



Building Precision into Translational Therapeutics:

MECHANISMS AND MODULATION OF COMPULSIVE BEHAVIORS

Carolyn Rodriguez, MD, PhD

Oncology



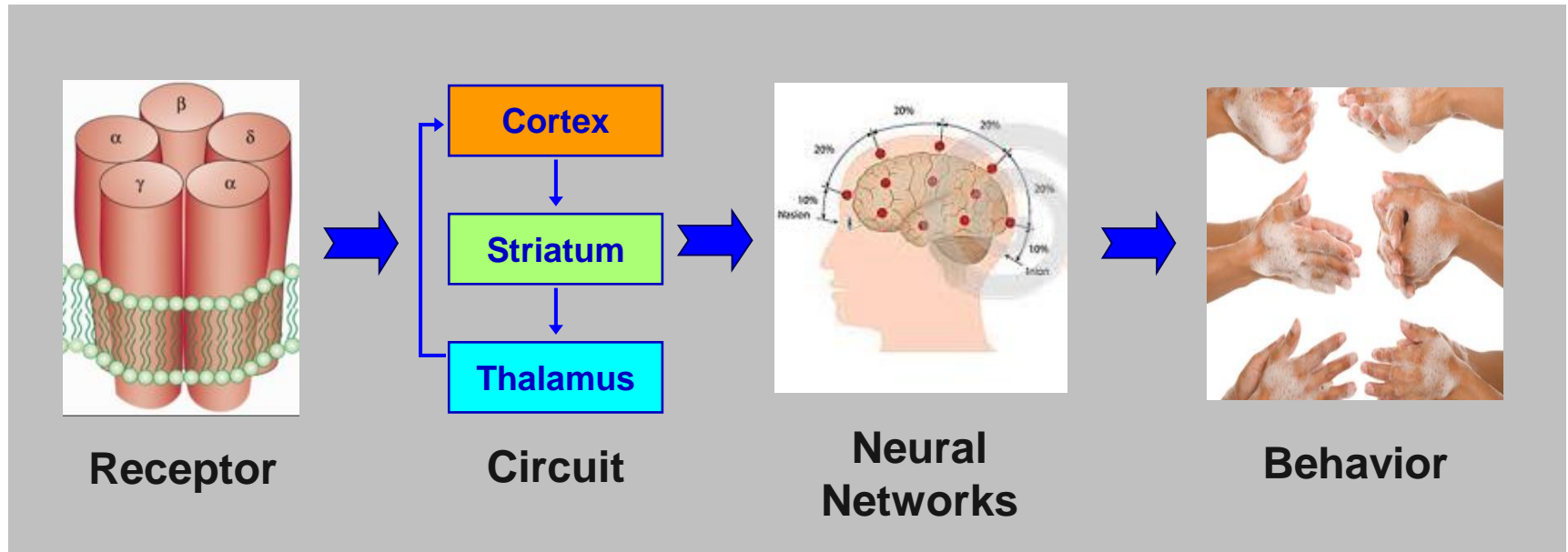
Neurology



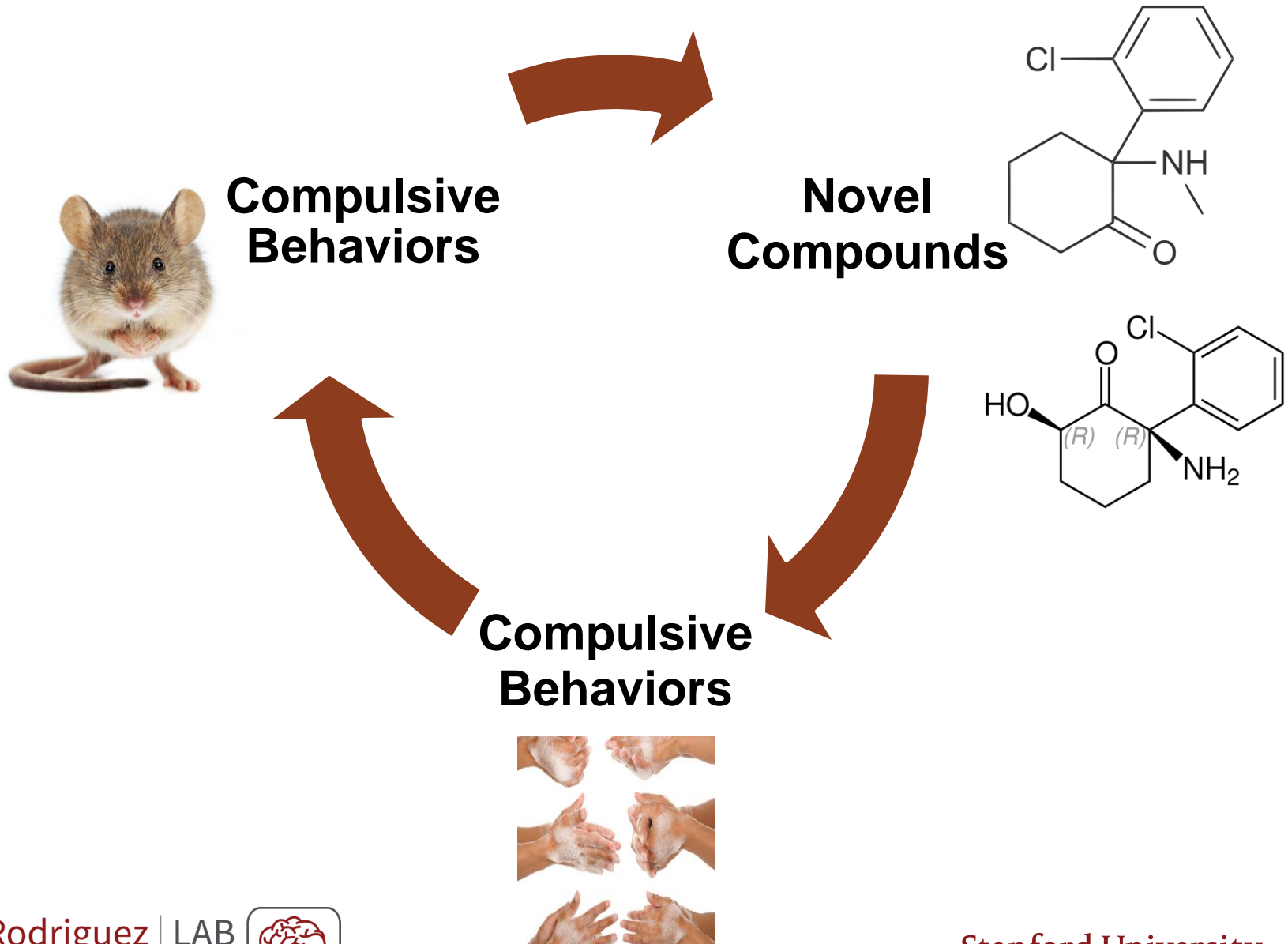
Psychiatry



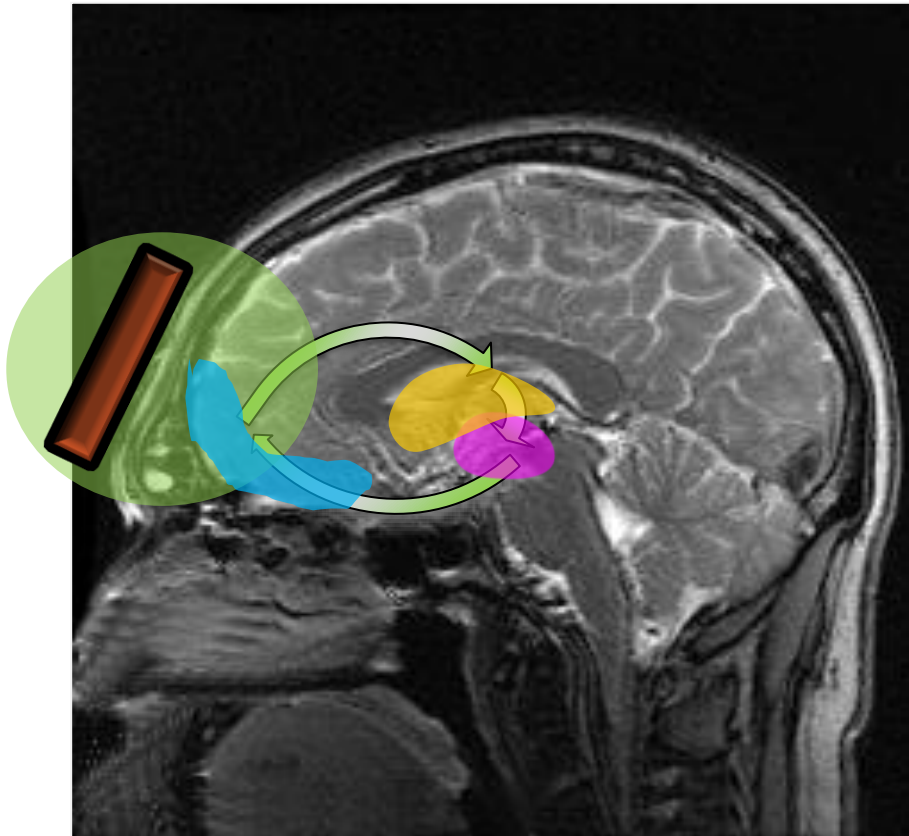
