



Review Article

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The Potential Usefulness of Magnetic Resonance Guided Focused Ultrasound for Obsessive Compulsive Disorders

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Obsessive compulsive disorder is a debilitating condition characterized by recurrent obsessive thoughts and compulsive reactions. A great portion of the obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) patients are managed successfully with psychiatric treatment such as selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitor and cognitive behavioral psychotherapy, but more than 10% of patients are remained as non-responder who needs neurosurgical treatments. These patients are potential candidates for the neurosurgical management. There had been various kind of operation, lesioning such as leucotomy or cingulotomy or capsulotomy or limbic leucotomy, and with advent of stereotaxic approach and technical advances, deep brain stimulation was more chosen by neurosurgeon due to its characteristic of reversibility and adjustability. Gamma knife radiosurgery are also applied to make lesion targeting based on magnetic resonance (MR) imaging, but the complication of adverse radiation effect is not predictable. In the neurosurgical field, MR guided focused ultrasound has advantage of less invasiveness, real-time monitored procedure which is now growing to attempt to apply for various brain disorder. In this review, the neurosurgical treatment modalities for the treatment of OCD will be briefly reviewed and the current state of MR guided focused ultrasound for OCD will be suggested.

Key Words : Obsessive-compulsive disorder · Deep brain stimulation · Psychosurgery · High-intensity focused ultrasound ablation.

BACKGROUND

Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) is a chronic and disabling condition characterized by obsession (intrusive, unwanted thoughts, impulses, images that occur outside of one's control and generate significant anxiety) and compulsion (stereotyped motor, cognitive acts and rituals that are performed in an attempt to relieve the anxiety). Approximately 2% of the populations are affected, and OCD is one of the most disabling psychiatric disorders^{3,47}. A great portion of the patients

are managed successfully with psychiatric treatment such as selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitor and cognitive behavioral psychotherapy, but more than 10% of patients are remained as non-responder who needs neurosurgical treatments^{41,43}.

The imbalance of excitatory and inhibitory loop in cortico-striato-thalamo-cortical (CSTC) circuits is thought to be the pathophysiology of OCD^{38,44}. There are multiple CSTC circuits, and the ventral cognitive CSTC circuits, which projects from the anterior and lateral orbitofrontal cortex through the putamen, has been implicated as central to OCD in neuroim-

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aging studies³⁶). The cortico-thalamic pathway, which projects from the orbitofrontal cortex to the thalamus through the anterior limb of internal capsule, is excitatory. On the contrary, cortico-striato-thalamic pathway, which projects from the orbitofrontal and prefrontal cortex through the ventral striatum to the thalamus, is inhibitory and should be counterbalanced. So the imbalance results in orbitofrontal cortex loop hyperactivity, and it generates obsessions and related compulsions. Also the dysfunction of dorsal anterior cingulate cortex is another aberrant hypothesis of OCD which has the role of aberrant cognitive control signal specification²⁹). So the neurosurgical targets along these pathways were indicated and to disrupt or regulate the subcircuit by balancing.

The goal of this report is to review the neurosurgical treatment modalities for the treatment of OCD briefly and the current state of magnetic resonance guided focused ultrasound (MRgFUS) for OCD.

REVIEW

Lesioning procedures

Cingulotomy

Since Egas Moniz published his first operation, prefrontal leucotomy, in 1936 and widely used after modified by Walter Freeman and James Watts¹³), thousands of patients with mental illness had undergone frontal lobe surgery till 1950s²). Because of the lack of anatomical precision of frontal leucotomy

