

Building Precision into Translational Therapeutics:

**MECHANISMS AND MODULATION OF
COMPULSIVE BEHAVIORS**

Carolyn Rodriguez, MD, PhD

Oncology



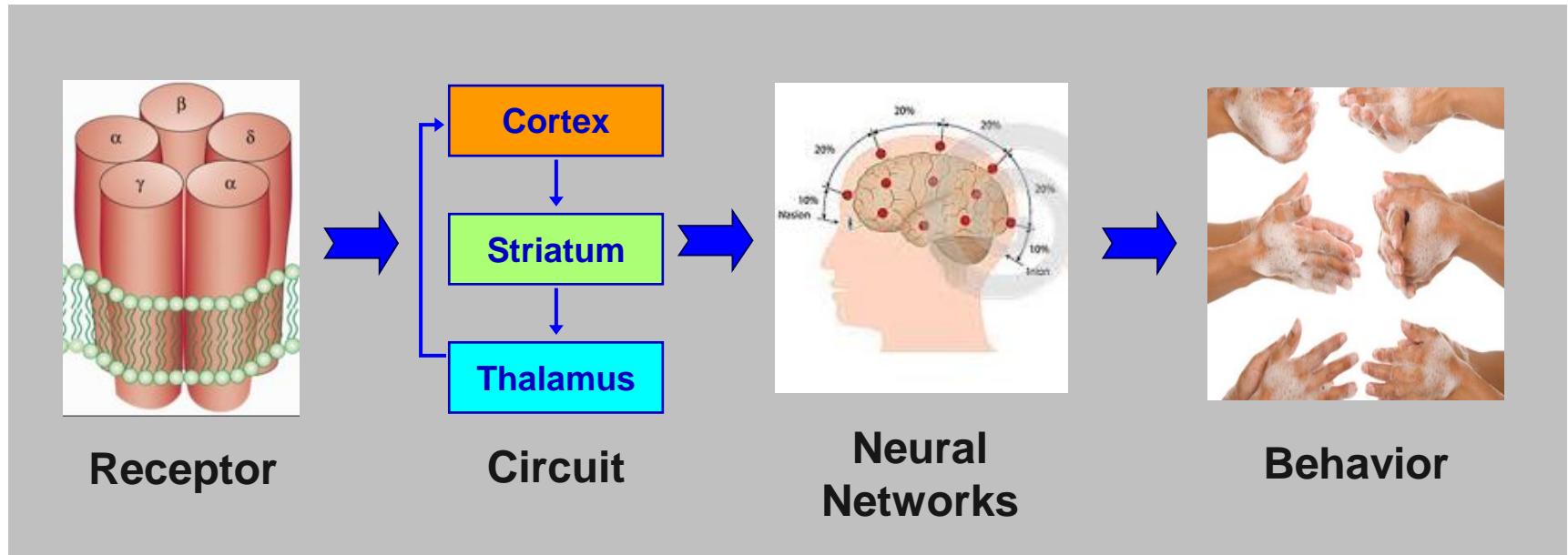
Neurology



Psychiatry



Multimodal/Multilevel Approach



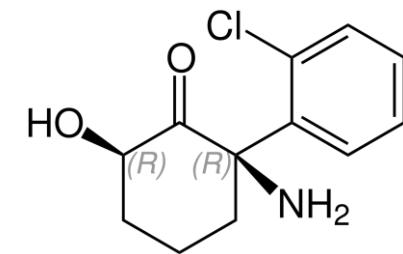
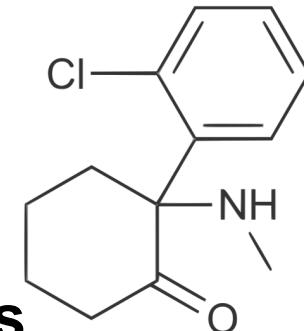
Molecular: Translational Therapeutics



