Altered Corticostriatal Functional Connectivity in Obsessive-compulsive Disorder

Ben J. Harrison, PhD; Carles Soriano-Mas, PhD; Jesus Pujol, MD; Hector Ortiz, MS; Marina López-Solà, BSc; Rosa Hernández-Ribas, MD; Joan Deus, PhD; Pino Alonso, MD; Murat Yücel, PhD; Christos Pantelis, MD; José M. Menchon, MD; Narcís Cardoner, MD


Figure 1. Significant group × hemisphere interactions in the dorsal caudate (A), and ventral caudate/nucleus accumbens (B) seeds. Green overlay corresponds to a right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex region that demonstrated greater relative functional connectivity with the right dorsal caudate seed region in controls vs patients; red, a left parahippocampal region that demonstrated greater relative functional connectivity with the left ventral caudate/nucleus accumbens seed region in patients vs controls. Axial slices are displayed at z=43 (A) and z=−11 (B). Results are displayed at P<.001, uncorrected.

Figure 2. Greater functional connectivity between the dorsal caudate and ventral caudate/nucleus accumbens in patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder. White spheres illustrate dorsal caudate seed placements that correspond to the observed main effect (A) and group by left hemisphere interaction (B), both indicating greater relative functional connectivity with the respective seed region in patients vs controls. The coronal slice is displayed at y=14.