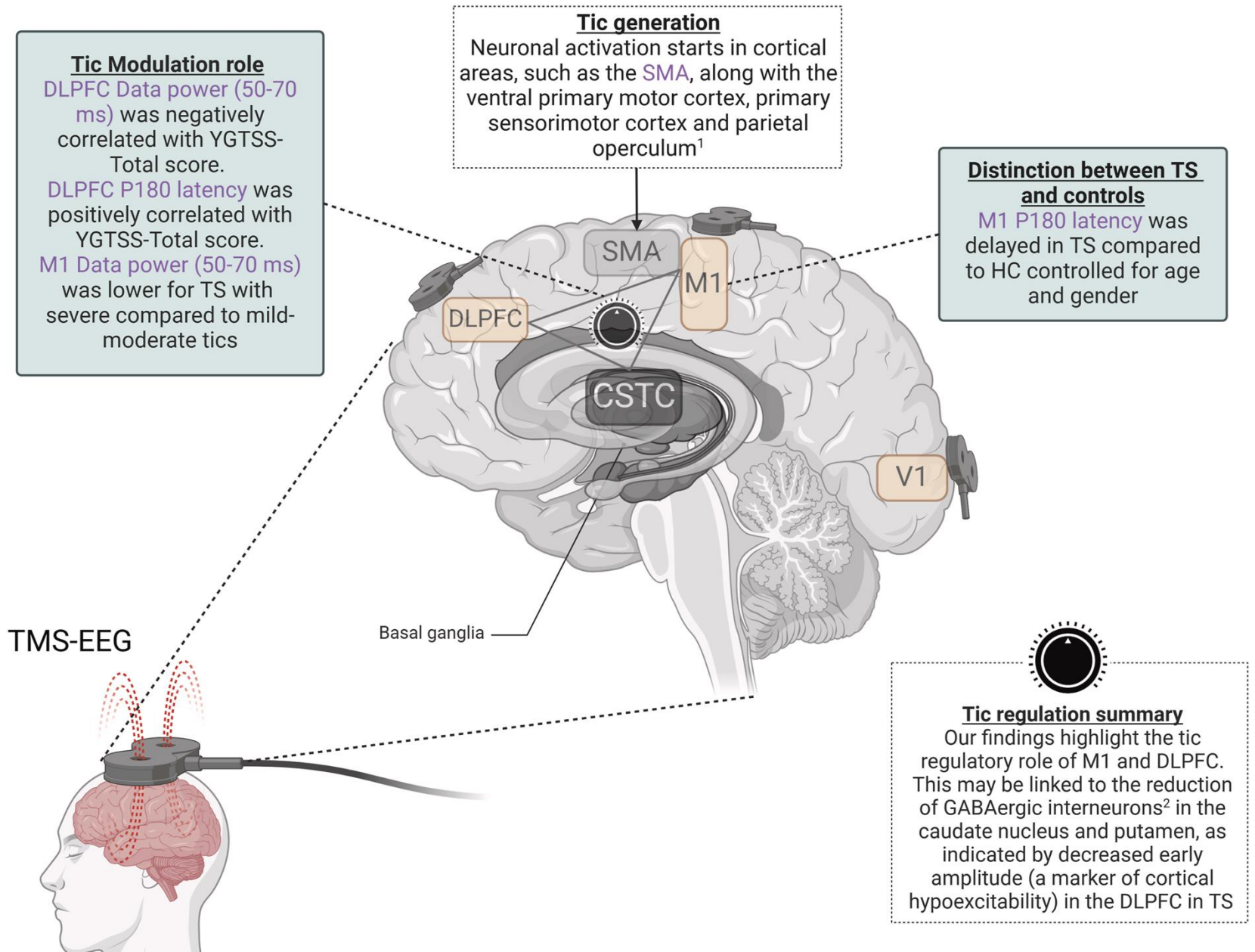


Tourette

and the overlap with other neurodevelopmental disorders



TMS in Tourette



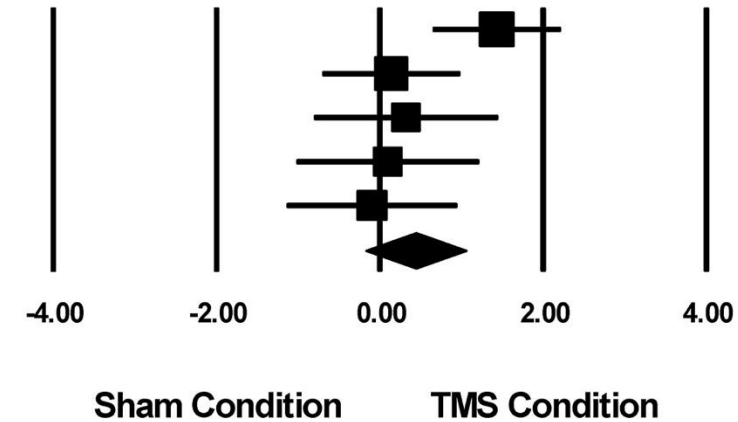


rTMS in Tourette

0,5 Hz rTMS parietal
1 Hz rTMS SMA
1 Hz rTMS pre-motor
30 Hz cTBS SMA

Fu et al. 2021
Landeros-Weisenberger et al. 2014
Orth et al. 2005a
Orth et al. 2005b
Wu et al. 2014
Pooled

| Hedges's g | Standard error | Variance | Lower limit | Upper limit | Z-Value | p-Value |
|------------|----------------|----------|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1.432 | 0.401 | 0.160 | 0.647 | 2.217 | 3.576 | 0.000 |
| 0.142 | 0.431 | 0.186 | -0.703 | 0.987 | 0.330 | 0.741 |
| 0.322 | 0.576 | 0.332 | -0.806 | 1.451 | 0.560 | 0.575 |
| 0.099 | 0.572 | 0.327 | -1.022 | 1.219 | 0.173 | 0.863 |
| -0.094 | 0.533 | 0.284 | -1.139 | 0.952 | -0.176 | 0.861 |
| 0.436 | 0.311 | 0.097 | -0.174 | 1.046 | 1.400 | 0.162 |





Take home message

- The brain adapt to our behavior during life
- The thalamus plays an important role in neurodevelopment and OCD
- More transdiagnostic work needed to understand lifespan changes in neurodevelopmental disorders
- With treatment we can 're-shape' the brain
- rTMS might potentiate the response to behavioral therapy
- The optimal rTMS target is probably developmental stage and biotype-dependent
- Due to chronic disease vulnerability durable care remains a challenge

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Zorginstituut Nederland

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TETRO

TMS for Exposure Therapy-Resistant OCD

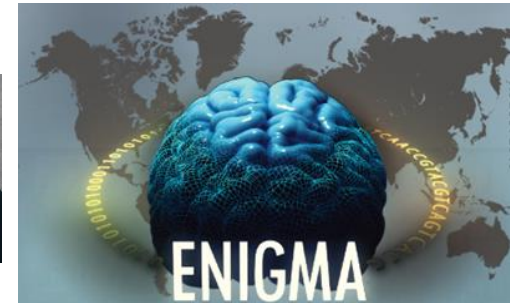


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OCD
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Generation R
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Willem Bruin
Henning Tiemeier
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Erasmus MC




Neuromodulation
ECNP Network

 ecnp
Neuroscience applied



VENI (2008-2012)
VIDI (2018-2023)
VICI (2025-2030)

 ZonMw