Multimodal/Multilevel Approach



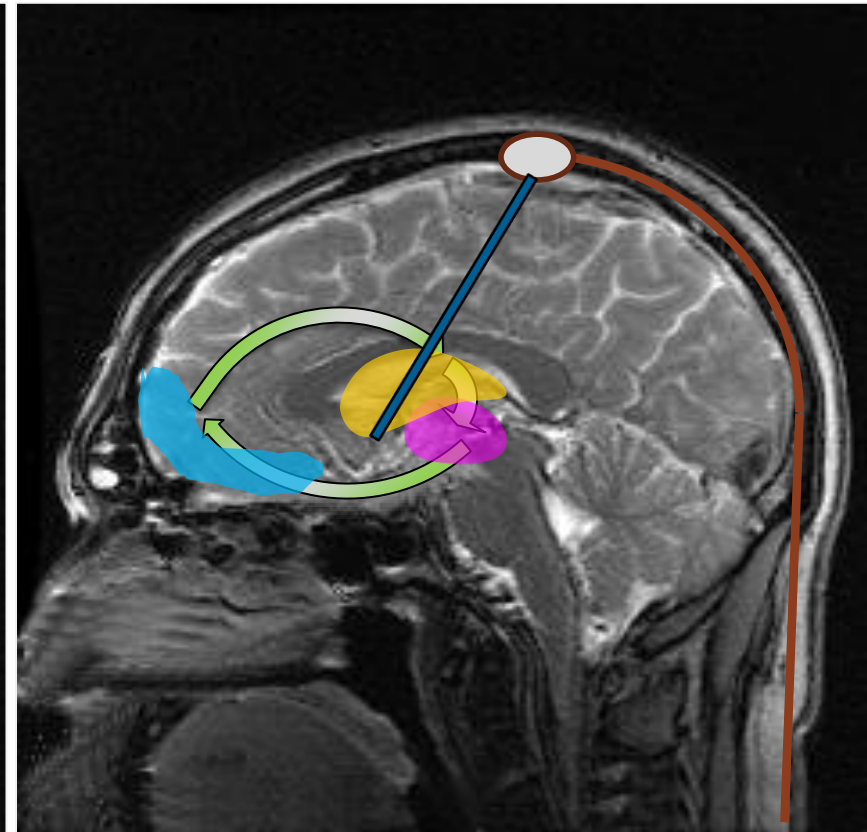
Molecular: Translational Therapeutics



Circuit: Neuromodulation



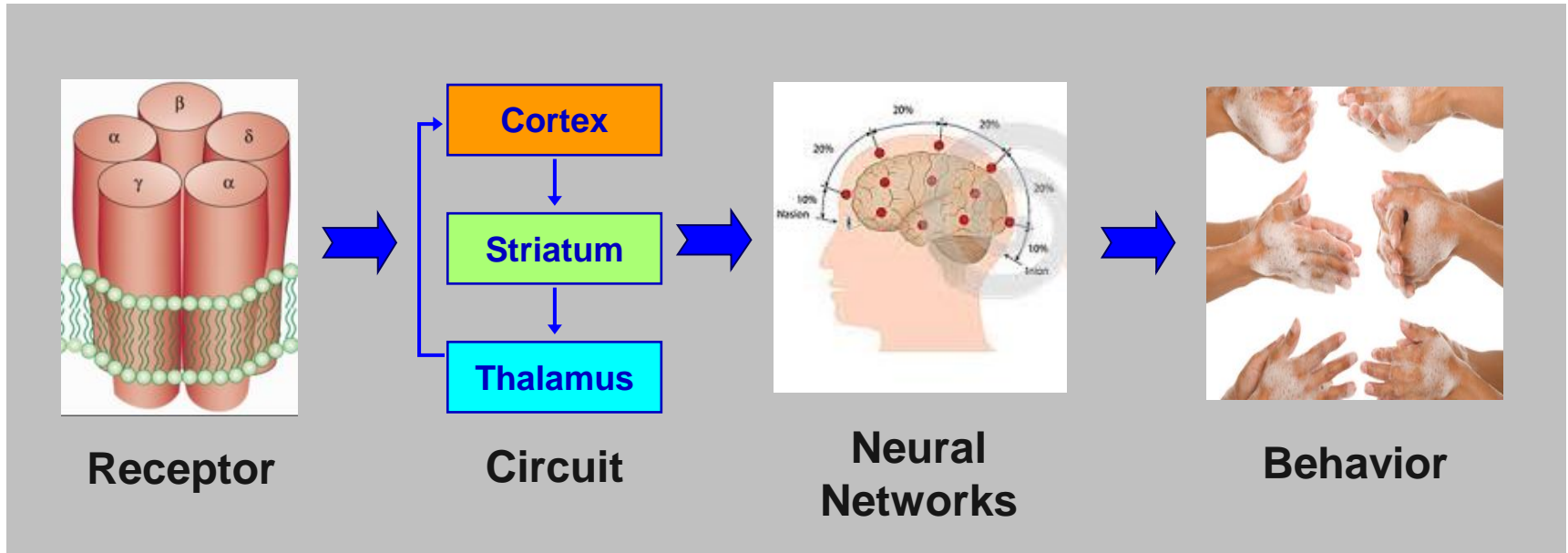
Cortical Stimulation



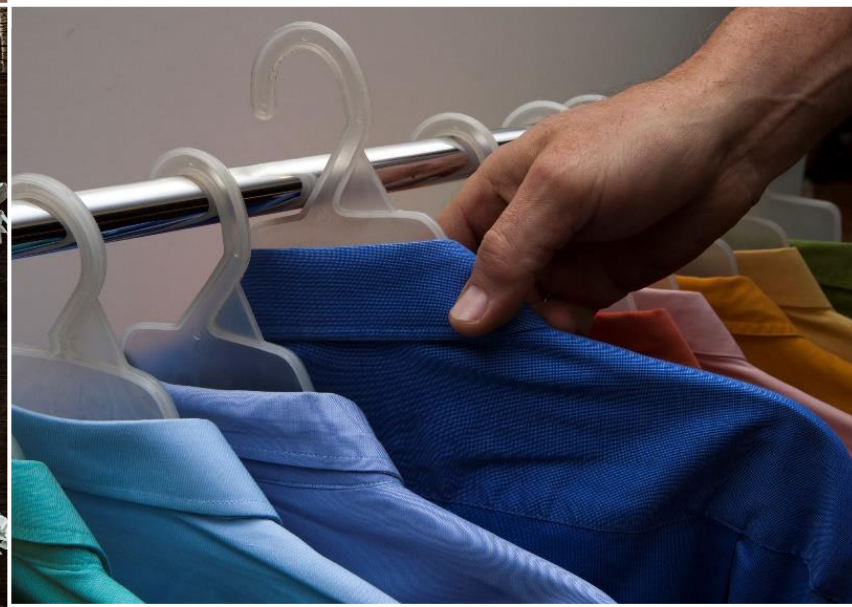
Deep Stimulation



Multimodal/Multilevel Approach



“John”