Compulsive
Behaviors



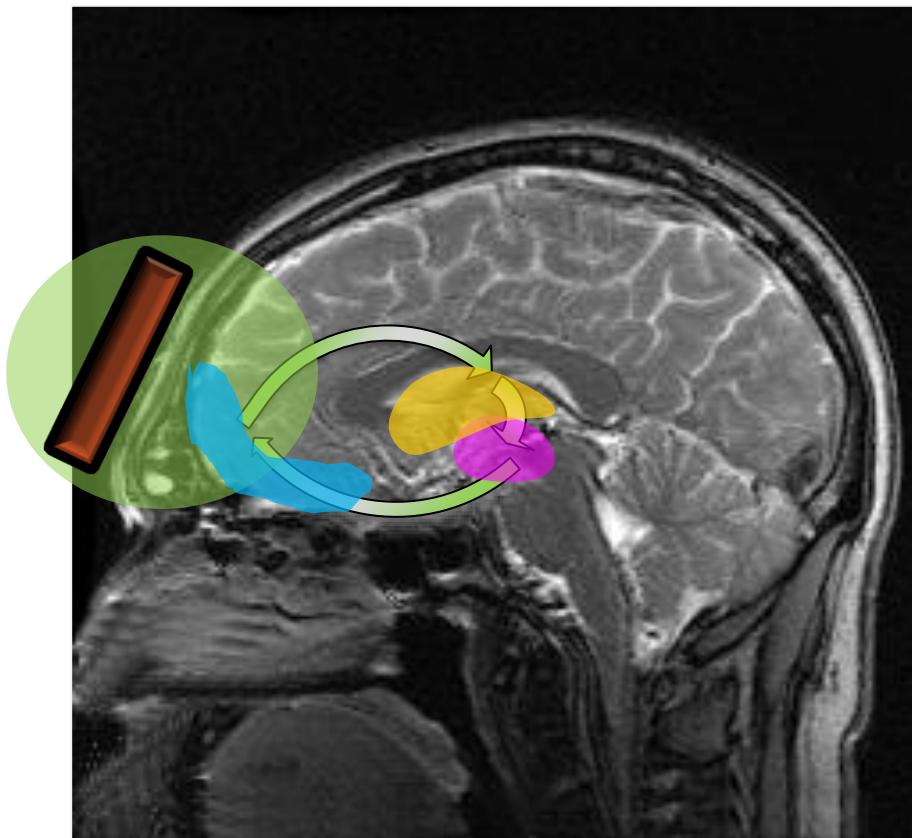
Novel
Compounds



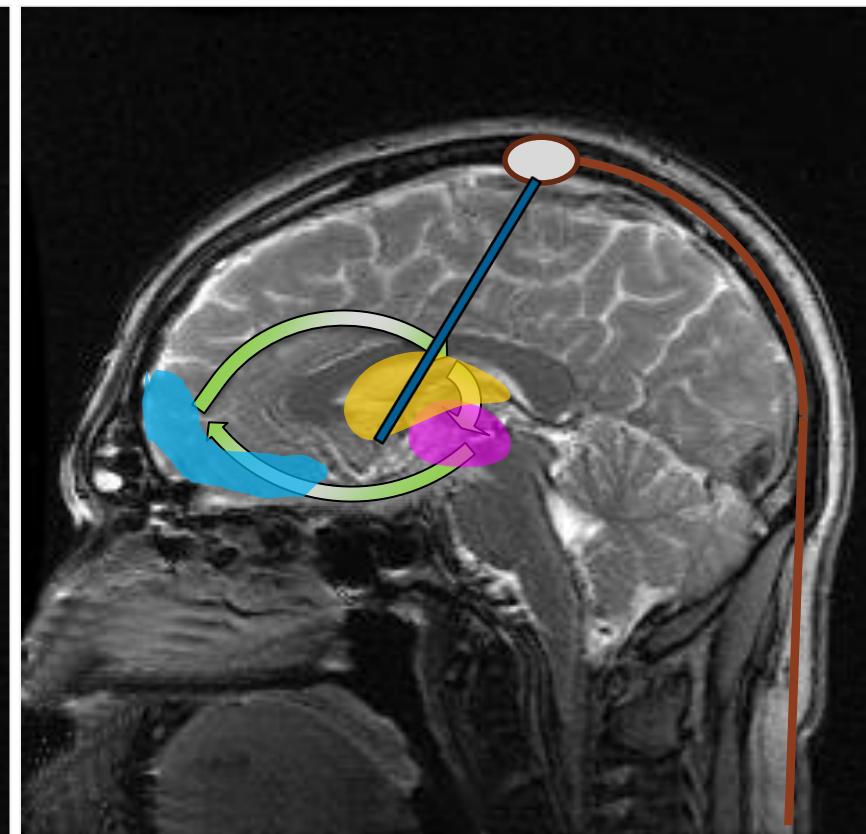
Compulsive
Behaviors



Circuit: Neuromodulation



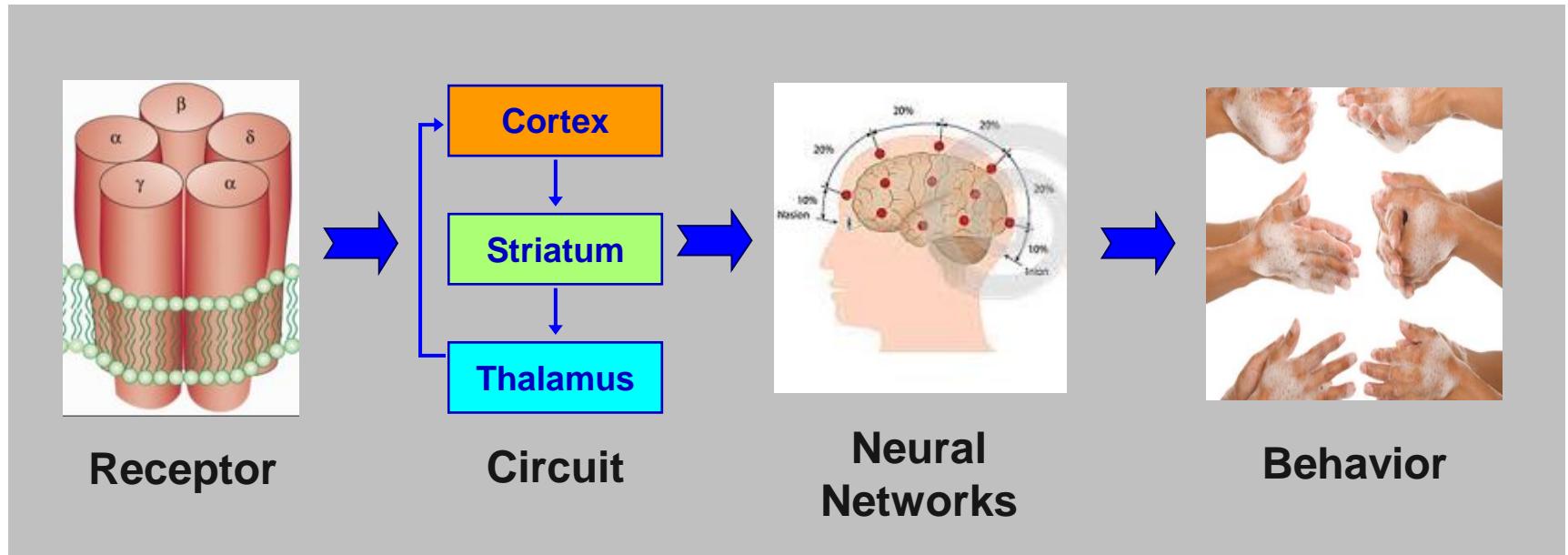
Cortical Stimulation



Deep Stimulation

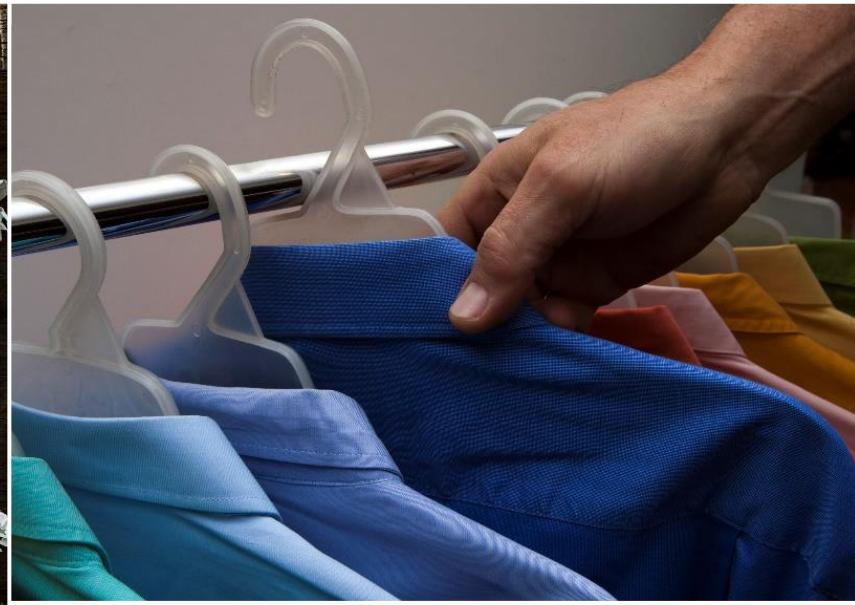


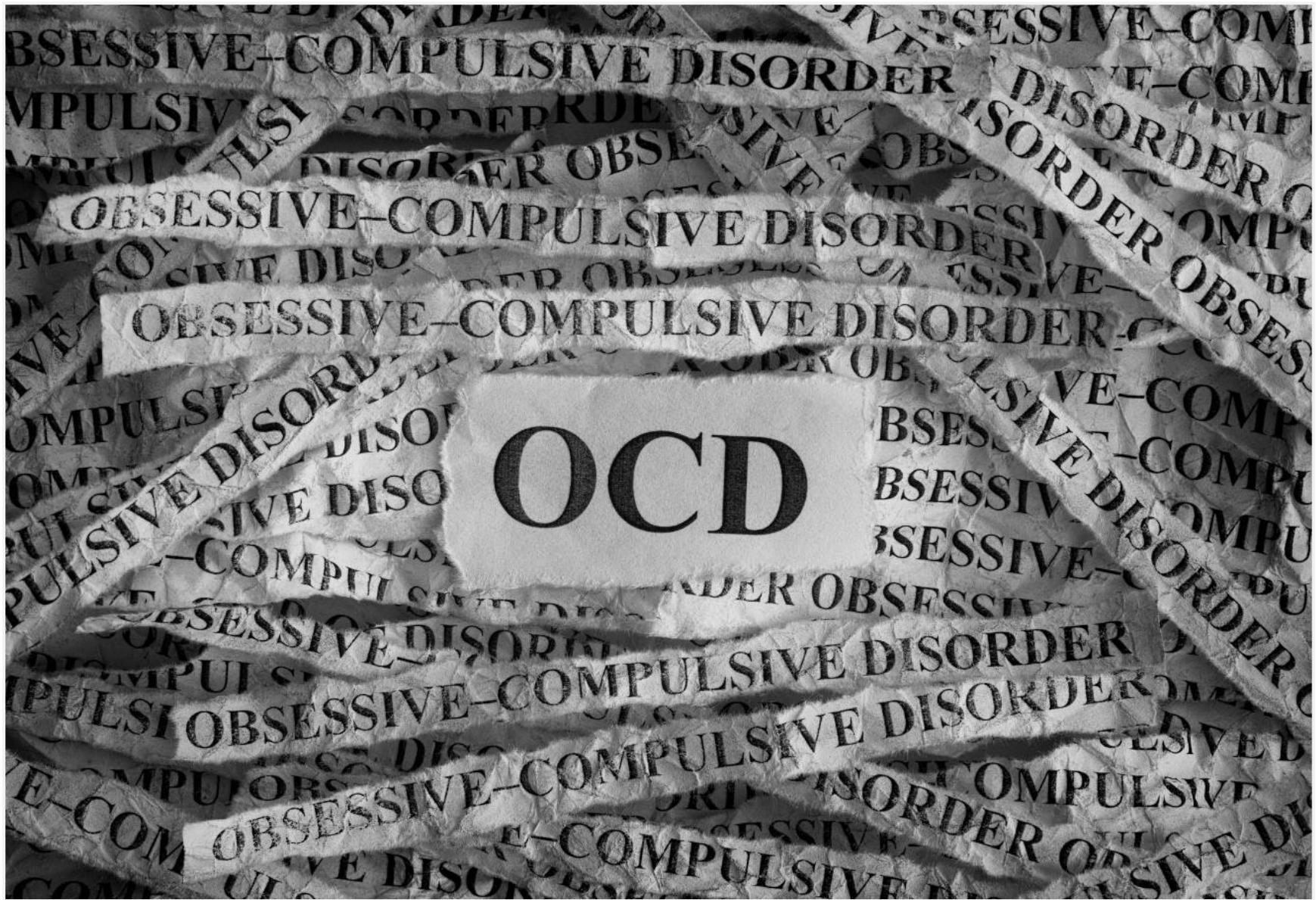
Multimodal/Multilevel Approach





“John”





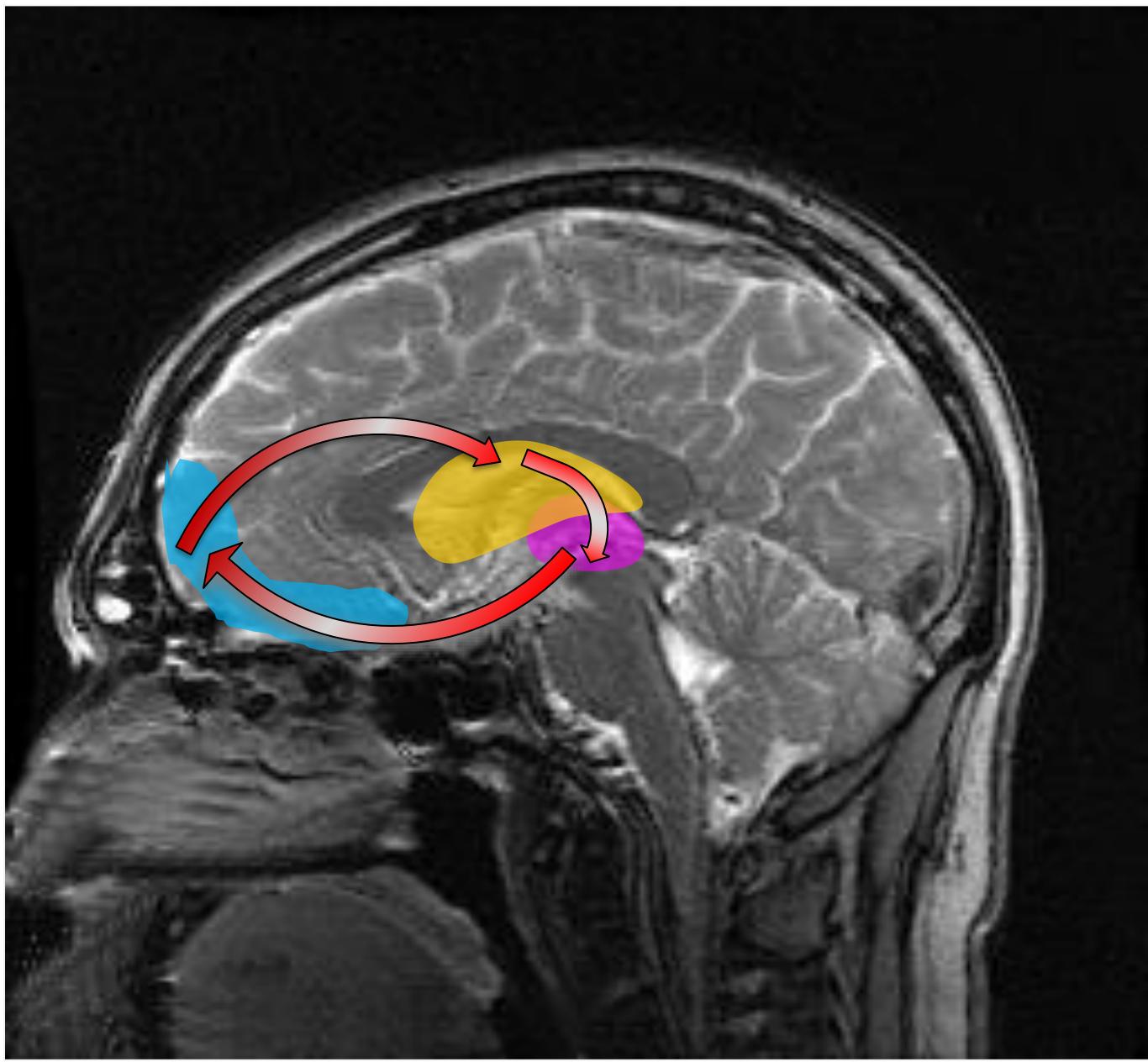
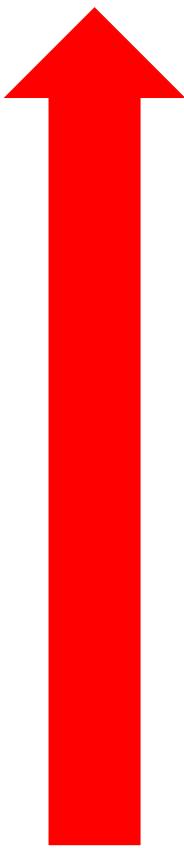
Standard OCD Treatments