and side effects, the more limited operations were developed as frontal topectomy or undercutting under direct visual inspection or electrocoagulation^{30,39,42}). After stimulation of Brodmann area 24 in monkeys which showed autonomic changes of emotional expression and a widespread cortical suppressor effect⁸), bilateral removal of the anterior part of the cingular gyrus, anterior cingulectomy, was introduced by Whitty et al.⁴⁸) at 1949. Among 24 patients in their series, four OCD patients showed marked improvements. After that, Foltz and White⁹) introduced stereotaxic cingulotomy for the intractable pain patients in 1962, and they reported that the anxiety or depression of the patients were also improved. This impressive result let Ballantine et al.²) do bilateral stereotaxic cingulotomy for 57 patients with mental illness in 1967, and 40 patients were followed up from 3 months to 4 years with variable improvements from 30 patients. In 1972, Laitinen et al.²²) used stereotaxic frame for the cingulotomy, and radiofrequency was first used in 1990 by Hassenbusch et al.¹⁴).

More than 400 patients with OCD underwent bilateral stereotaxic radiofrequency cingulotomy since Ballantine's large number reports in 1987¹). The reported overall success rate were up to 30–40%, and though there were no other major side-effects, some minor complications such as urinary incontinence, decreased libido, weight gain, nightmares, persistent headache, were identified¹). Adverse effect after cingulotomy was reported transient and/or mild 14% and permanent and/or serious 5.2%⁴). In our series of cingulotomy for OCD, 17 patients showed 35.0 ± 3.86 of Yale-Brown obsessive-compulsive scale (Y-BOCS) at preoperative state, and after more than

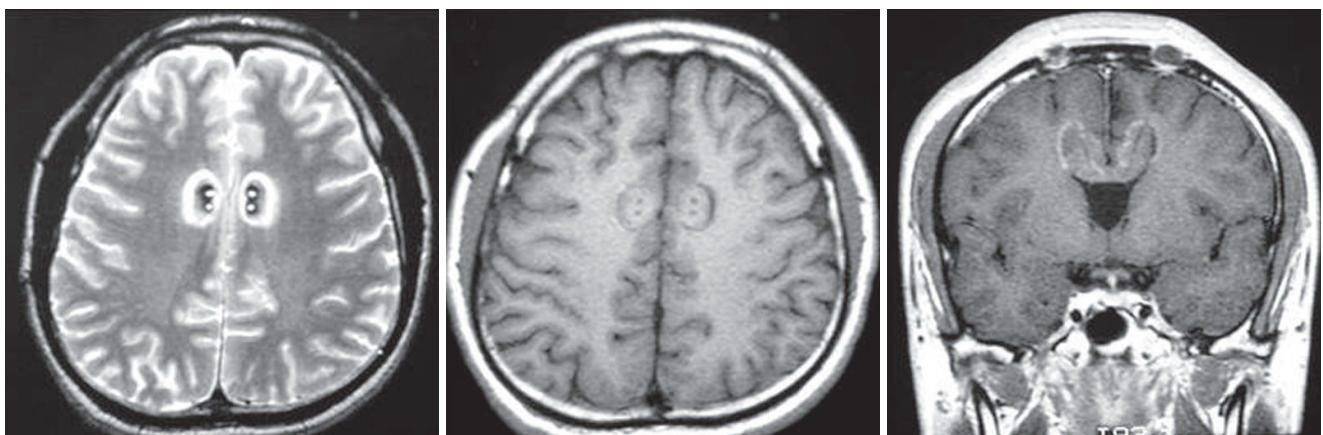


Fig. 1. Magnetic resonance images of bilateral cingulotomy. Four lesions along two tracks were made on both side of the anterior cingulate gyrus. Fifteen mm posterior to the frontal horn of the lateral ventricle, 2 mm above the roof of the ventricle and 7 mm lateral to the midline was targeted, and after lesioning with 85°C for 90 seconds at first target, the electrode was withdrawn about 8 mm to produce second lesion (left : T2WI axial, middle : T1WI axial, right : T1WI coronal section).

two years of follow-up period, the mean improvement rate of Y-BOCS score were 48% from the baseline (Fig. 1). All the patients were assessed with neuropsychological test to evaluate any difference of cognitive changes after cingulotomy at 24 months. There were no significant adverse effects observed after operation¹⁷⁾. Recent long-term study with a 5-year mean follow-up with 64 patients showed 47% of full response (more than 35% of Y-BOCS improvements) by Sheth et al.⁴⁰⁾.