Standard OCD Treatments

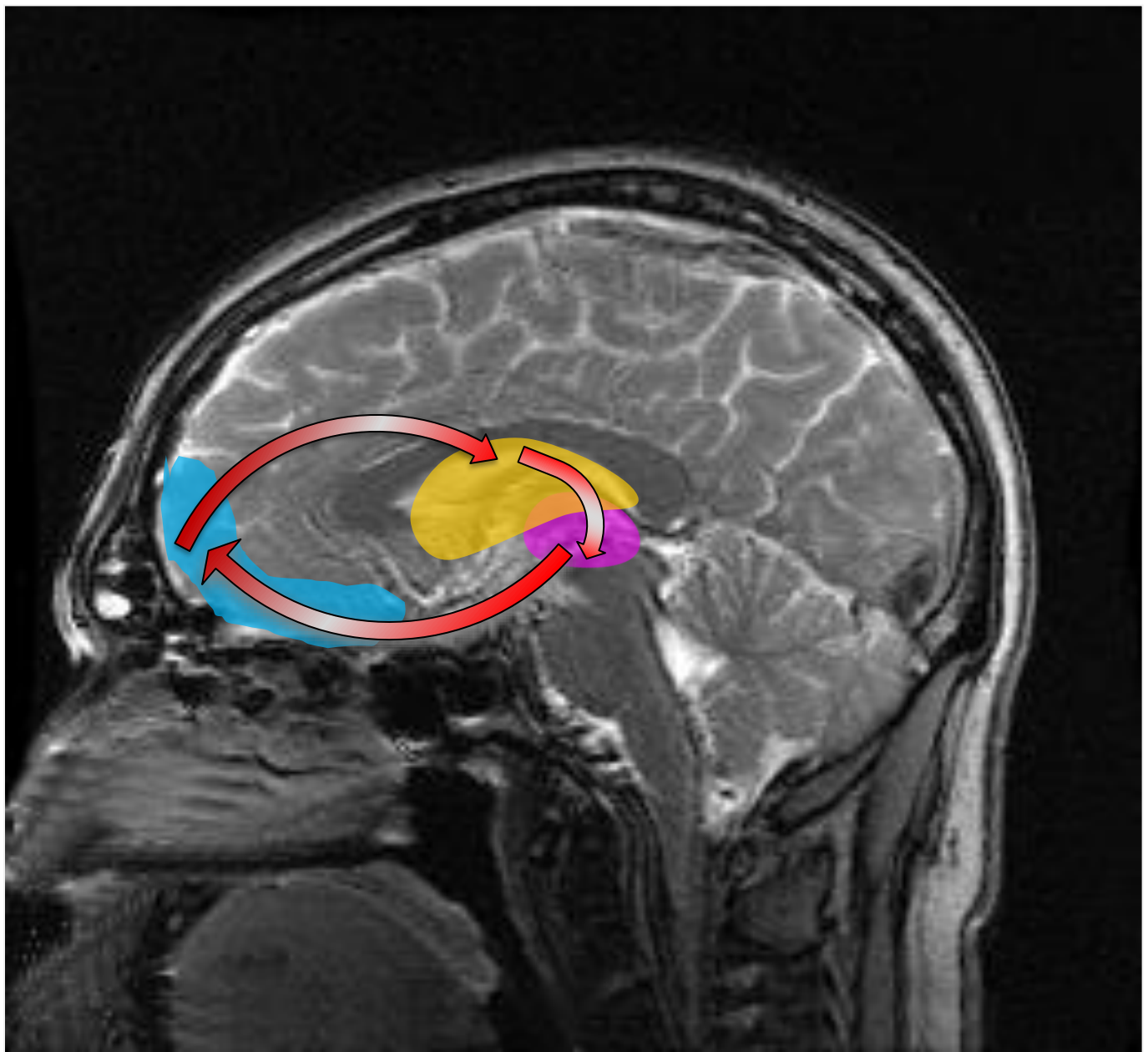


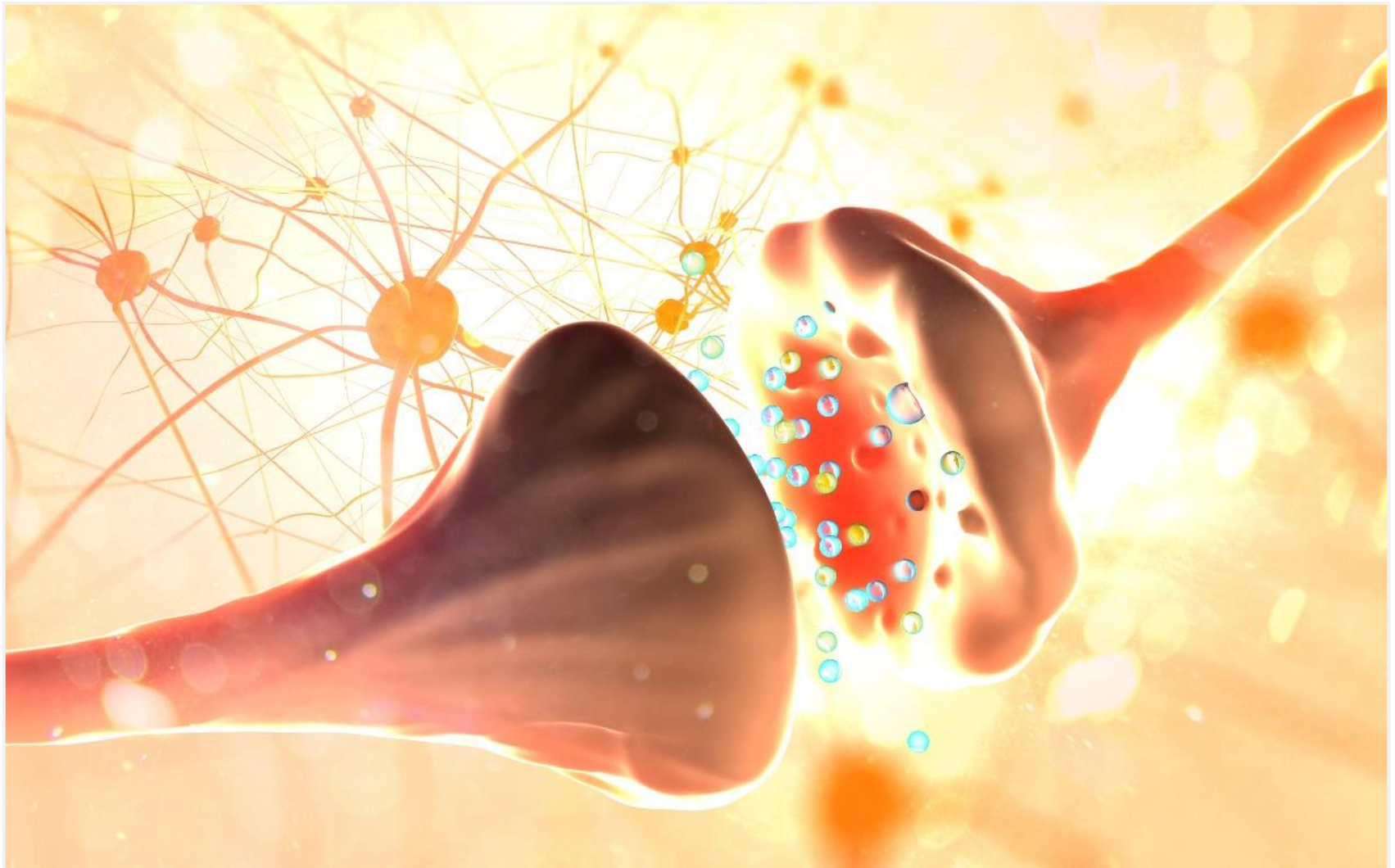
Medications



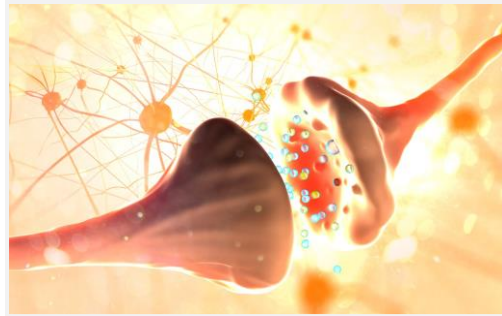
CBT







Model for Compulsive Behaviors



SAPAP family proteins

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



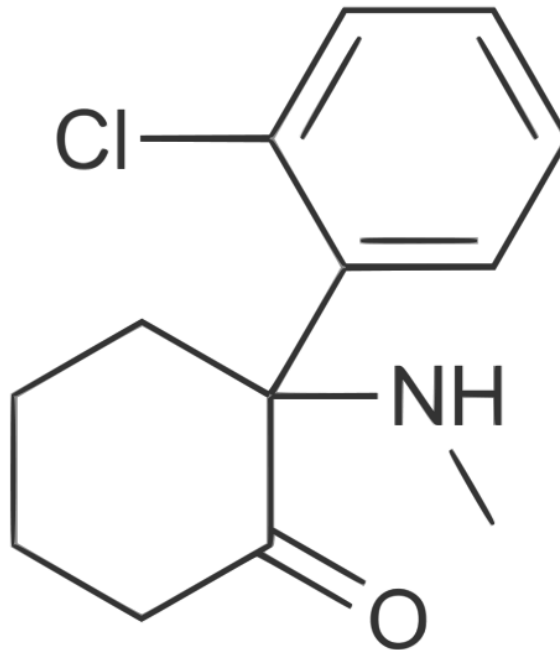
SAPAP3 -/-

Excessive grooming
Anxiety-like behaviors
Cortico-striatal synaptic
defects

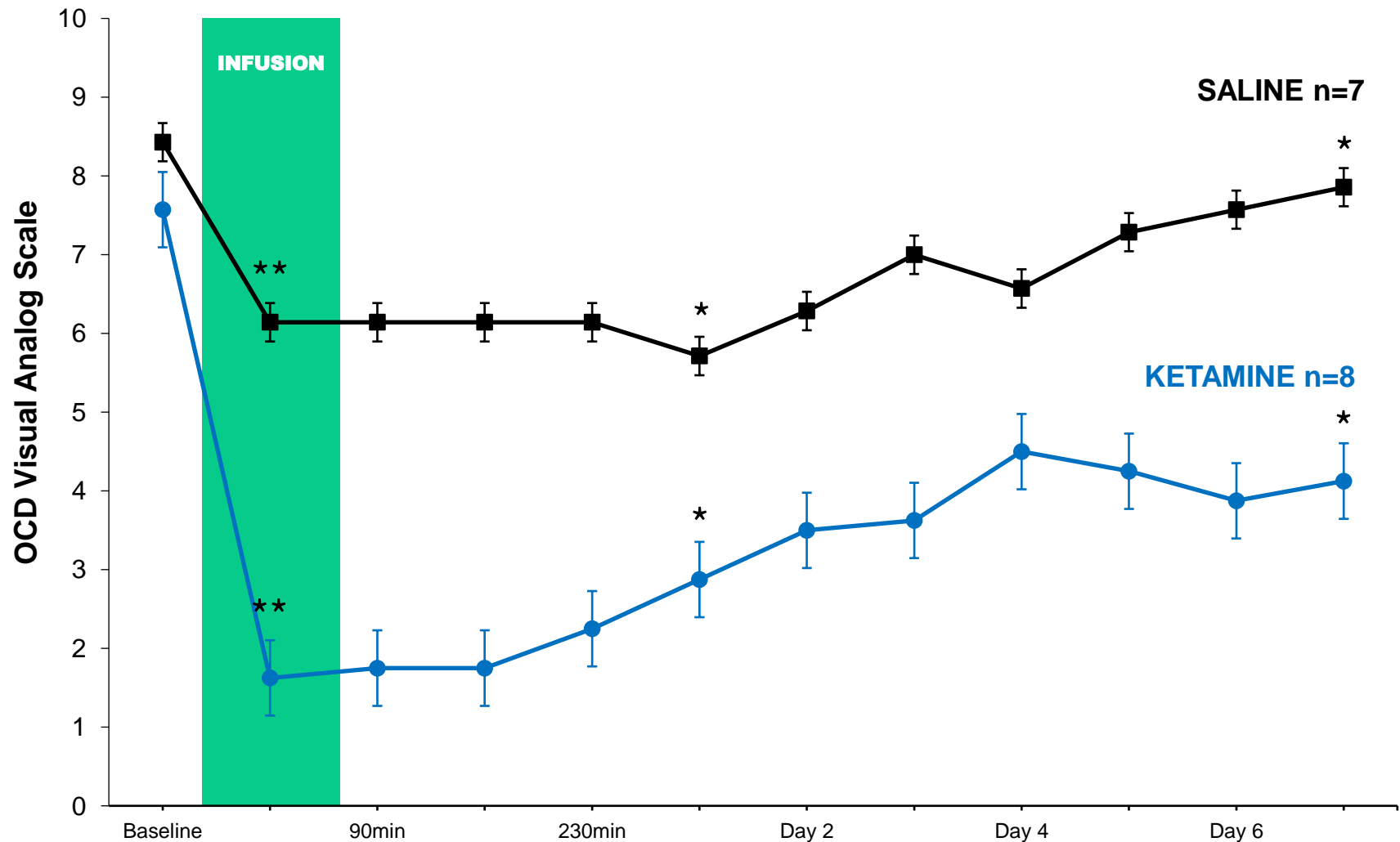
Rescued by **SAPAP3**
