



Association between hippocampus volume and symptom profiles in obsessive–compulsive disorder



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ABSTRACT

Background: The hippocampus has recently been identified to play a key role in the pathophysiology of adult obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Surprisingly, there is only limited evidence regarding the potential relationships with symptom dimensions. Due to the heterogeneity of symptoms in OCD, we aimed at further examining, whether hippocampal volume differences might be related to symptom profiles instead of single symptom dimensions.

Methods: In order to find out more about the potential association between clinical symptom profiles and alterations in hippocampal volume we categorized a large sample of OCD patients ($N = 66$) into distinct symptom profile groups using K-means clustering. In addition, hippocampal volumes of the different symptom profile groups were compared with hippocampal volumes in a sample of 66 healthy controls.

Results: We found significant differences in hippocampal volume between the different symptom profile groups which remained significant after correcting for age, sex, total intracranial volume, OCI-total score, depression, medication, disease duration and scanner. The patient group characterized by overall lower symptom scores and without high symptom severity in any specific domain showed the highest hippocampal volume. Finally, the comparison with healthy controls demonstrated significantly lower hippocampal volumes in those patients whose symptom profile was characterized by a high severity of ordering and checking symptoms.

Conclusions: Present results provide further confirmation for alterations in hippocampus structure in OCD and suggest that symptom profiles which take into account the multi-symptomatic character of the disorder should be given greater attention in this context.

1. Introduction

Despite increasing evidence for structural brain alterations in obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) the overall picture has to be considered as rather heterogeneous with findings reporting both increases and decreases in gray matter volume, thickness, surface area or gyrification (Fan et al., 2013; Kuhn et al., 2013; Nakamae et al., 2012; Piras et al., 2015; Rus et al., 2016; Shaw et al., 2015; Shin et al., 2007; Venkatasubramanian et al., 2012; Wobrock et al., 2010). In an attempt to reduce overall result heterogeneity and to filter out the most meaningful alterations, an increasing number of meta-analyses pooling data from multiple OCD sites worldwide are emerging in the OCD research community (Boedhoe et al., 2017; De Wit et al., 2014; Fouche

et al., 2017). The ENIGMA consortium analysis constitutes the largest meta-analysis on structural alterations in OCD to date. Employing a coordinated and standardized analysis approach, meta- and mega-analysis of data from 1830 OCD patients ($N = 335$ children, $N = 1495$ adults) and 1759 controls was conducted to identify alterations in subcortical brain volumes in OCD patients compared to healthy controls (Boedhoe et al., 2017). As one of the main findings the analysis revealed the adult patient sample to have significantly increased pallidum and significantly smaller hippocampus volumes compared to healthy controls. The pallidum is regarded as one of the core regions within the frequently discussed cortico-striato-thalamo-cortical (CSTC) circuit. A dysbalance within this circuit is assumed to represent a central psychopathological mechanism underlying obsessions and compulsions in

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OCD. In contrast, the hippocampus has not been the focus of OCD psychopathophysiology up to now. Its volume, however, is frequently found to be decreased in other psychiatric disorders such as depression (Frodl and O'Keane, 2013; Malykhin and Coupland, 2015) and PTSD (Ahmed-Leitao et al., 2016; O'Doherty et al., 2015). One potential mechanism underlying volumetric changes in the hippocampus seems to be uncontrollable stress (i.e., stress perceived as distress) which is one of the main characteristics of many psychiatric disorders such as PTSD. Distress has been demonstrated to change neuronal morphology, suppress neuronal proliferation, and reduce hippocampal volume (Kim et al., 2015). According to ICD-10, OCD is classified as a stress-related disorder and patients with OCD tend to report high levels of stress and anxiety independent of their specific symptoms or symptom profiles (Stein et al., 2010). Therefore, there is strong reason to assume that hippocampal volume differences may be clinically relevant in OCD as well. Of note, the ENIGMA meta-analysis identified hippocampal volume differences to be larger in medicated patients, however, no relationship with symptoms was found. The ENIGMA study related volume differences to specific symptoms as assessed by the Y-BOCS checklist. However, it should be noted that the majority of all OCD patients are multi-symptomatic and the individual symptom profiles of OCD patients are heterogeneous to the extent that two patients may display different overlapping or even non-overlapping symptom patterns (Mataix-Cols et al., 2005). Hence, instead of correlating outcome measures with specific symptoms one at a time, it may be reasonable to adopt an approach that accounts for possible interrelations of different symptom dimensions in patients. The fact that Boedhoe et al. (2017) found no significant correlations between symptom dimensions and hippocampus volumes is striking given the clear involvement of volume differences in patients found in their study. One possible explanation might be that symptom dimensions were related to structural alterations while controlling for the effects of other symptom dimensions, therefore effectively treating each symptom in isolation. To find out more about the clinical relevance of the recently reported differences in hippocampal structure, the present study employs a cluster analysis approach on dimensional symptoms to reach a differentiation into distinct symptom composition profiles, comparing hippocampal volumes between the different symptom profile groups. Thus, we aimed at exploring whether taking into account the interrelation between different symptoms, i.e., patients' symptom composition profile, would be a valuable approach to relate structural alterations to clinically relevant features. We assumed that if the hippocampus would indeed be differentially affected in dependence on specific symptom composition profiles volume differences should be related to different symptom profiles. If hippocampus volumes would not be related to symptom profiles, this would rather speak in favor of a clinically unspecific hippocampal involvement in the disease.