Capsulotomy

To disconnect the fibers from the orbitofrontal cortex to the limbic system which pass through the anterior limb of internal capsule, Talairach in 1949, first introduced the technique of anterior capsulotomy for the psychiatric disorder patients⁵⁾. In the 1950s, Leksell²³⁾ and Talairach²⁴⁾ modernized the anterior capsulotomy, and the first radiosurgical capsulotomy was done in 1953 with 300 kV X-rays. Lippitz et al.²⁵⁾ reported their 22 cases of bilateral thermo-capsulotomy from 1976 to 1989 and during median 8.4 years of follow-up, 9/19 patients showed good outcome. The bilateral thermo-capsulotomy results from recent large study were reported by Oliver et al.³⁵⁾ (n=10), Liu et al.²⁶⁾ (n=35), and D'Astous et al.⁶⁾ (n=19), and the improvement of Y-BOCS from the baseline was 43.3% (30 to 17), 80.9% (21 to 4), 31.4% (35 to 24), respectively. Adverse effect after capsulotomy was reported transient and/or mild 56.2% and permanent and/or serious 21.4%⁴⁾.

Capsulotomy using gamma knife radiosurgery was introduced by Leksell which was reported in 1955²⁴⁾. The improvements after gamma knife anterior capsulotomy were noted in 55% to 70% of patients²⁴⁾. But the anatomical target localization, dose and collimator selection were varied between the reports. Rück et al.³⁷⁾ compared thermo-capsulotomy and gamma capsulotomy in his series, and reported that same portion of side effects, such as apathy, incontinence, seizure, executive dysfunction, were noted, and very high radiation dose or more than 1 procedure should be avoided. Also the larger target using 8 mm collimator showed adverse effects of radiation^{19,31,37)}. Gamma capsulotomy has its own risk of adverse radiation effect other than thermo-capsulotomy, such as radiation necrosis or brain edema or cyst formation³⁷⁾. More than 240 cases of gamma capsulotomy were performed world-widely, and after lowering the maximal dose below 180 Gy, the adverse effects were also diminished²⁰⁾. Also the recent double-blind, randomized controlled trial by Lopes et al.²⁷⁾ showed 58.3% (7/12)

responders after gamma ventral capsulotomy.

Deep brain stimulation (DBS)

DBS is adjustable and nondestructive procedure which has been demonstrated to be safe in movement disorders. Although the risk of intracerebral hemorrhages is inevitable, the occurrence rates were low as 1–2% in larger studies including asymptomatic or symptomatic⁴⁶⁾. The surgical risks still exist, and the implantable pulse generator should be replaced when it is exhausted.

Because of some beneficial overcoming ablative lesioning, there were some trends of DBS to replace lesioning procedures. With very high stimulation strength, DBS was applied in the anterior limb of the internal capsule as lesioning procedure for the first time³³⁾. And Nuttin et al.³⁴⁾ reported outcome of DBS for OCD, mean preoperative Y-BOCS score 32.3 ± 3.9 to 19.8 ± 8.0 , and the stimulation effect was maintained for at least 21 months after DBS. The effect of DBS in the internal capsule was limited, and high power was needed which leads high battery consumption. So the DBS target was gradually moved more posteriorly where the anatomical site was close to ventral striatum (VS), ventral capsule (VC), nucleus accumbens, inferior thalamic peduncle and bed nucleus of the stria terminalis^{16,45)}. So there were diverse attempts to various targets.