expression in striatum



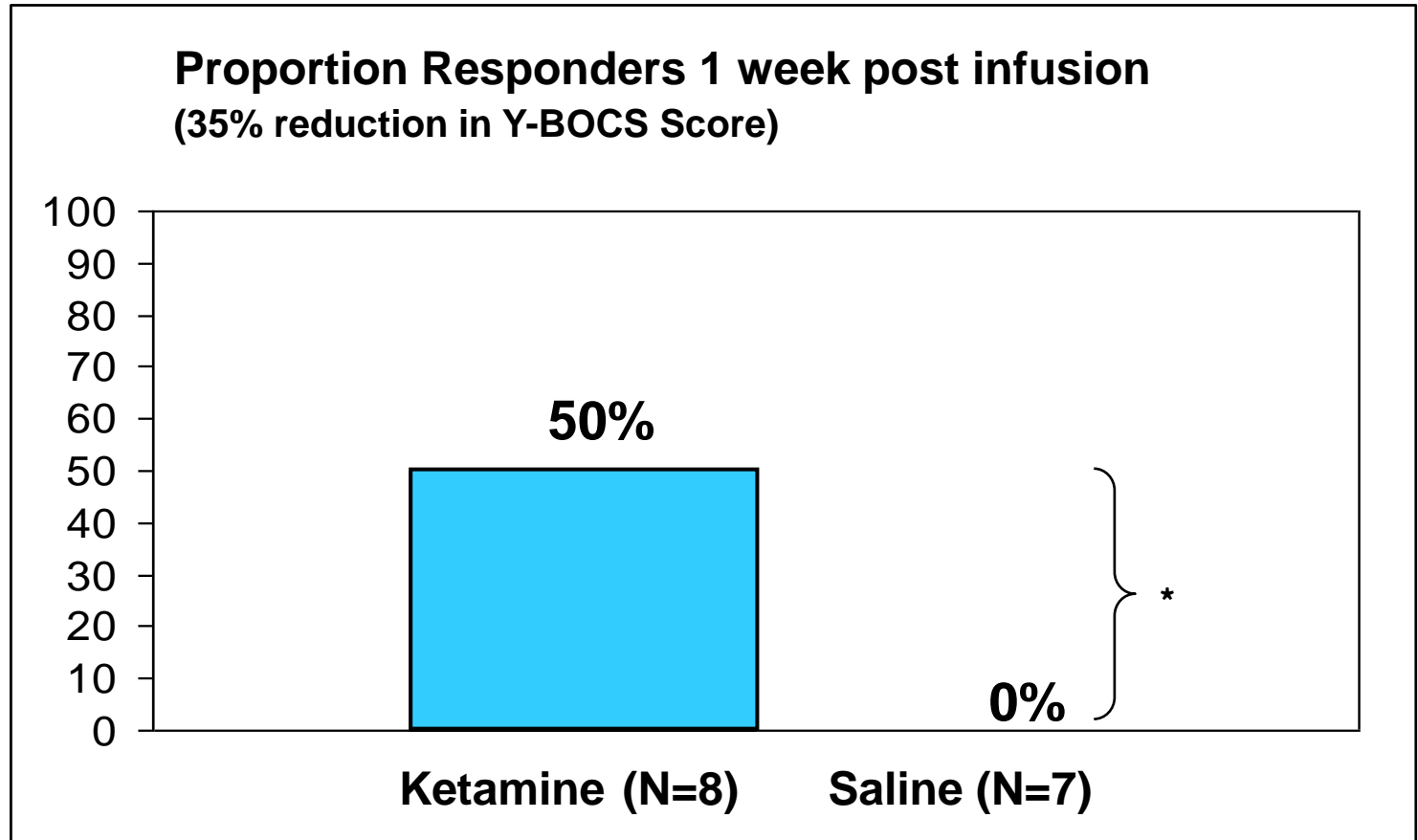
Ketamine



Ketamine Rapidly Reduces OCD



First Phase



* $p < 0.05$



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

TOTAL N=15 (8 Ketamine, 7 Saline)				
Side effects in order of frequency	<u>n</u>		<u>%</u>	
	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.

Rodriguez et al., *Neuropsychopharmacology*, 2013
 Murrough, et al., 2013
Stanford University

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)

