Neurocorrelates of BDD and OCD

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The main objective for this proposal is to investigate the neurophysiology of BDD, and compare irregularities of BDD neurophysiology with OCD neurophysiology.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Anxiety disorders and symptoms
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON40062

Source ToetsingOnline

Brief title Neurocorrelates of BDD and OCD

Condition

• Anxiety disorders and symptoms

Synonym obsessive compulsive disorder, OCD

Research involving Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Academisch Medisch Centrum Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W

Intervention

Keyword: Attentional bias, Body Dysmorphic Disorder, EEG, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Changes in EEG in response to the task demands.

Secondary outcome

- * Y-BOCS (Goodman et al., 1989)
- * BDD-YBOCS (Phillips et al., 1997)
- * Global assessment of functioning (Hall, 1995)
- * Hamilton Scale for Depression (Hamilton, 1960)
- * Hamilton Anxiety Scale (Hamilton, 1959)
- * Brown Assessment of Beliefs Scale (Eisen et al. 1998)
- * Behavioural Inhibition and Activation Scales (Carver & White, 1994)

Study description

Background summary

Patients suffering from Obsessive * Compulsive disorder (OCD) and Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD) experience very similar problems. Both diseases are characterized by recurring intrusive thoughts that cause anxiety and force the patients to perform compulsive acts that often take hours. The content of the intrusions is different however; OCD intrusions typically range from fear about cleaning/contamination, incurring harm and fears to transgress societal mores (fear to transgress can be oriented on sexual, aggressive or religious topics). Patients with BDD instead fret over the perceived social rejection considering certain aspects of their bodily appearance. However, these unrealistic fears cause both groups of patients avoid the cause of the experienced fear and leads to compulsively acts when exposed. The striking overlap between phenotypes has lead researchers to propose that a novel diagnostic category, *Anxiety and Obsessive-Compulsive spectrum disorders*, should be considered in an updated version of the DSM (Phillips et al, 2010).

Although the clinical literature suggests that OCD and BDD are very similar disorders, there is almost no imaging literature to support this hypothesis at the level of the brain. We know from the functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) literature that in OCD, the frontostriatal circuitry, comprised of the

basal ganglia, anterior cingulate cortex (ACC; Aouizerate et al., 2004) and prefrontal cortex show different activity patterns. These brain regions are associated with action selection, goal directed behaviors and performance monitoring (Grundler et al., 2009; Harrison et al., 2009; Ridderinkhof et al., 2004), brain functions that are disturbed in OCD and potentially also disturbed in BDD. To investigate the rapid, cognitive dynamics we propose using the electroencephalogram (EEG) to investigate how rapid interactions in brain activity within the frontostriatal circuitry shapes the pathology in OCD and BDD.

Study objective

The main objective for this proposal is to investigate the neurophysiology of BDD, and compare irregularities of BDD neurophysiology with OCD neurophysiology.

Study design

Observational study with non-invasive measures

Study burden and risks

Using a very basic study design, risk associated with participation can be considered negligible and the burden can be considered minimal. No pharmacological nor (otherwise) invasive interventions are applied. No adverse events are expected. There is no direct benefit for participants.

Contacts

Public Academisch Medisch Centrum

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years) Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

- * Age range: 18 to 65 years
- * For patients: The presence of a primary diagnosis for either BDD or OCD.
- * For healthy controls: The absence of psychiatric, neurologic, endocrine problems.
- * Predominant right-handedness

Exclusion criteria

- * Abnormal hearing or (uncorrected) vision.
- * History of neurological/endocrine treatment or current neurological/endocrine treatment.
- * Average use of more than 3 alcoholic beverages daily.
- * Use of recreational drugs over a period of 72 hours prior to each test session, and use of alcohol within the last 24 hours before each measurement.
- * Irregular sleep/wake rhythm (e.g., regular nightshifts or cross timeline travel).
- Additional exclusion criteria for Patients
- * Currently unstable (due to changes in) SSRI, behavioural treatment, or life-event.

Study design

Design

Observational non invasive
Other
Non-randomized controlled trial

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Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Other

Recruitment

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Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	02-05-2013
Enrollment:	48
Туре:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO	
Date:	27-03-2013
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Amsterdam UMC

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register CCMO

ID NL41440.018.12