2. Methods and materials

2.1. Participants

Data from two samples were combined. Sample one (S1) comprised $n = 42$ patients and $n = 46$ healthy controls and sample two (S2) comprised $n = 24$ patients and $n = 20$ healthy controls resulting in a total size of $n = 66$ patients with OCD as the primary diagnosis according to DSM-IV criteria and $n = 66$ healthy controls (see Table 1 for demographic and clinical details). Patients and controls were matched for sex and age in both samples. All patients were recruited from the Windach Institute and Hospital of Neurobehavioural Research and Therapy, Germany, and diagnoses were made by an experienced psychiatrist. Exclusion criteria for all participants were a history of clinically important head injuries, seizures or neurological diseases. At time of the study, $n = 48$ patients were drug-naïve or medication free for at least 3 weeks and $n = 30$ patients had one or more comorbid diagnoses. To assess clinical severity of obsessive-compulsive symptoms, patients

Table 1
Demographic and clinical sample characteristics.

Characteristics	OCD	HC
	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD
Sample size	66	66
Female	46 (69.7%)	46 (69.7%)
Age (years)	32.4 ± 10.5	31.6 ± 10.3 [‡]
Disease duration	16.0 ± 10.8	
Y-BOCS total	21.0 ± 6.2	
Obsession	11.0 ± 3.6	
Compulsions	9.9 ± 3.9	
OCI-R total	25.4 ± 10.0	
Hoarding	2.3 ± 2.6	
Checking	5.5 ± 3.6	
Ordering	3.9 ± 3.8	
Neutralizing	2.2 ± 2.9	
Washing	4.8 ± 3.9	
Obsessing	6.8 ± 3.6	
BDI (S1)	18.0 ± 11.5	
HAM-D (S2)	12.6 ± 4.9	
Comorbidities	30 (45.5%)	
Depression	23	
Anxiety disorder	10	
Personality disorder	4	
Eating disorder	2	
ADHD	2	
Medication	48 (72.7%)	
SSRI	35	
SSNRI	6	
Neuroleptic	5	
TCA	3	
Methylphenidate	1	
Benzodiazepine	1	
NDRI	1	
NaSSA	1	

Note that multiple comorbid diagnoses as well as different medication types can be present in a single patient; abbreviations for medication: NaSSA, noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressant; NDRI, norepinephrine-dopamine reuptake inhibitor; SSNRI, selective serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor; SSRI, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor; TCA, tricyclic antidepressant.

[‡] Two-sample *t*-test ($t(130) = 0.442$, $p = 0.659$).

were administered the self-rated version of the Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) (Goodman et al., 1989; Hand and Büttner-Westphal, 1991). The Obsession-Compulsion Inventory revisited (OCI-R) (Foa et al., 2002; Gonner et al., 2008) was administered to more specifically assess different symptom dimensions. Additionally, depressive symptoms were evaluated based on the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) (Beck et al., 1996; Hautzinger et al., 2009) in patients of sample S1 and the Hamilton Depression Scale (HAM-D) (Hamilton, 1960) in patients of sample S2. The study was approved by the local Ethics Committee of the Klinikum rechts der Isar, München and was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

2.2. Image acquisition

Magnetic resonance imaging was conducted on a 3T Philips Ingenia (Philips Healthcare, Best, The Netherlands) using a 12-channel (SENSE) head coil. For sample S1, structural imaging consisted of a T1-weighted 3D MPRAGE sequence with an isotropic resolution of 1 mm (170 slices, sagittal orientation, 240 × 240 matrix, TR = 9 ms, TE = 4 ms, flip angle = 8°) while for sample S2, imaging consisted of a T1-weighted 3D MPRAGE sequence with a resolution of 0.7 × 0.75 × 0.7 mm (230 slices, sagittal orientation, 368 × 340 matrix, TR = 11 ms, TE = 5.1 ms, flip angle = 8°). Prior to analysis the 24 submillimeter data sets of sample S2 were downsampled in order for all images to have a consistent resolution of 1 mm isotropic.