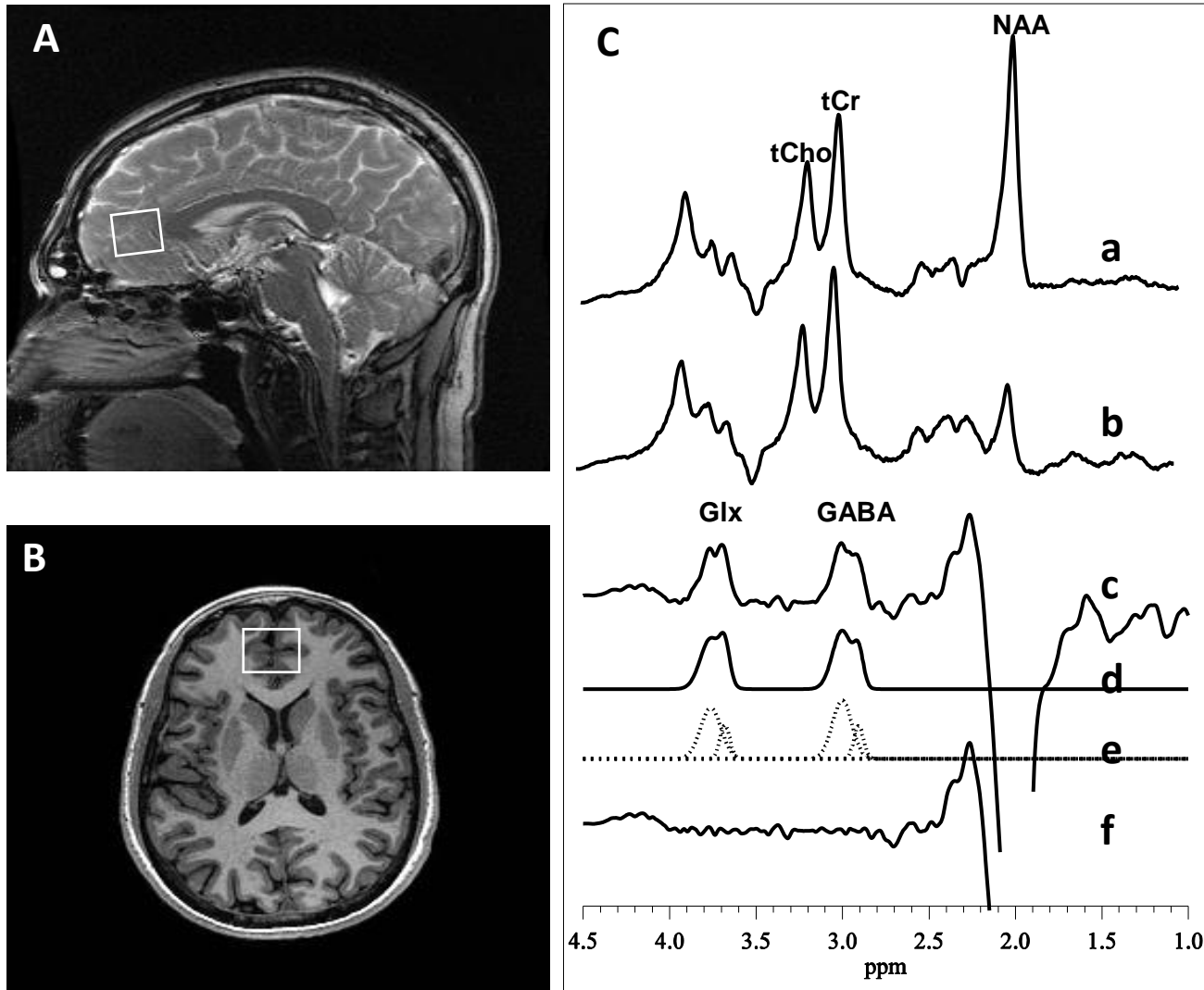
Side effects

Drug of abuse

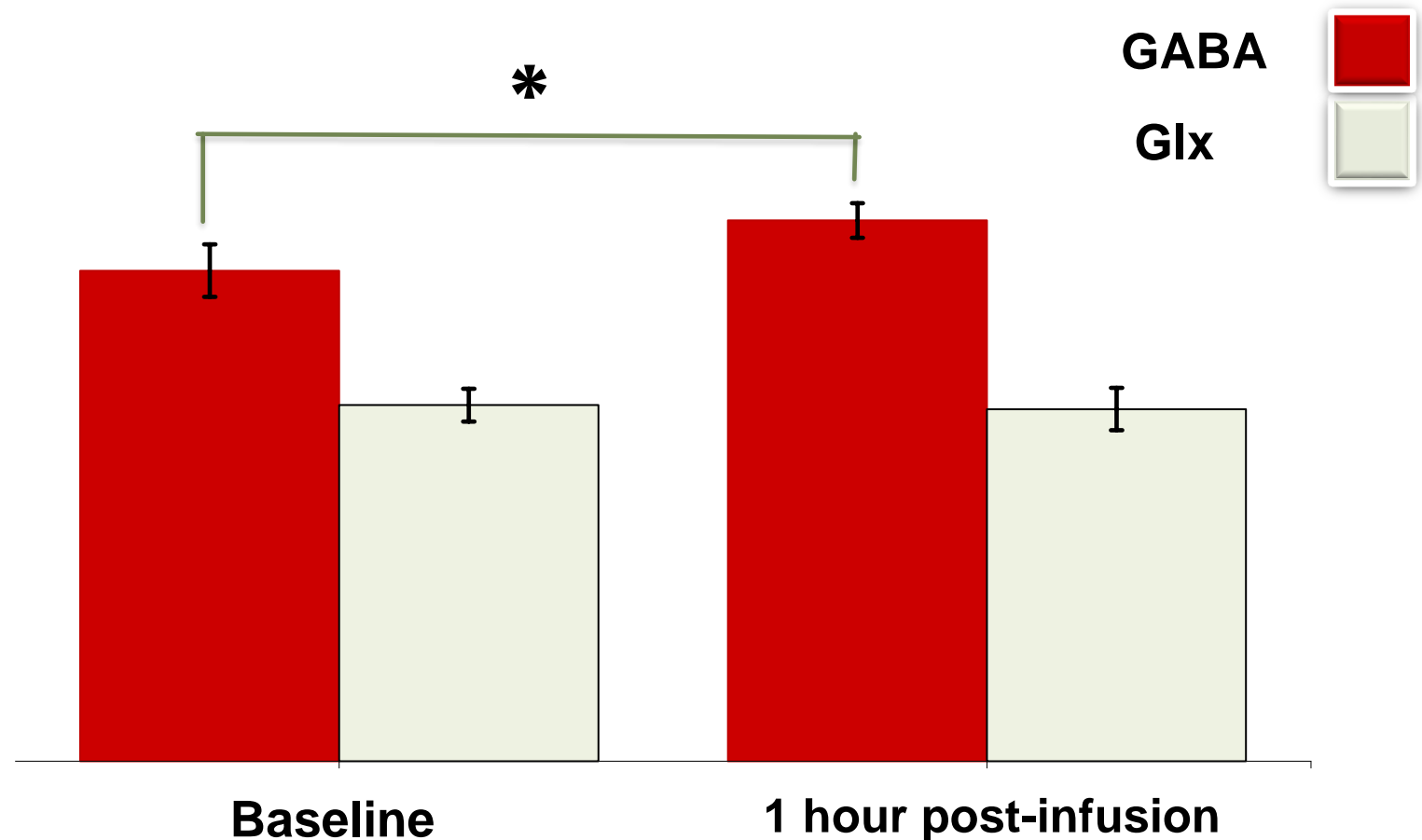
Mechanisms

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



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

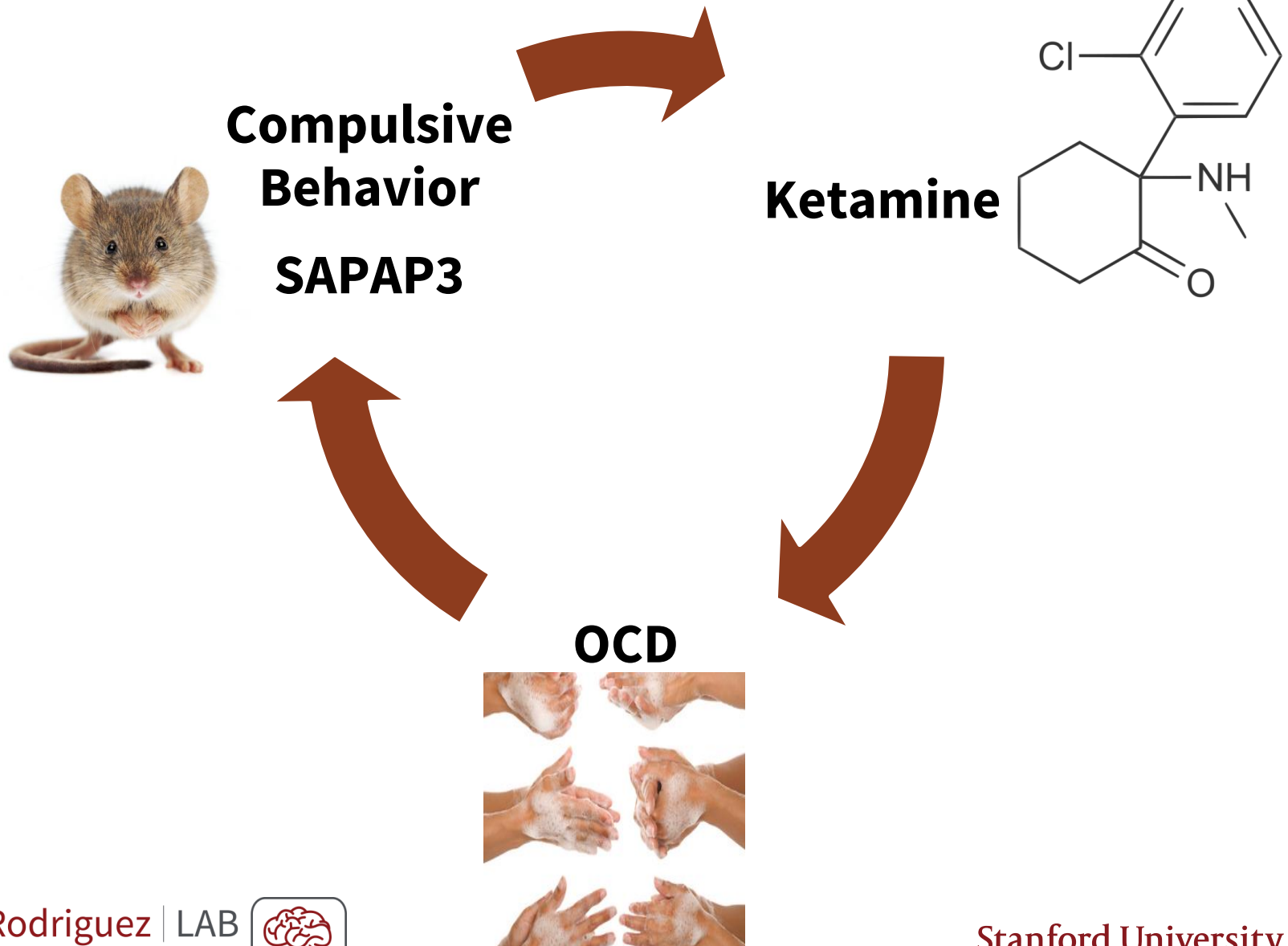
Rodriguez et al., *Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging*, 2015