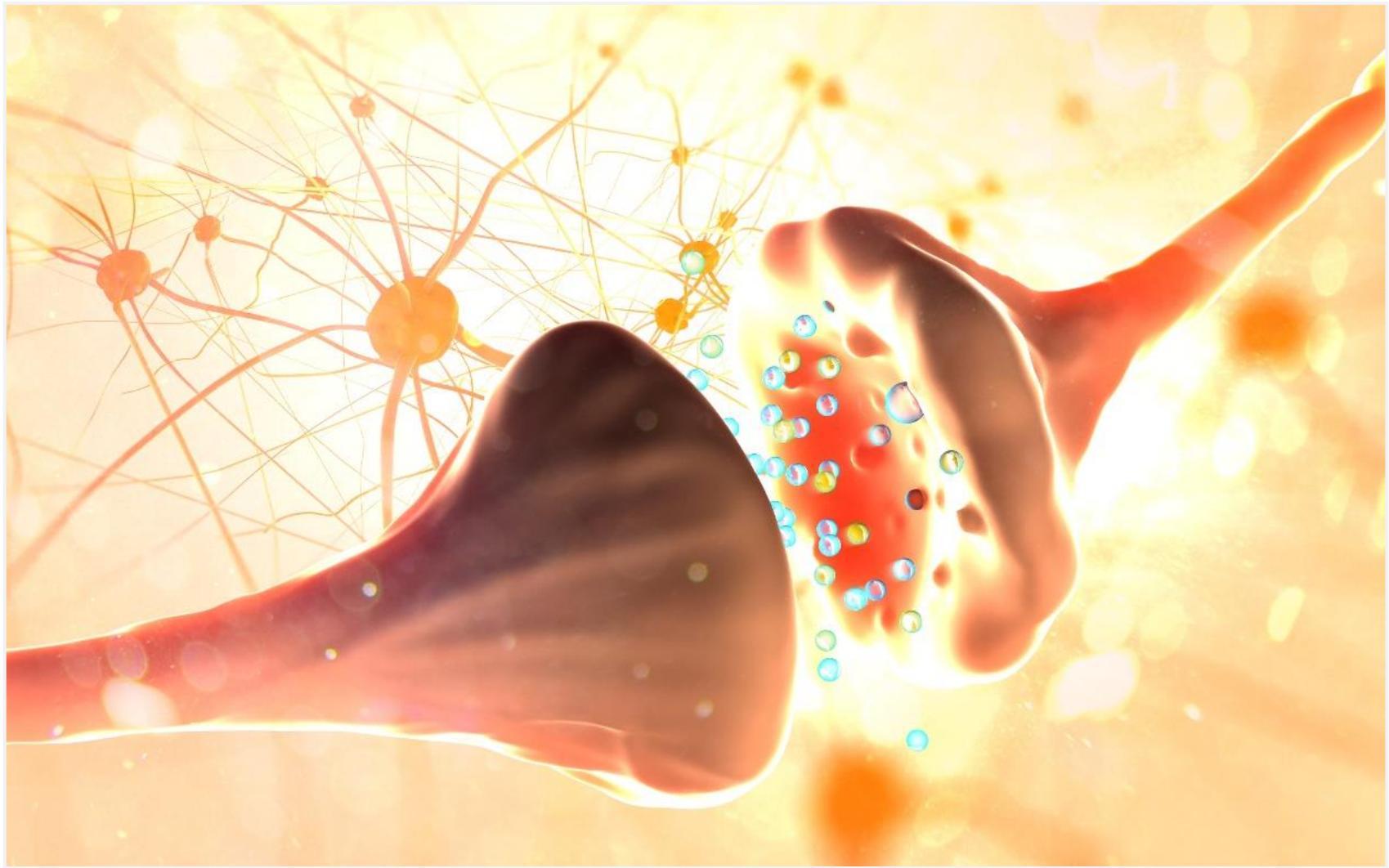


Medications

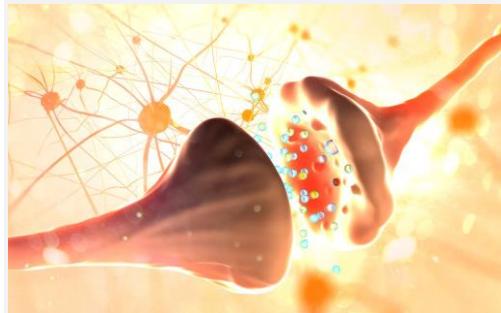
CBT







Model for Compulsive Behaviors



SAPAP family proteins

form a key scaffolding complex at excitatory (**glutamatergic**) synapses

SAPAP3 -/-

Excessive grooming
Anxiety-like behaviors
Cortico-striatal synaptic defects

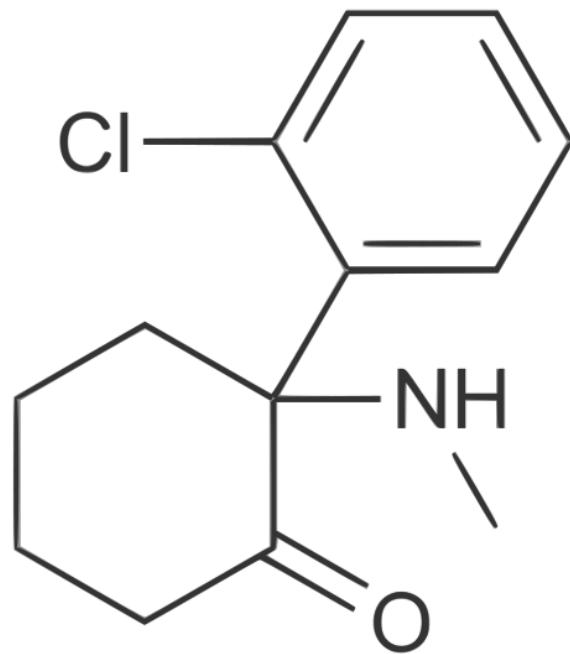
Rescued by **SAPAP3** expression in striatum