Greenberg et al.¹²⁾ targeted VC/VS, which was slight posterior target than ordinary capsulotomy, where the more compact fibers of CSTC networks are passing. The more posterior the electrode positioned, the less energy (voltage and pulse width) was need. Also the effects of DBS were more prominent in posterior stimulation. The nucleus accumbens was targeted by Sturm et al. which has predominant role in modulating CSTC circuits³²⁾. They designed as a double-blind sham-controlled crossover study with unilateral DBS for nucleus accumbens and five patients among 10 showed a decrease of more than 25% of Y-BOCS score from baseline and 1 greater than 35% after 1 year¹⁵⁾. Other study, bilateral nucleus accumbens DBS in 16 patients, by Denys et al.⁷⁾ showed 47% and 52% reduction from baseline Y-BOCS score after 12 and 21 months. Bilateral DBS in inferior thalamic peduncle and in limbic part of subthalamic nucleus are also tried and reported, but included patients are somewhat deviated and small in number^{16,28)}.

MRgFUS

The application of focused ultrasound for the lesioning was

demonstrated in several studies in 1950s^{10,11}). Until 1990s, the focused ultrasound was applied under craniectomy condition, because the skull was the major obstacle to make a focal lesion, and also the skull heating due to energy absorption could damage the scalp, bone and adjacent brain parenchyma. The transcranial MR guided focused ultrasound could be used by the development of phased array transducer and advent of MR thermometry²¹). Transcranial MRgFUS is minimum invasive and real-time monitored procedure which has advantage over other surgical technique as radiosurgery or lesioning procedure. Intermittently taking MR imaging could confirm or expect the lesioning during the sonication under MR thermometry, and there are no other ionizing radiation as radiosurgery which should be act as adverse radiation effect. Though the radiofrequency (RF) lesioning procedure has its irreversible characteristics, lesioning with MRgFUS could be adjusted during the procedure. Also there would be no other concern of hardware implantation or replacement or surgical morbidity as DBS.

Recently, the application of MRgFUS for the treatment of various neurological disorders was introduced, but for the psychiatric disorders was first done in our institute since 2013¹⁸). The detailed indication and study protocols are shown in Clin-

icalTrials.gov (NCT01986296). Using 3-T MR (GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI, USA) and ExAblate 4000 system (InSightec, Haifa, Israel), the patient, mounted with Cosman-Roberts-Wells stereotactic frame, is attached to the ExAblate 4000 system. After fusing pre-sonication magnetic resonance imaging and computed tomography, other MR sequences were done to determine the target coordinates. Bilateral anterior limb of internal capsule was targeted from 7 mm anterior to the anterior margin of the anterior commissure at the same AC-PC plane, extending 2–3 mm along the capsule from a coronal view. Low power sonications were applied to visualize exact position and size of the thermal spot. After confirming the exact targeting, gradual increments of sonication power were applied till the peak temperature exceed 52°C for more than 3 seconds. By adjusting target coordinates, about 10 mm elliptical lesion was created on each side (Fig. 2). During the procedure, especially during cooling time, the patient was asked and examined by a neurosurgeon and a psychiatrist whether there were notable physical or psychological changes. During whole procedure, the patient is fully awake, and after the procedure we monitored for 24 hours as inpatient.

We have reported our preliminary outcome in four patients. Mean baseline Y-BOCS was 35.3±1.9 (range, 34–38), and the