Milak et al., *Molecular Psychiatry*, 2016

Stanford University



Translational Therapeutics





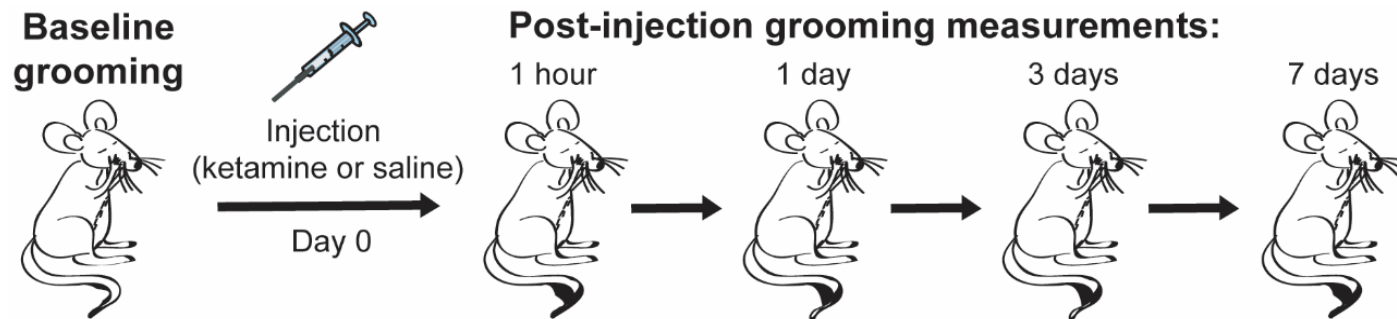
Ketamine increases activity of a fronto-striatal projection that regulates compulsive behavior in SAPAP3-knockout mice



Lisa Gunaydin, PhD

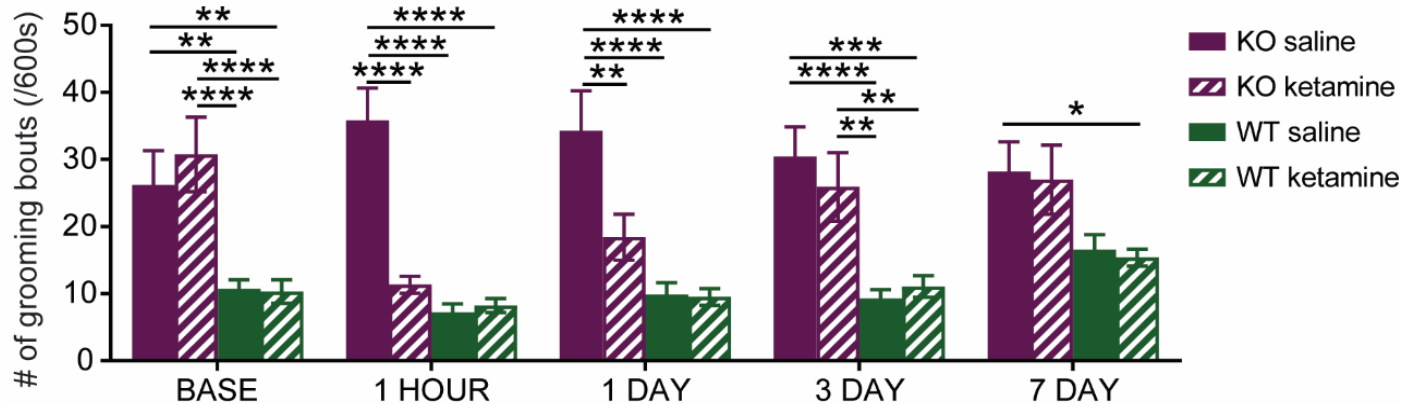


Gwynne Davis, PhD

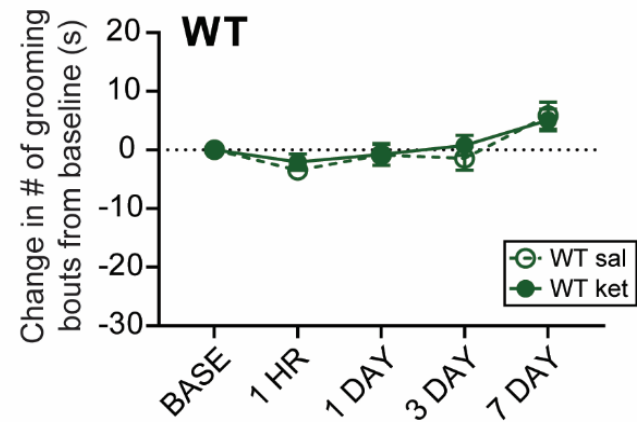
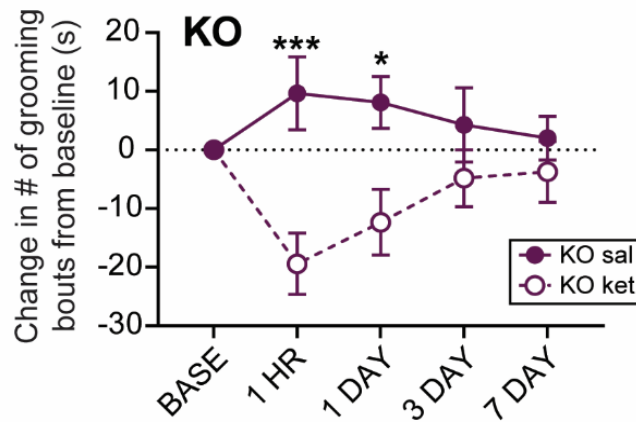




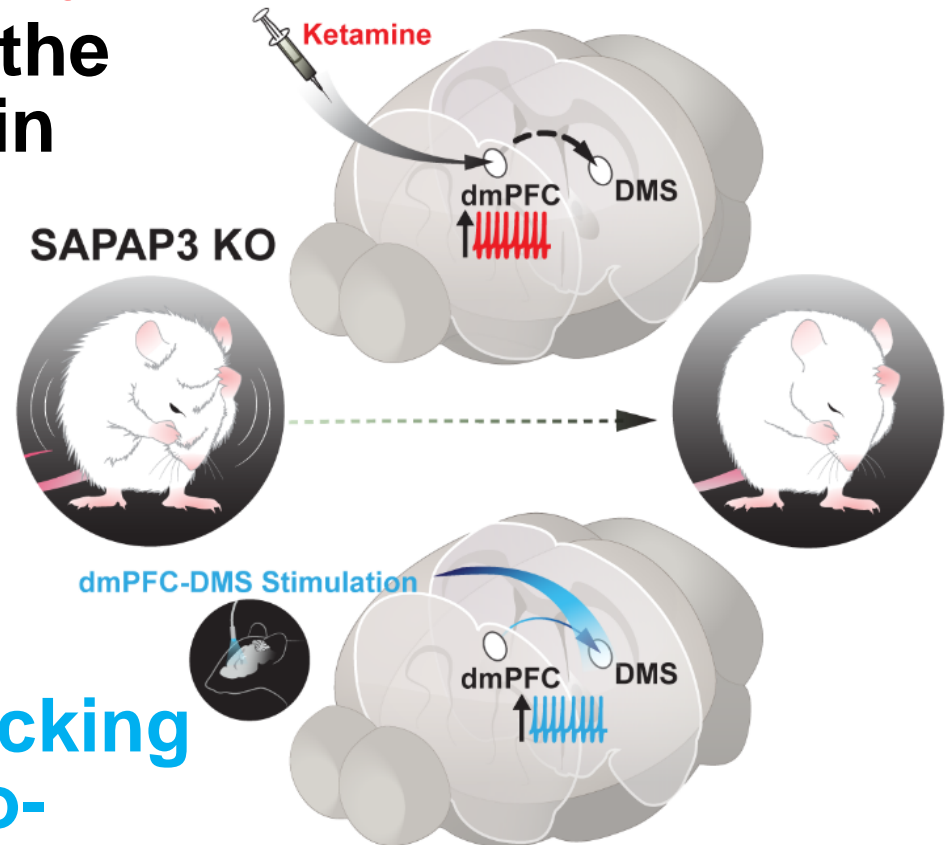
Ketamine reduces compulsive grooming SAPAP3-knockout mice