Welch et al., 2007

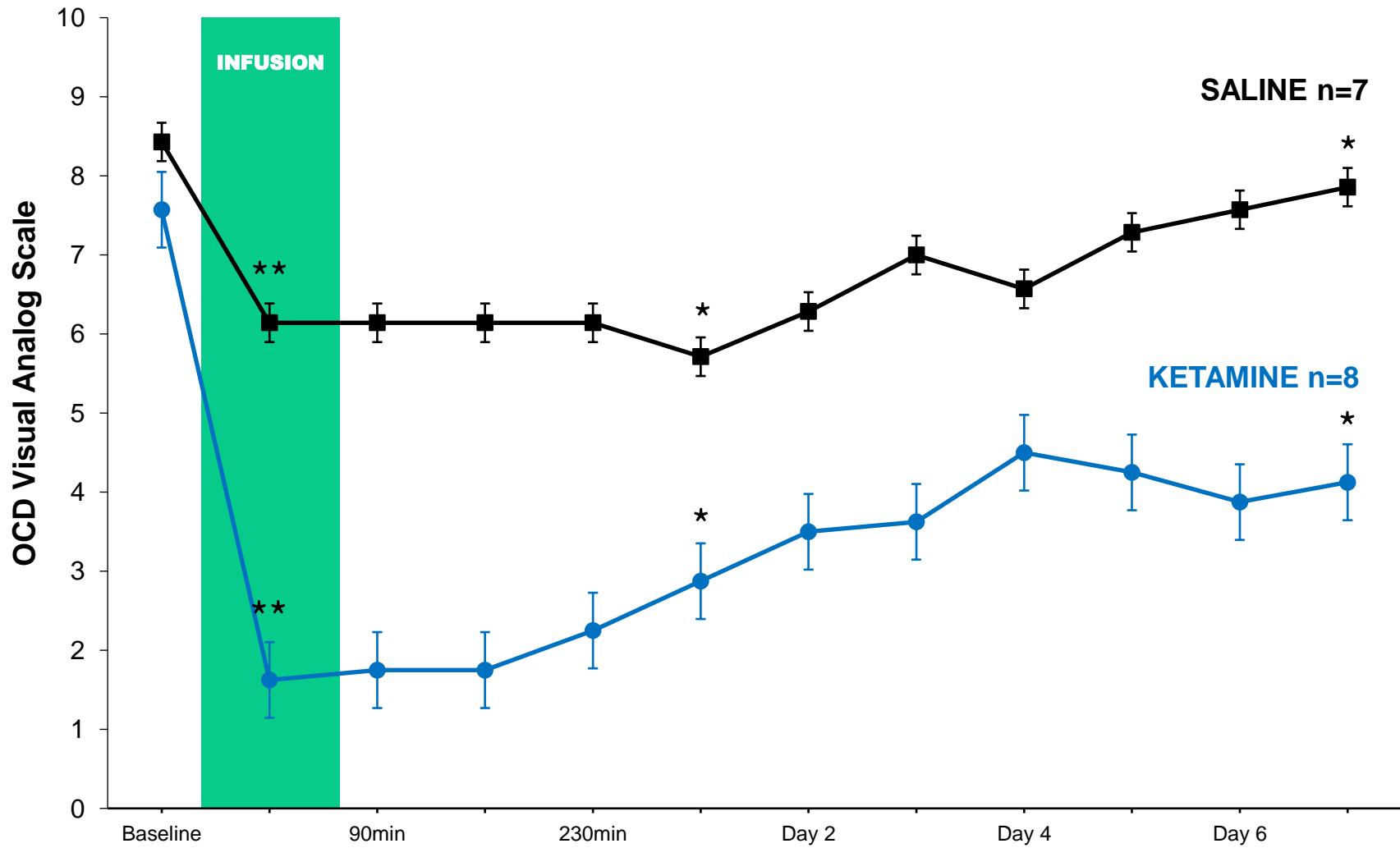
Stanford University



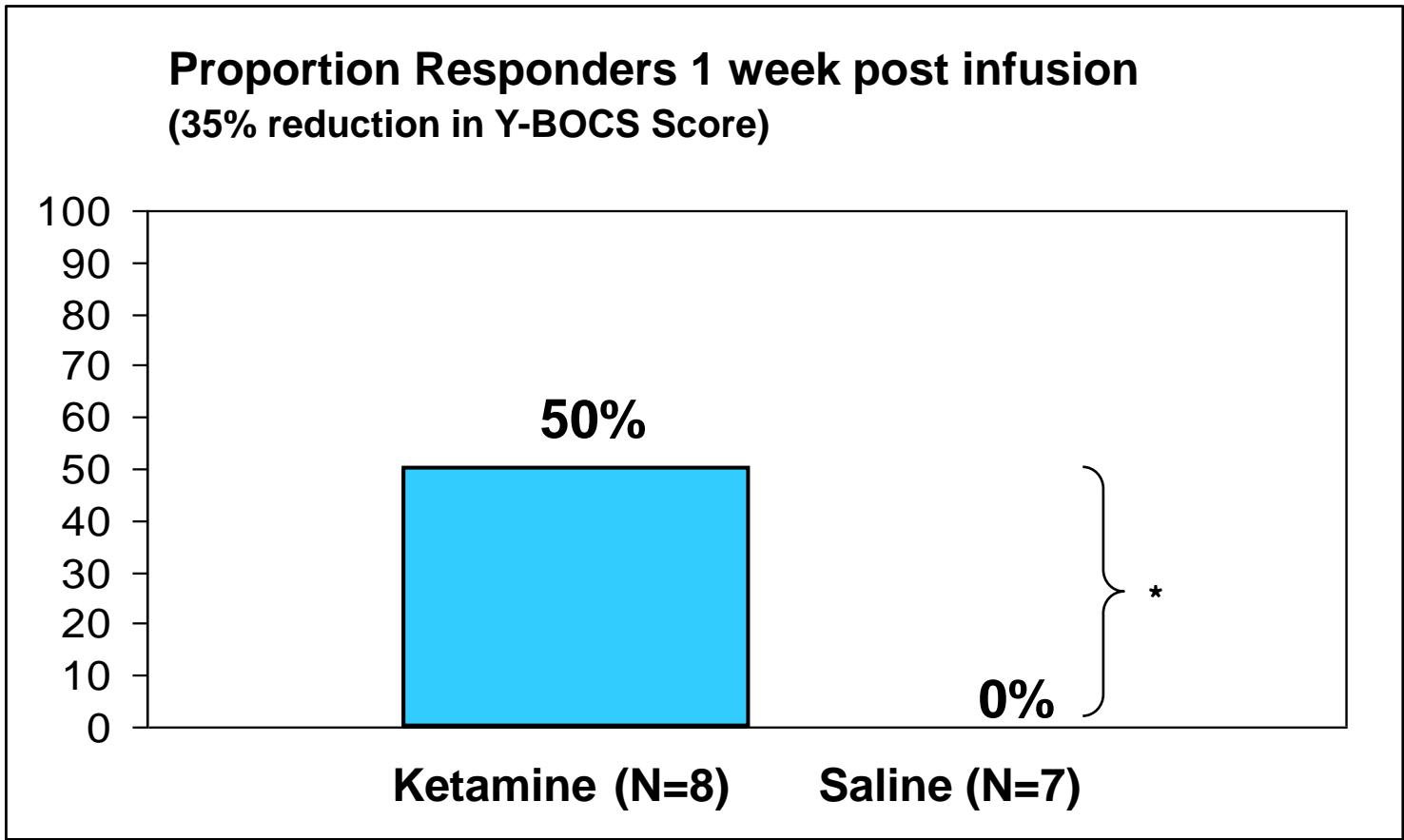
Ketamine



Ketamine Rapidly Reduces OCD



First Phase



Quotes From Responders After Ketamine

Responders (4 out of 8):

1. “I feel as if the weight of OCD has been lifted...I want to feel this way forever.”
2. “I feel like someone is giving me an explanation [for my OCD].”
3. “I don’t have any intrusive thoughts. I was laughing when you couldn’t find the key, which normally is a trigger for me. This is amazing; unbelievable. This is right out of a movie.”
4. “I tried to have OCD thoughts, but I couldn’t.”



Side Effects

Side effects in order of frequency	n		% TOTAL N=15 (8 Ketamine, 7 Saline)	
	Ketamine	Saline	Ketamine	Saline
Feelings of Unreality/ Dissociation	8	1	100%	12.5%
Dizziness	2	0	25%	0%
Nausea	1	0	12.5%	0%
Vomiting	1	0	12.5%	0%
Headache	1	0	12.5%	0%

Mild transient changes in blood pressure and heart rate observed on infusion day consistent with MDD studies that show mean change pre/post IV ketamine of less than 20 mm Hg systolic and 10 mm Hg diastolic.



Summary #1

First study showing ketamine can decrease intrusive thoughts in the absence of SRIs

Glutamate modulation may be a rapid-acting therapeutic target for OCD



Reason for Caution

Effects are transient (costly)