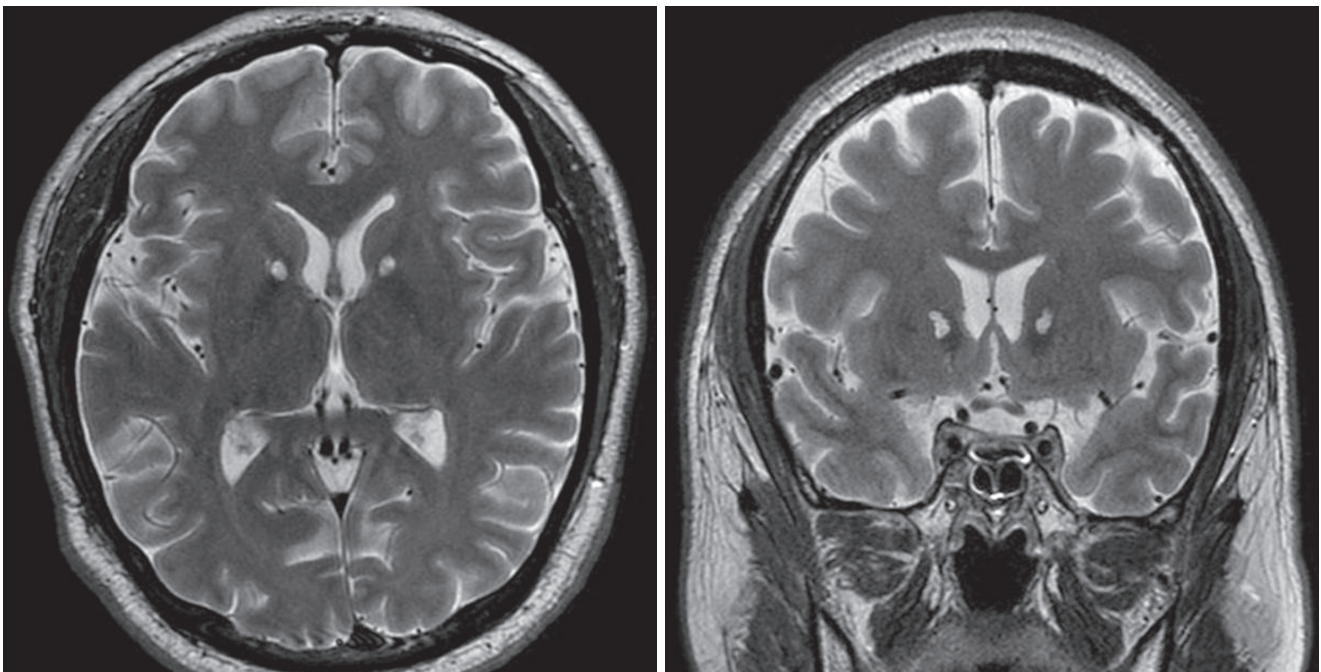


Fig. 2. Postoperative MR images which were taken 6 months after bilateral capsulotomy with MRgFUS. There is no evidence of perilesional edema and the lesion was created exactly in the anterior limb of internal capsule (left : T2WI axial, right: T2WI coronal). MR : magnetic resonance, MRgFUS : magnetic resonance guided focused ultrasound.