d



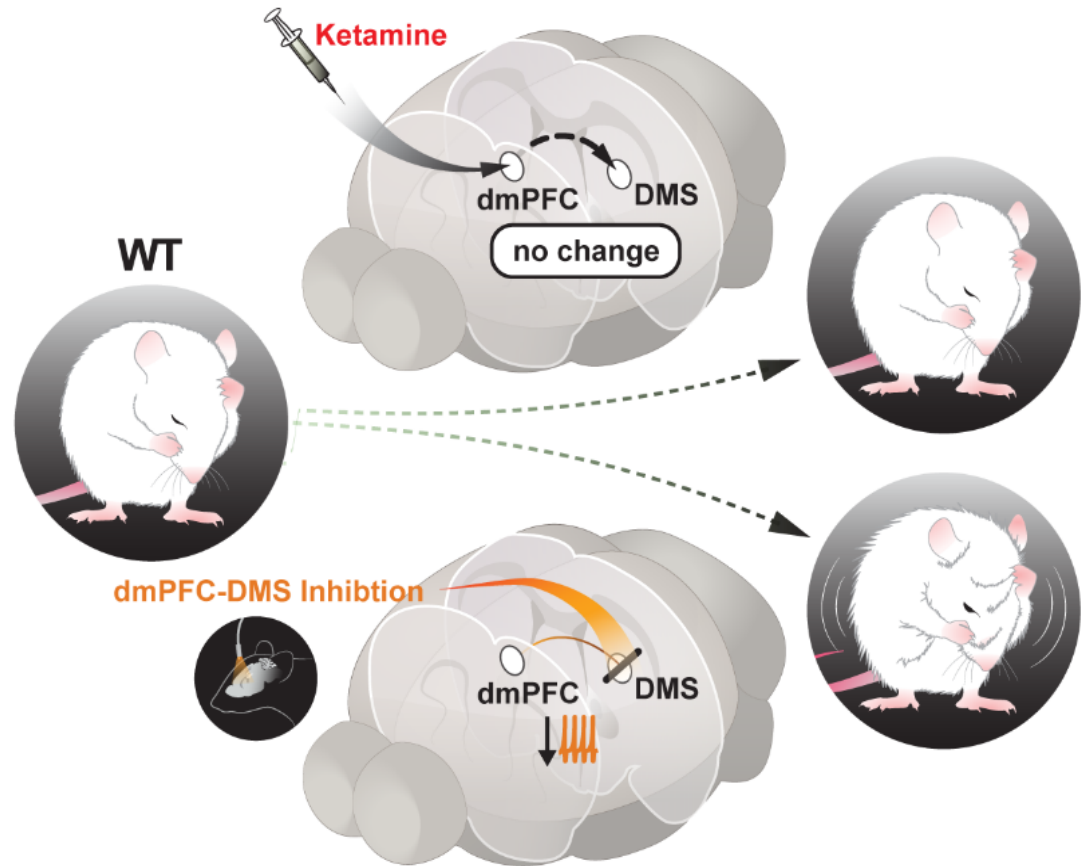
Ketamine **increases** activity of **dorsomedial prefrontal** neurons projecting to the dorsomedial striatum in knockout mice.



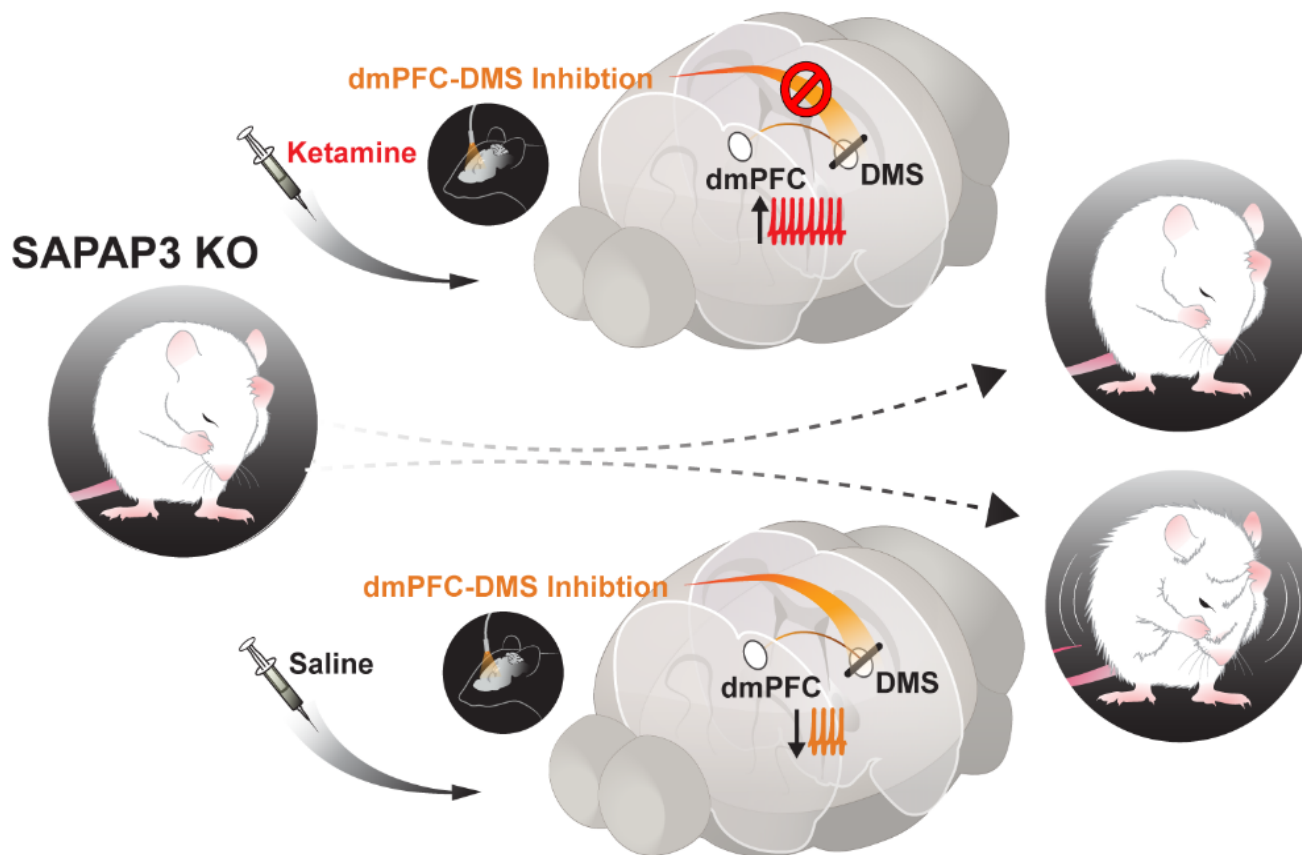
Optogenetically mimicking this increase in fronto-striatal activity reduced compulsive grooming behavior in knockout mice.



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

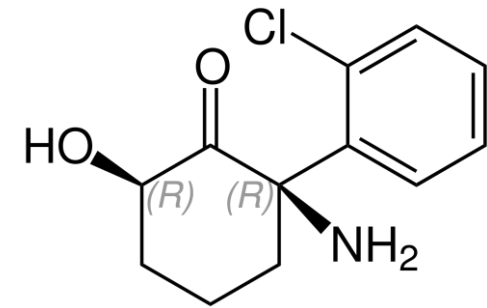
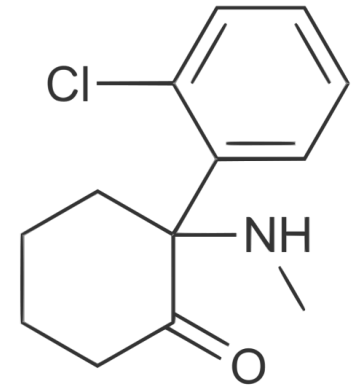