Side effects

Drug of abuse

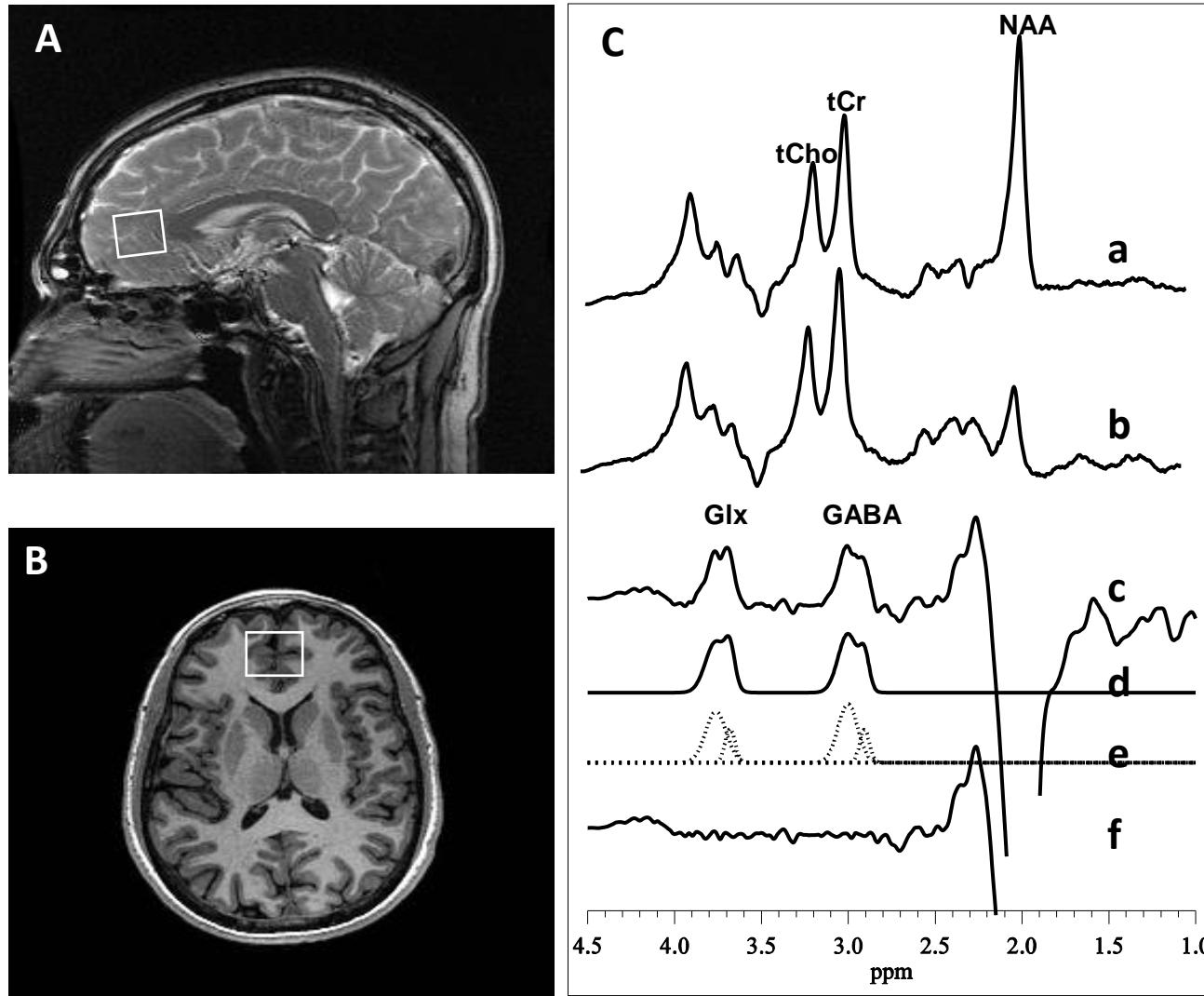


Mechanisms

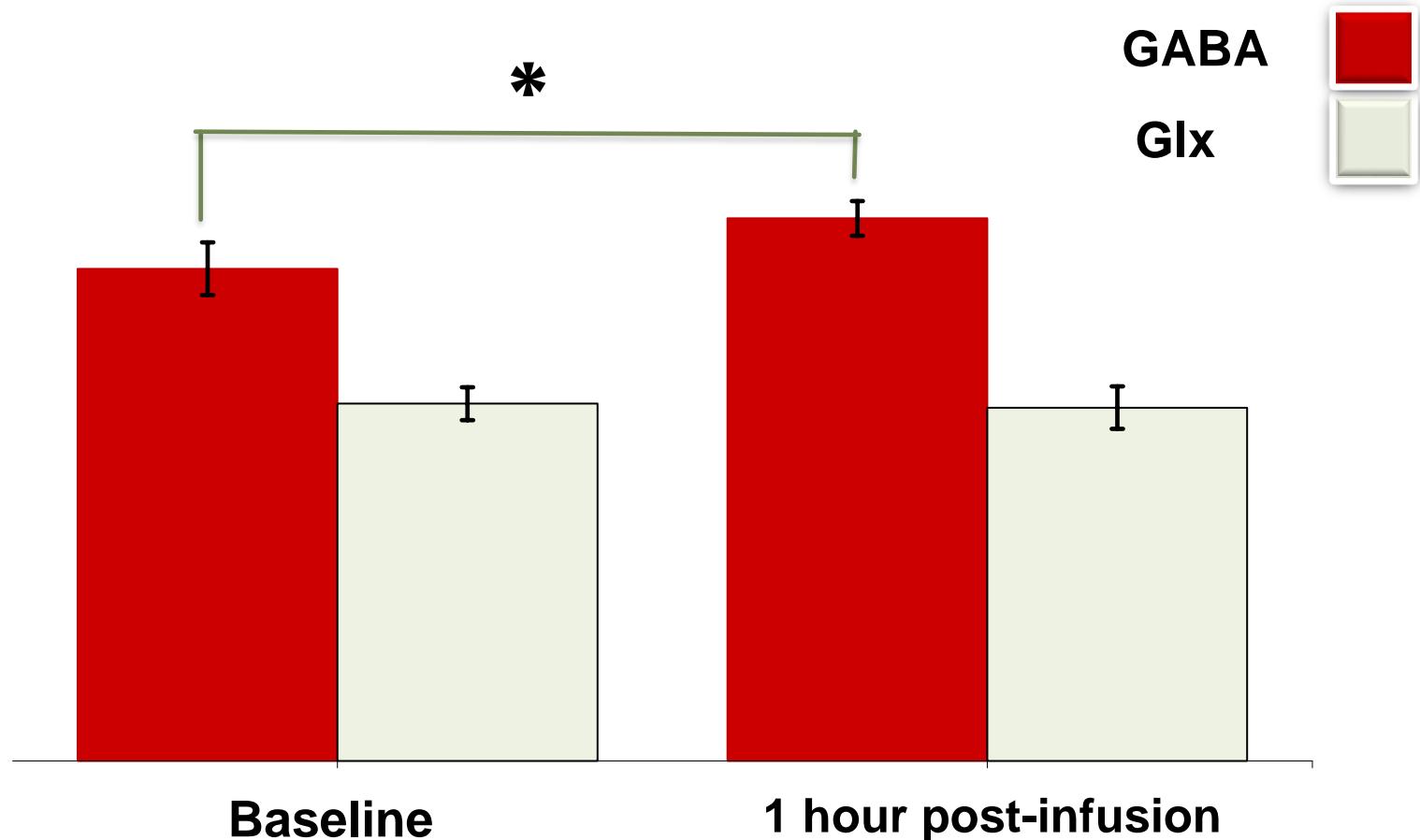
Does ketamine change levels of glutamate?



Ketamine Increases GABA in Prefrontal Cortex



Ketamine Increases GABA 1 Hour Post-Infusion



Rodriguez et al., *Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging*, 2015
Milak et al., *Molecular Psychiatry*, 2016
Stanford University

Summary #2

First study of effects of ketamine on glutamate, glutamine, GABA in OCD in prefrontal cortex

Ketamine may have a unique neurochemical signature in OCD relative to depression

Needs replication in larger sample



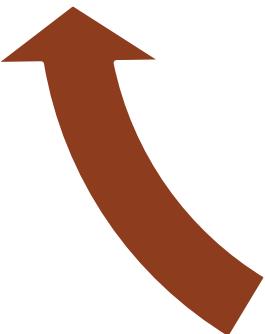
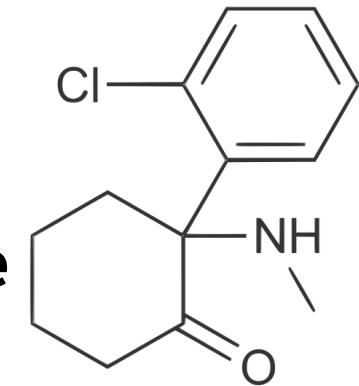
Translational Therapeutics



Compulsive
Behavior
SAPAP3



Ketamine



OCD





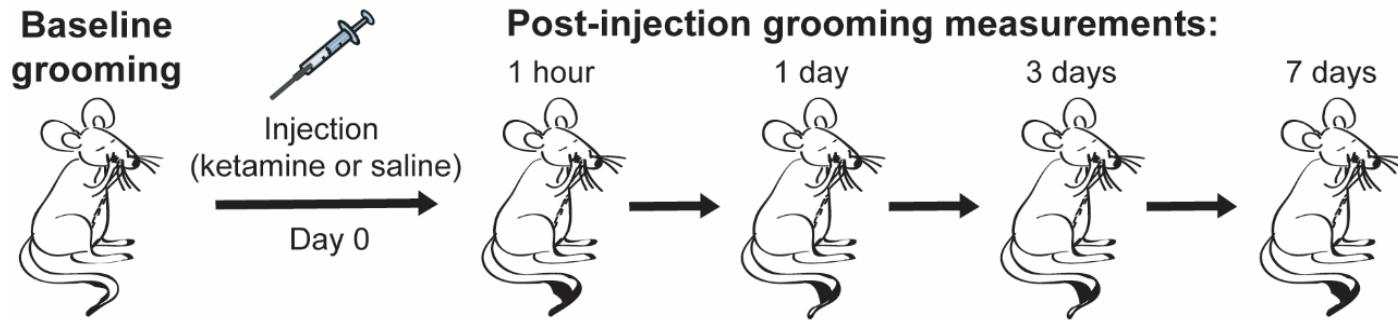
Ketamine increases activity of a fronto-striatal projection that regulates compulsive behavior in SAPAP3-knockout mice