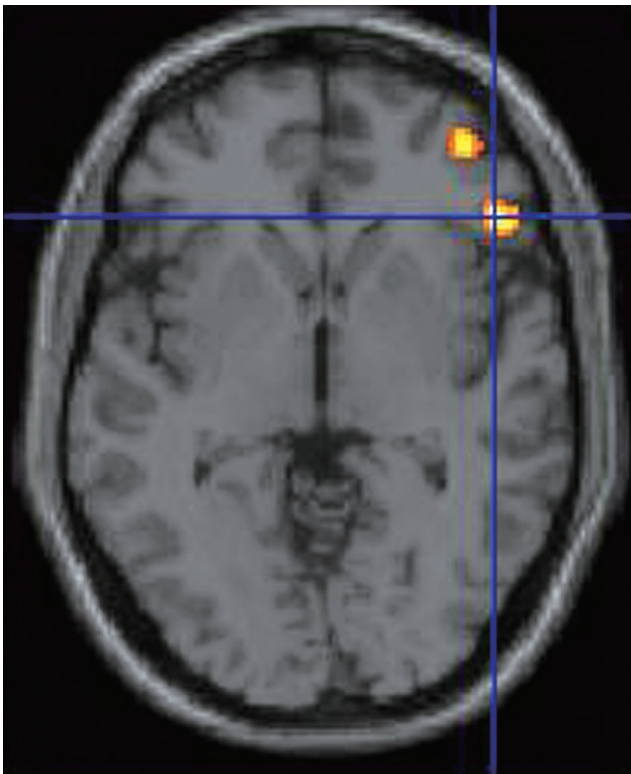


Fig. 3. FDG positron emission tomography (PET) was acquired using high resolution research tomograph-PET (Siemens, Berlin, Germany) from eight patients before and 3 months after MRgFUS. PET images were reconstructed using the ordinary Poisson ordered subset expectation maximization 3D algorithm accelerated by symmetry and single instruction multiple data-based projection and a back-projection algorithm. Statistical parameter mapping software (SPM8, Wellcome Trust Center for Neuroimaging, London, UK) was used for preprocessing and voxel-based statistical processing. The standard uptake value ratio of 18 F-FDG was determined by normalizing the uptake value of each region of interest by the value of each patient's centrum semiovale as a reference region. The orbitofrontal cortex showed decreased uptake significantly ($p < 0.001$). FDG : fludeoxyglucose, MRgFUS : magnetic resonance guided focused ultrasound.

mean improvement was $33\% \pm 10.8$ (range, 24–47; Y-BOCS, 18–29). Two of four patients met the criteria for a full response during our short-term follow-up, 6 months¹⁸⁾. Only transient nausea, vomiting or dizziness was complained by three of four patients during the treatment which could be from longer periods in the MR unit. There were no other procedure related persistent complications. Till now, we enrolled 11 patients and followed up more than 24 months (unpublished). Significant decrease of median Y-BOCS score was noted, 34 to 21, six out of 11 patients were full responder (Y-BOCS score reduction $>35\%$). Also the median the Hammlton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) and Depression (HAM-D) scores were also significantly decreased, 19 to 7, 20 to 7, respectively. Neuropsychological tests, such as Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Korean version, Memory Quotient, and Digit Span test-forward scores, were improved and other test, such as Controlled Oral Word Association test, Stroop test, and Digit Span test-backward scores, were unchanged. Compared with a pre-sonication state, high resolution research tomograph-fludeoxyglucose positron emission tomography from the first eight patients showed significantly decreased uptake in the orbitofrontal cortex ($p < 0.001$, Fig. 3).

Using MRgFUS for capsulotomy has some obvious advantages over conventional neurosurgical procedures (Table 1). Apart from non-invasive and non-radiation ablation method, the preciseness and fully monitoring during procedure could minimize the complications related to the procedure. Till now, the application of lesioning with MRgFUS has limitation in selecting previous all the neurosurgical targets for psychological disorders. But the technical development could overcome the limitation of this time era.

Table 1. Comparing with each other characteristics of various therapeutic neurosurgical modalities

	GKRS	DBS	RF thermal lesioning	MRgFUS
Surgical risk (hemorrhage/infection, etc)	-	++	+++	±
General anesthesia	-	+	±	-
Hardware complications	-	++	-	-
Cost	++	+++	+	?
Invasiveness of procedure	+	++	+++	+
Target accuracy	++	+	+	+++
Hospital stay	+	+++	+++	+ / +++
Adverse radiation effect	+	-	-	-

GKRS : gamma knife radiosurgery, DBS : deep brain stimulation, RF : radiofrequency, MRgFUS : magnetic resonance guided focused ultrasound, - : none, + : less, ++ : moderate, +++ : more

CONCLUSION

Though various neurosurgical procedures using RF or gamma knife radiosurgery or DBS showed some benefit to treatment refractory OCD patients, there are still currently an experimental therapy with low level of evidence. Much more prospective studies should be followed, and from these results, the consensus regarding the target or choosing procedures should be made by multidisciplinary teams. With the advent of technological developments, MRgFUS could be one of the procedures for the psychiatric disorder in the near future.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

INFORMED CONSENT

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in this study.

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