Future Directions: Therapeutics



**Compulsive
Behavior**
SAPAP3

Ketamine
RR-HNK



OCD



**Biomarkers of
Response**

MRS/fMRI/EEG



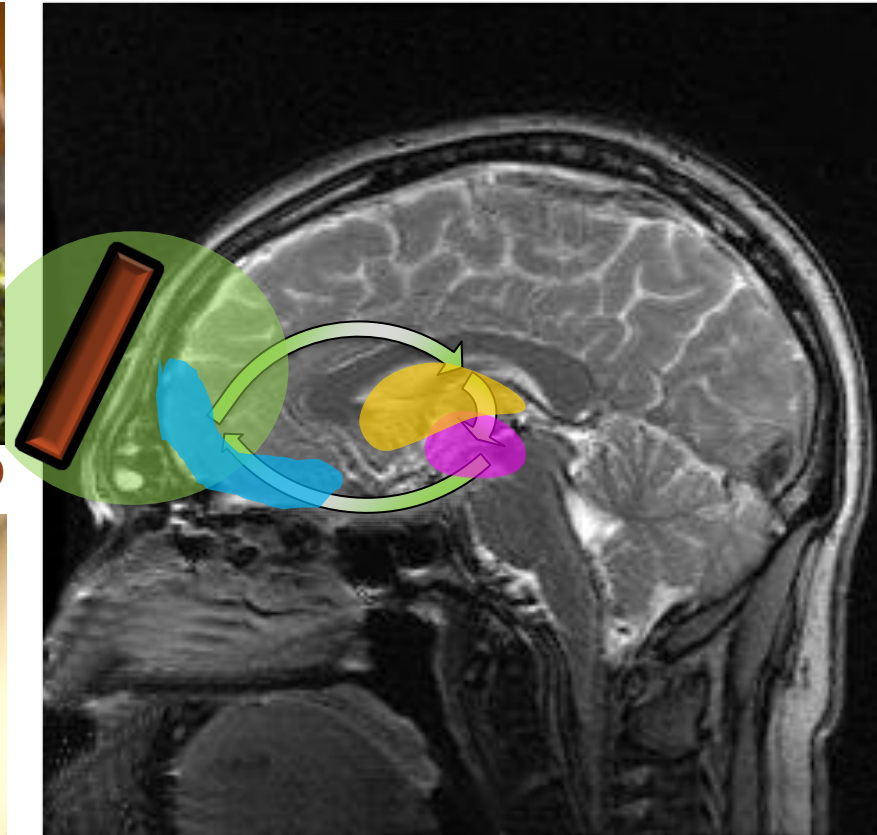
Circuit: Neuromodulation



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



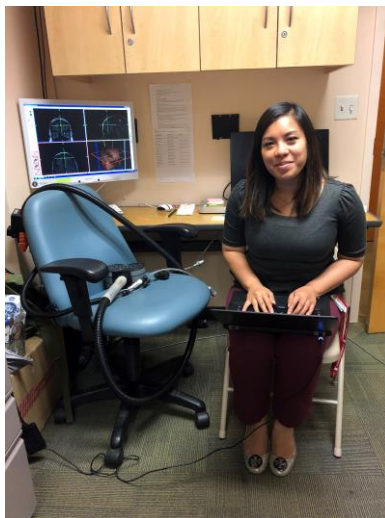
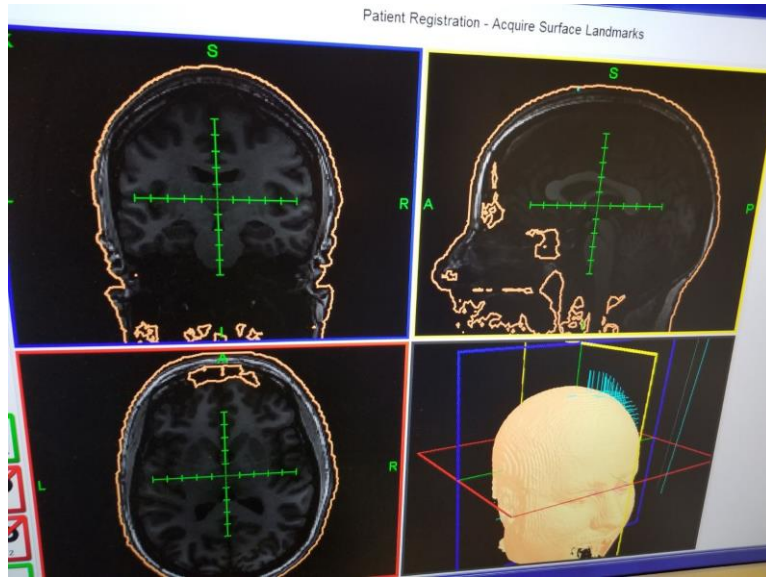
8min resting-state sequence
The right frontal pole subunit showing greatest connectivity across all the ventral striatum subunits was selected as the stimulation target.

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%



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

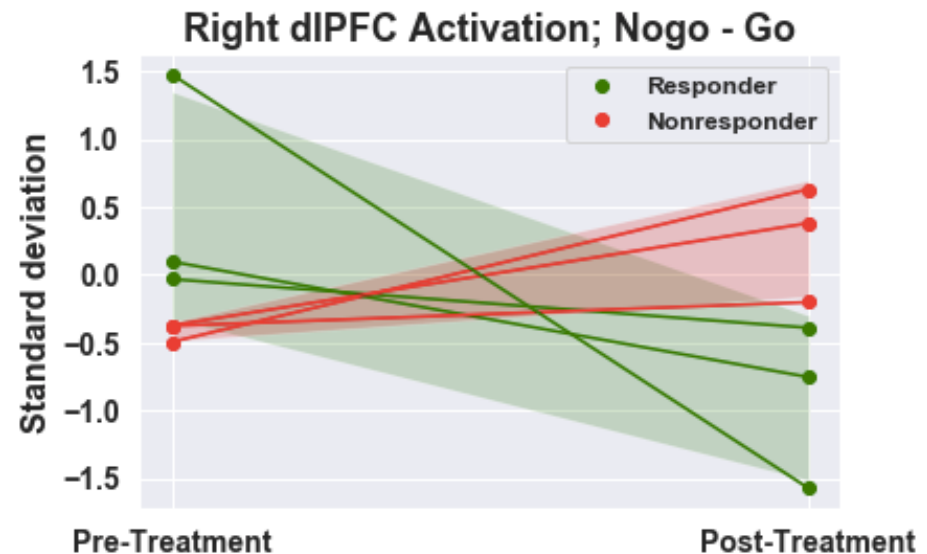
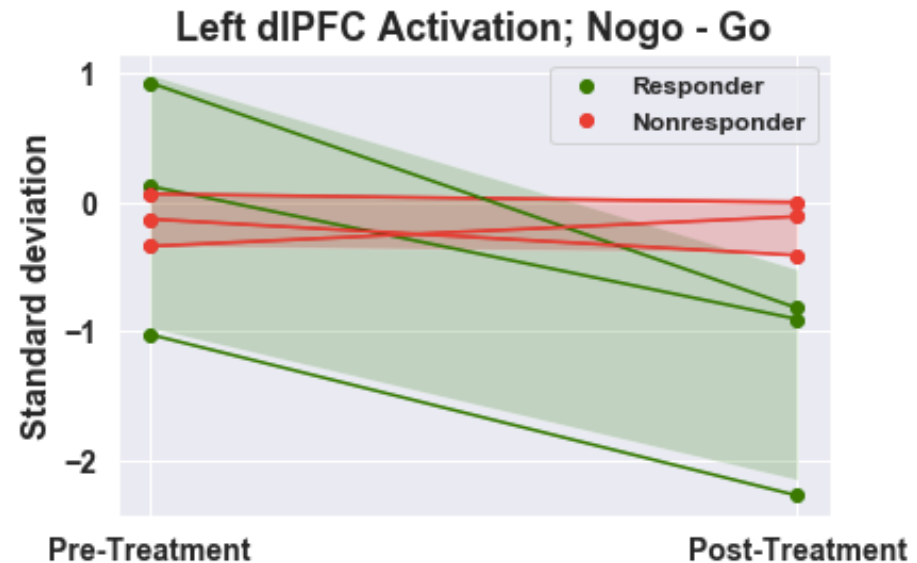
Questions to Explore:

Why do most, but not all patients respond?

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

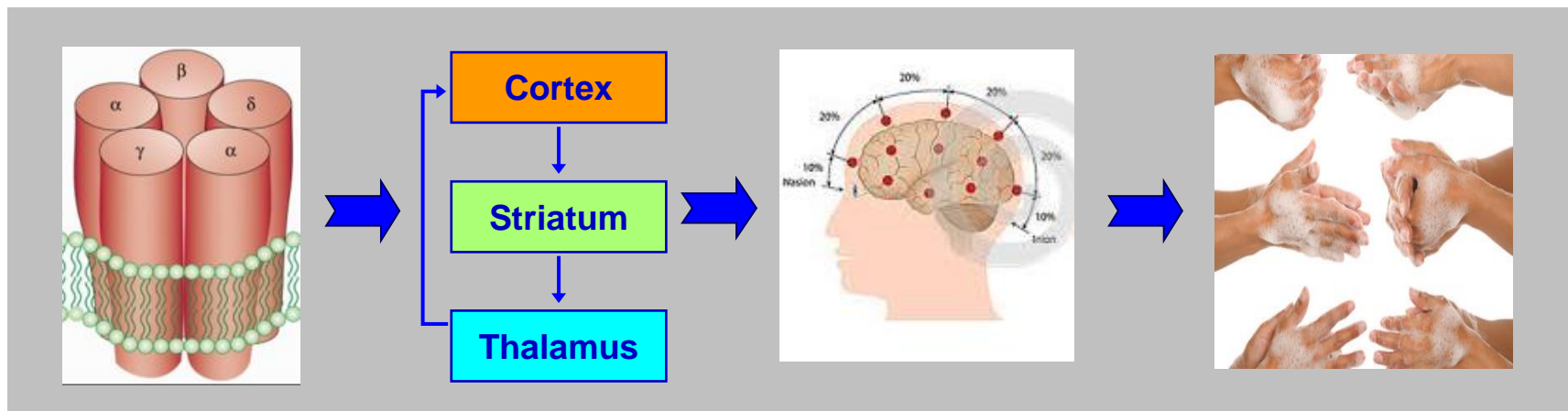
Exploring Biomarkers of Cognitive Control

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

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- Biohaven Pharmaceuticals (Research Grant)

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