Lisa Gunaydin, PhD

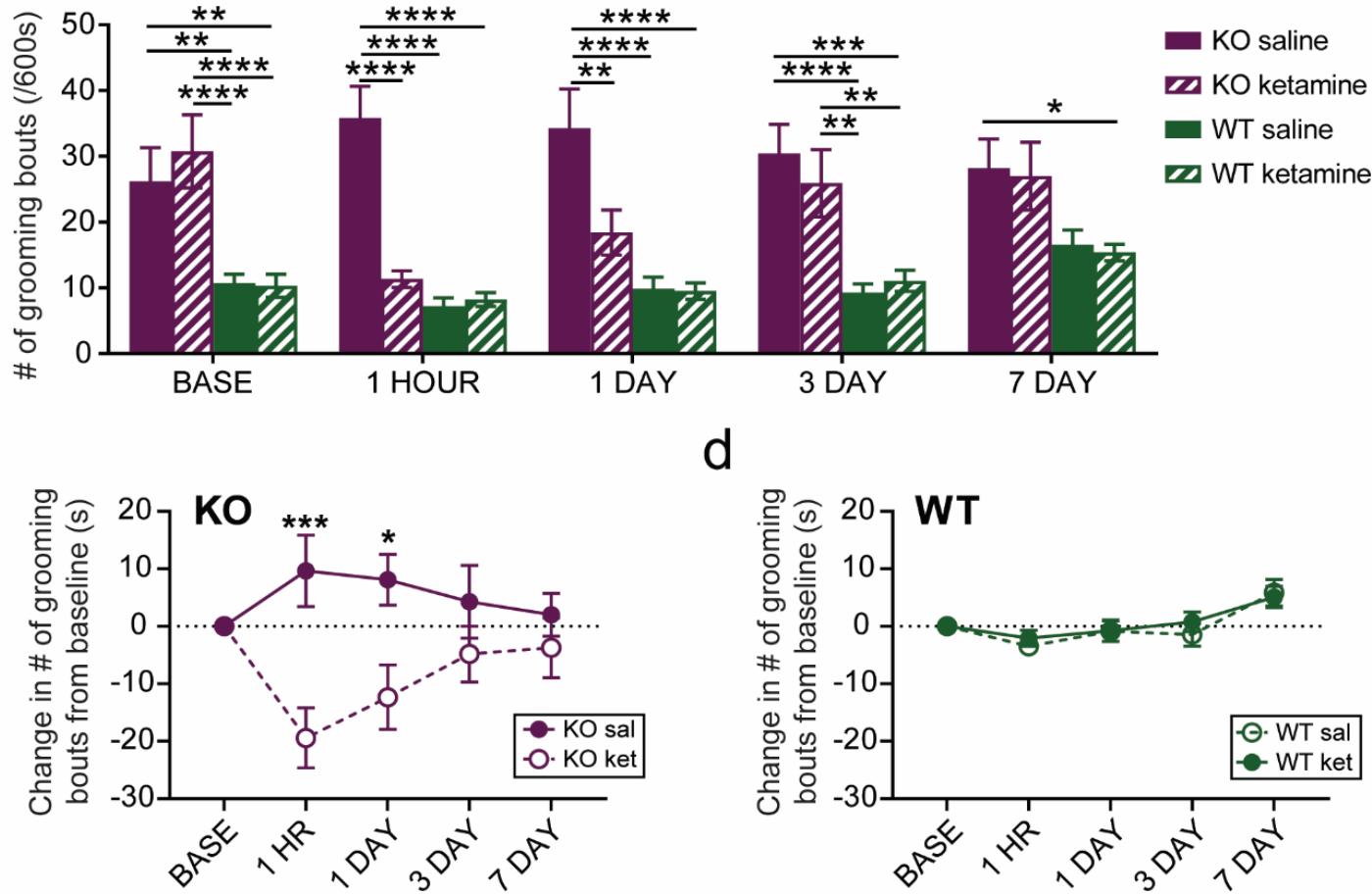


Gwynne Davis, PhD

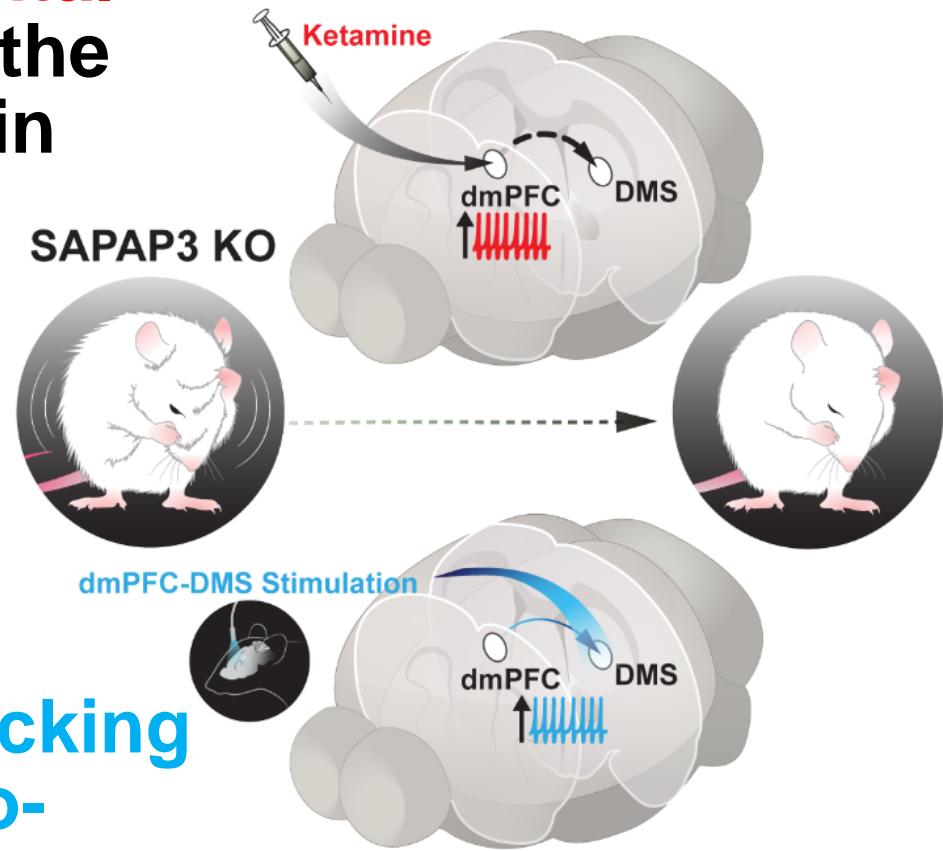




Ketamine reduces compulsive grooming SAPAP3-knockout mice

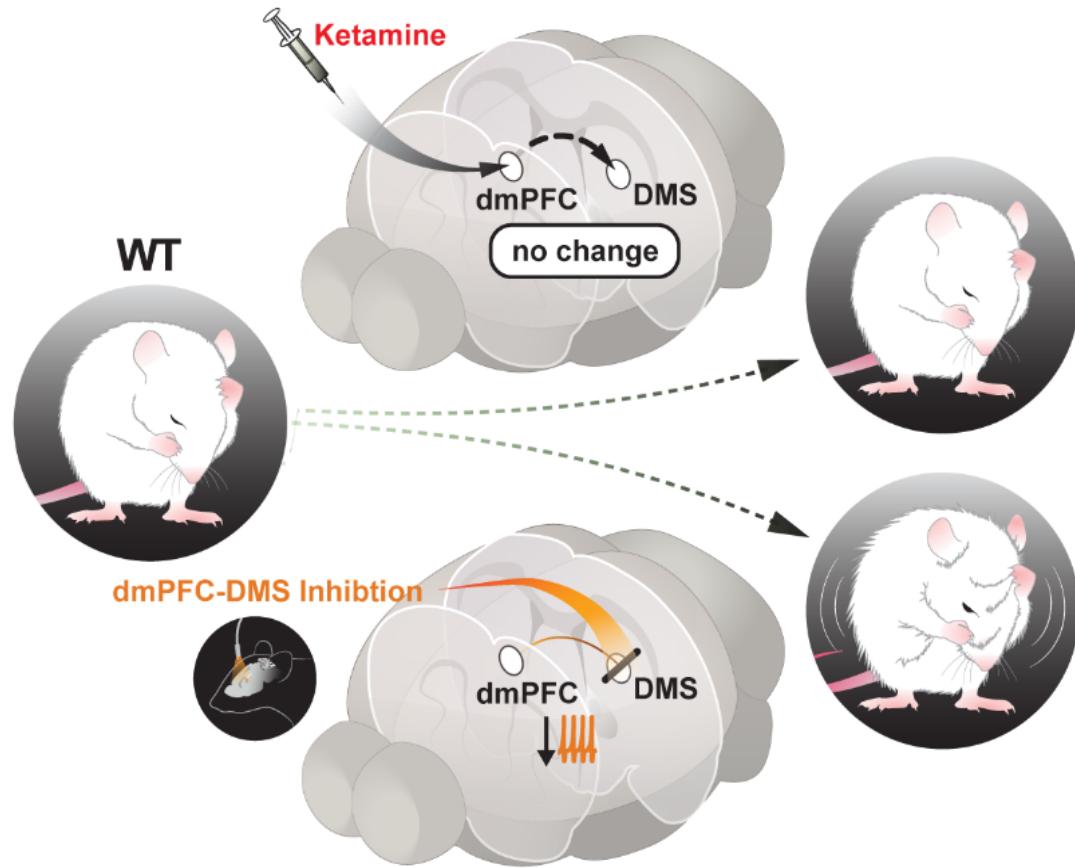


Ketamine **increases** activity of **dorsomedial prefrontal** neurons projecting to the **dorsomedial striatum** in knockout mice.

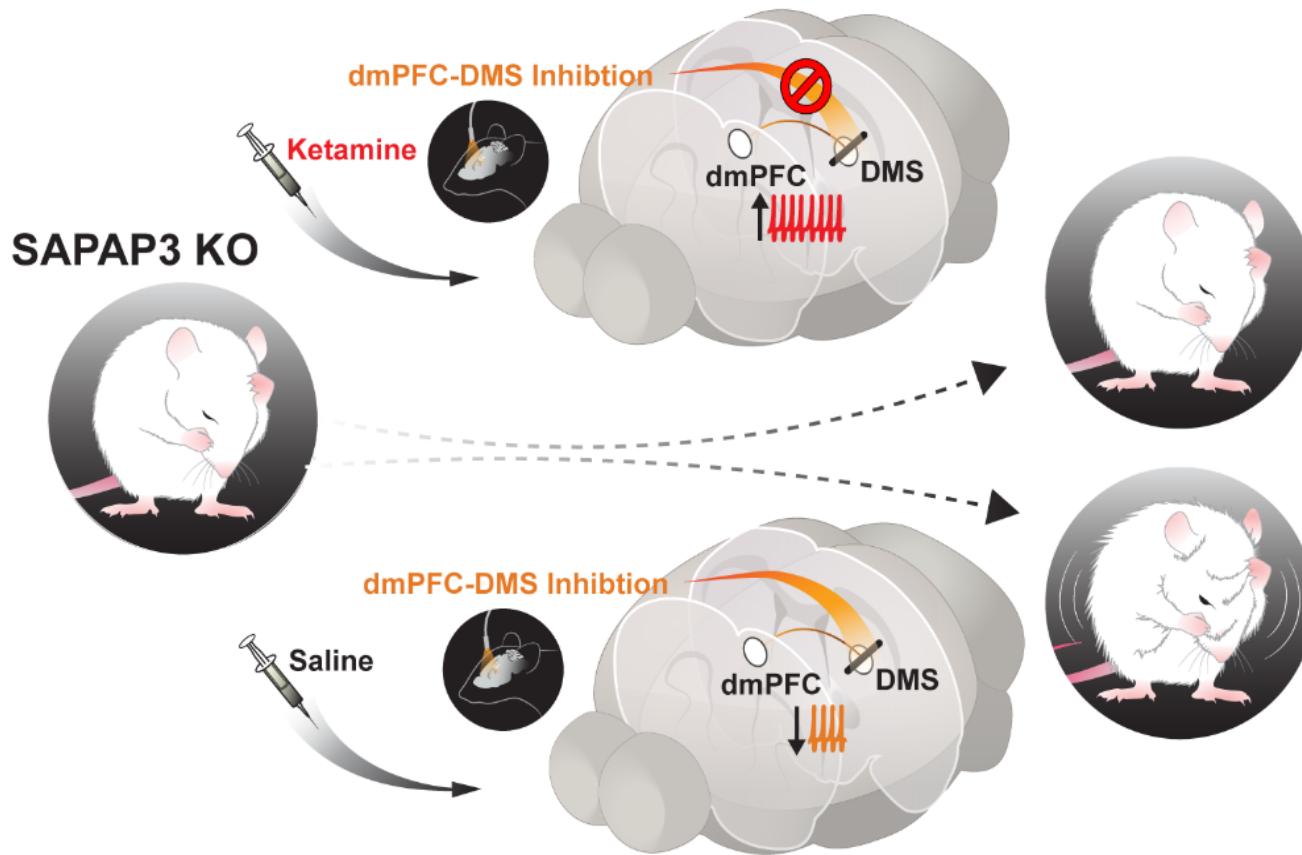


Optogenetically mimicking this increase in fronto-striatal activity reduced compulsive grooming behavior in knockout mice.

Conversely, **inhibiting** this circuit in wild-type mice increased grooming.



Ketamine **blocks** the exacerbation of grooming in KO mice caused by optogenetically inhibiting fronto-striatal activity.



Summary #3

Experiments demonstrate that ketamine increases activity in a **fronto-striatal circuit that causally controls compulsive grooming behavior, suggesting this circuit may be important for ketamine's therapeutic effects in OCD**



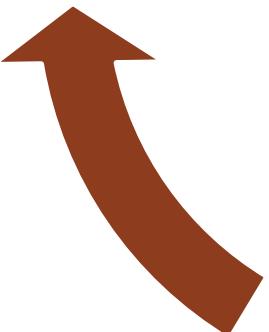
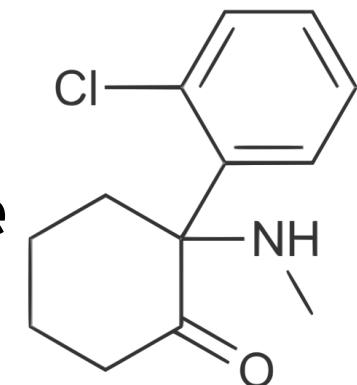
Future Directions: Therapeutics



Compulsive
Behavior
SAPAP3



Ketamine
RR-HNK



OCD



Biomarkers of
Response

MRS/fMRI/EEG

Stanford University



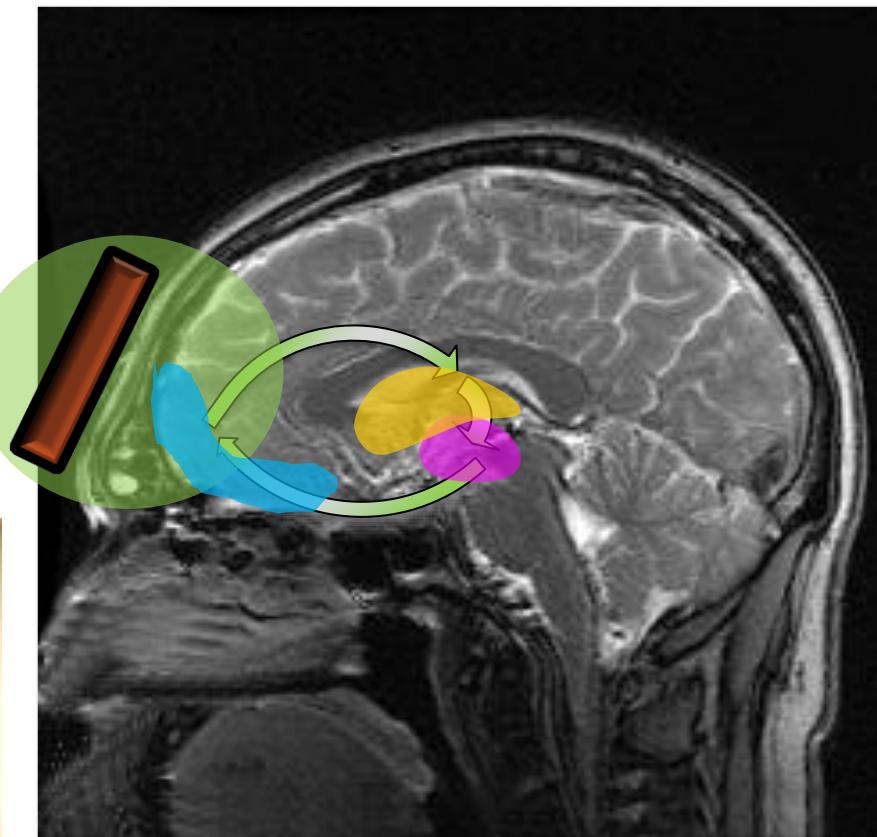
Circuit: Neuromodulation



Nolan Williams, MD



Keith Sudheimer, PhD



**Cortical
Stimulation**



Leanne Williams, PhD

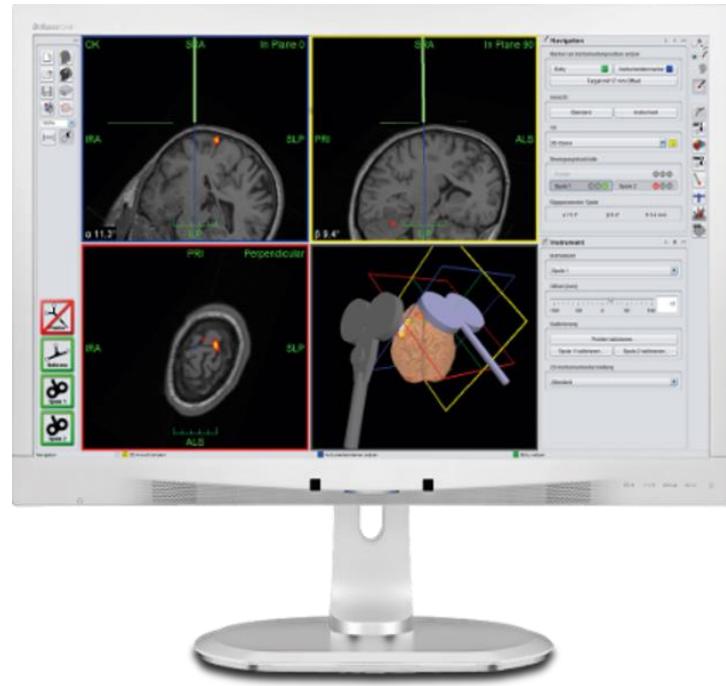


Lorrin Koran, MD



Personalized Target

Hierarchical clustering algorithm can be applied to each participant's resting state scan to identify personalized functional subregions.



Phase 1: Mapping Resting-State Connectivity



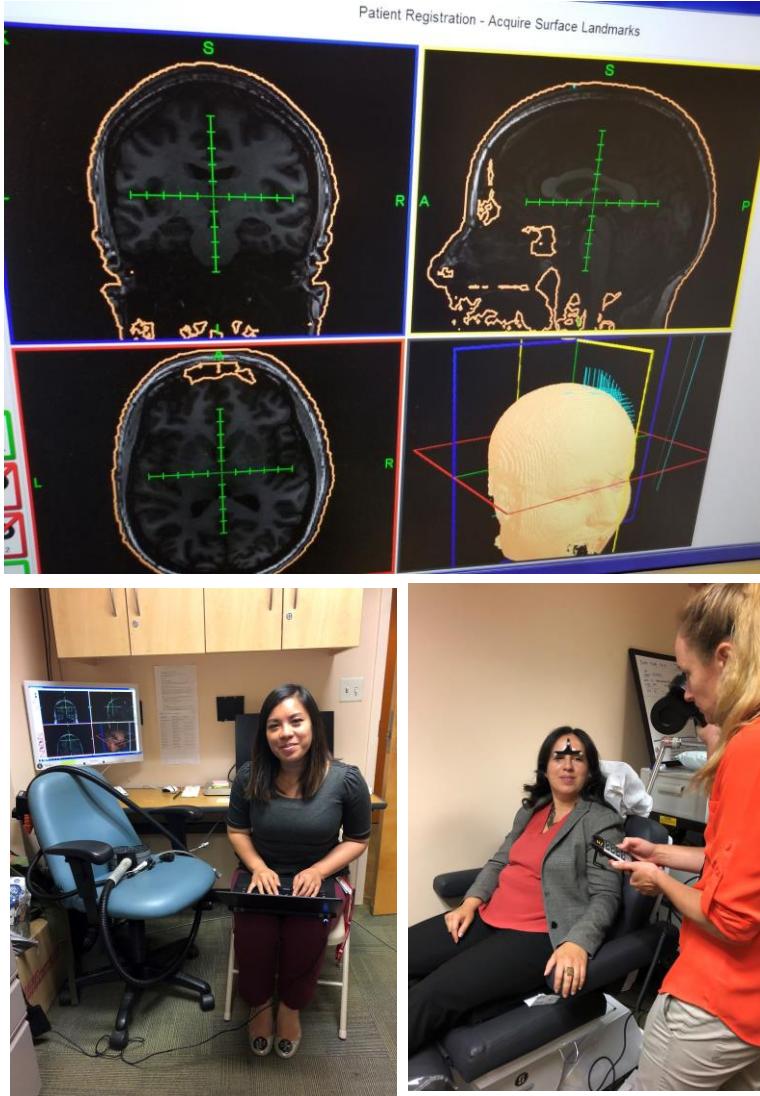
8min resting-state sequence
The right frontal pole subunit showing greatest connectivity across all the ventral striatum subunits was selected as the stimulation target.

Williams, Sudheimer, Cole et al., 2021

Stanford University



Phase 2: Registration and Stimulation



The Localite Neuronavigation System was used to position the TMS coil over this individualized right frontal pole functional target for each participant.



Method

Open-label OCD (n=7)

5 consecutive days of accelerated course of modified continuous theta-burst stimulation (cTBSmod) to right frontal pole

**Ten sessions per day (18,000 pulses/day, hourly)
90,000 total pulses**

Using single pulse TMS Magventure Magpro X100



OCD Symptom Severity Change Over Time

Age/ Sex	YBOCS Day 0	YBOCS Day 7	% Change from Day 0	YBOCS Day 14	% Change from Day 0	YBOCS Day 21	% Change from Day 0	YBOCS Day 28	% Change from Day 0
28/F	28	7	-75%	6	-79%	6	-79%	5	-82%
39/M	30	27	-10%	15	-50%	22	-27%	26	-13%
70/M	26	27	4%	23	-12%	31	19%	26	0%
48/M	19	7	-63%	6	-68%	6	-68%	8	-58%
31/M	26	12	-54%	21	-19%	22	-15%	21	-19%
31/F	36	30	-17%	33	-8%	35	-3%	33	-8%
31/M	24	12	-50%	6	-75%	3	-88%	3	-88%

Williams, Sudheimer, Cole et al., 2021

Stanford University

Side Effects

Headache: resolved 1-3 days post stimulation start (n=4)

Fatigue: resolved 1-3 days post stimulation end (n=3)

Serious Adverse Events: None reported



Summary #4:

Robust and rapid in 5 of 7 (71%)

- at least 50% reduction within 7-14 days

Sustained in a subset

- 3 of 5 sustained effects up to 4 weeks

Non-invasive

Minimal, transient side effects



Questions to Explore:

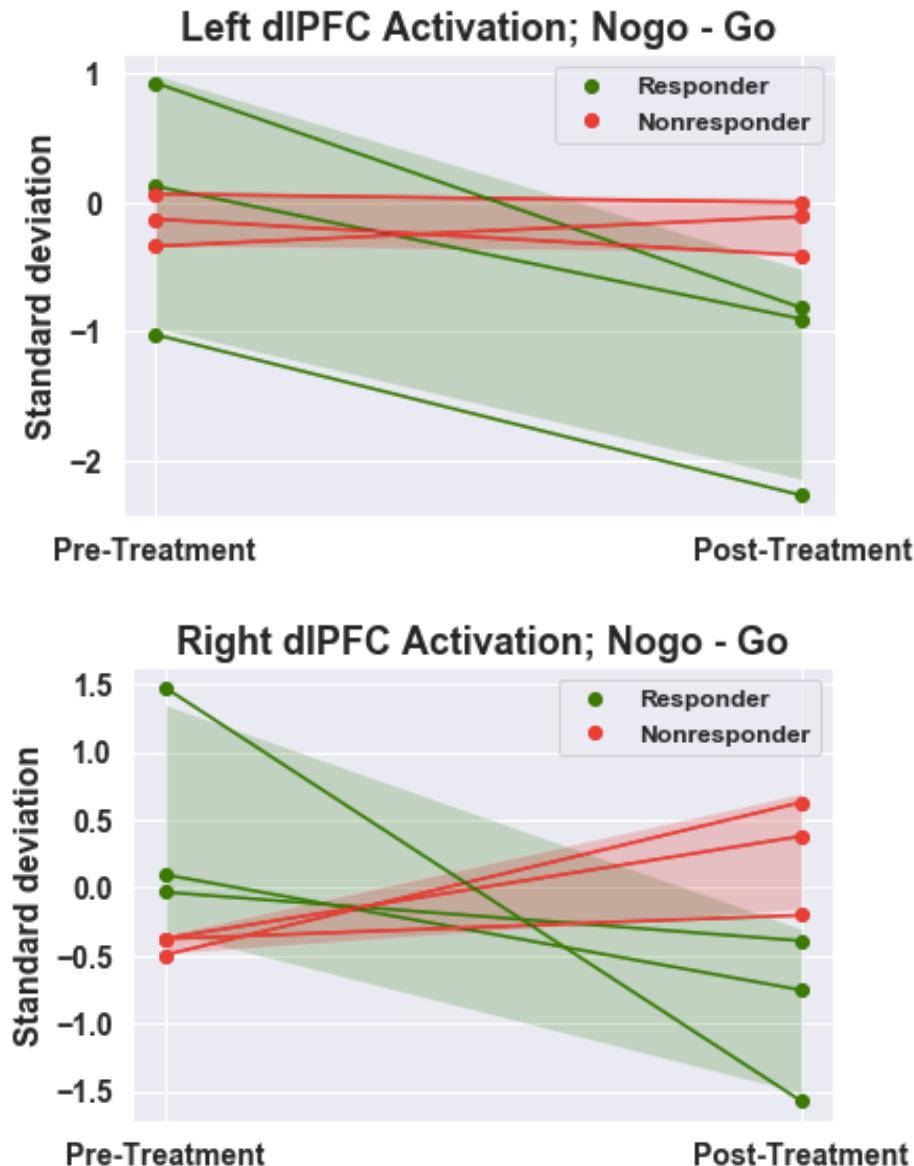
Why do most, but not all patients respond?

Why do some have peak response at different times and other have more durable response?



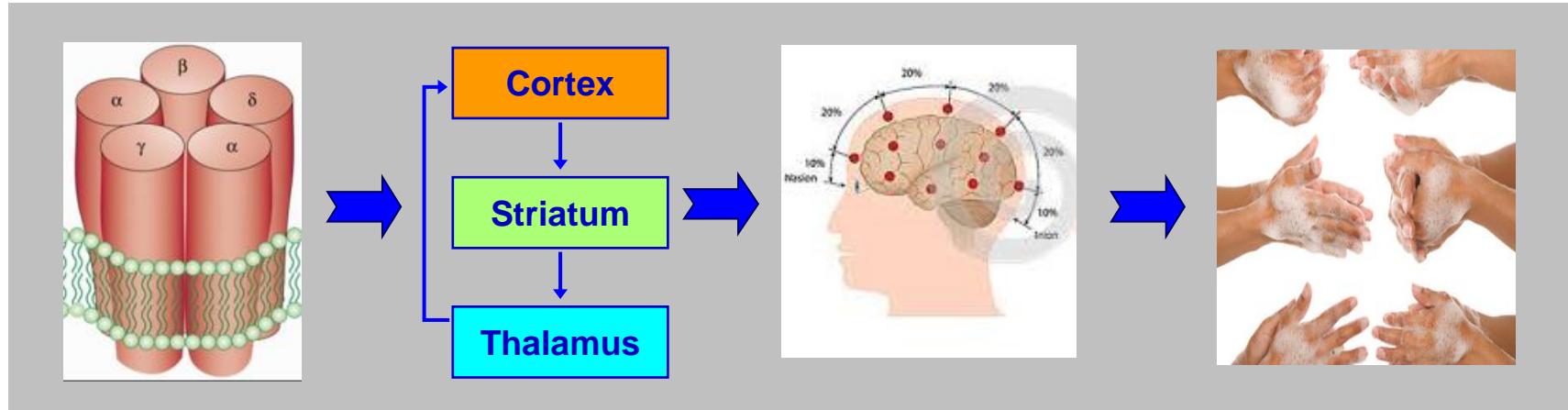
Exploring Biomarkers of Cognitive Control

Responders showed greater decrease in dorsolateral prefrontal cortex activation during the cognitive control task following cTBSmod



Future Directions

Ketamine's Mechanism of Action (NIMH R01)



Phase II: RR-HNK (IOCDF Breakthrough Award)

Neural Dynamics of Drug Action (NIDA P50 Center)



Rodriguez Lab



Contact us about:

Research Studies (Study Participants)
ocdresearch@stanford.edu

Research Collaborations
Translate discoveries into treatments

Follow us:



@RodriguezLabSU and **@CRodriguezMDPhD**



Funding and Disclosures (past 3 years)

Funding

- NIH (NIMH, NIDA, NIA)
- Foundations: Harold Amos Medical Faculty Development Award, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, NARSAD, IOCDF, AFSP
- Rodan Family Fund for Mental Health Research
- The Fields Rayant Family Fund for Mental Health Research
- Pritzker Consortium
- Private Donors
- Veterans Affairs

Industry

- Epiodyne and Biohaven Pharmaceuticals (Consultant)
- Biohaven Pharmaceuticals (Research Grant)

Deputy Editor

- American Journal of Psychiatry (Stipend)