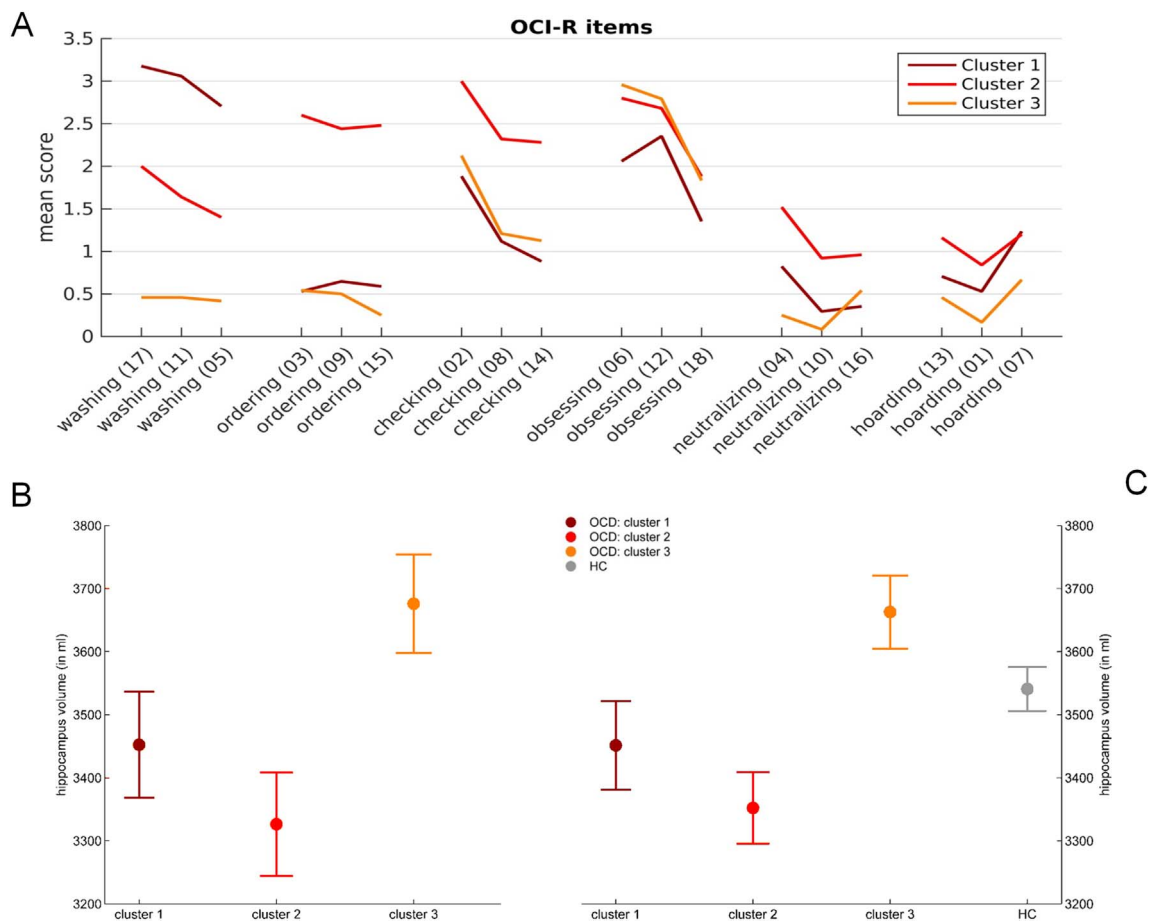


Fig. 1. Symptom profile composition and hippocampal volumes. Symptom composition analysis (A): Mean scores of each OCI-R item according to cluster membership, grouped by symptom dimensions. Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of each item in the questionnaire. Within patients analysis (B): Marginal means \pm standard error. There was a significant main effect of cluster membership on global hippocampal volume while controlling for age, sex, total intracranial volume, total OCI-R score, clinically relevant depression, medication, disease duration and scanner ($F(2,55) = 3.301, p = 0.044$). Between groups analysis (C): Marginal means \pm standard error. There was a significant main effect of cluster on global hippocampal volume while controlling for age, sex, and total intracranial volume ($F(3,125) = 4.752, p = 0.004$).

2.3. Image processing

Based on these T1-weighted images, cortical and subcortical structures were initially segmented and labeled using Freesurfer (Version 6.0, <http://surfer.nmr.mgh.harvard.edu/>) (Dale et al., 1999; Fischl et al., 2002; Fischl et al., 1999). Processing included automatic segmentation into gray and white matter tissue compartments followed by parcellation of the gray matter mask into distinct brain regions and reconstruction of brain surfaces. These results were subsequently used to initialize the labeling of hippocampi using the recently released hippocampal subfield segmentation algorithm implemented in the Freesurfer package. Compared to previous versions, the labeling rests on an atlas which was built based on ex vivo MRI data of postmortem brain tissue acquired at 7T with sub-millimeter resolution and results have been shown to be in better agreement with histological studies (Iglesias et al., 2015). Hippocampus segmentations were visually inspected and volumes were quantitatively checked for outliers.

2.4. Symptom composition analysis (SCA)

In order to partition the patients according to their symptom composition, all OCI-R items were entered into a K-means cluster analysis in SPSS (IBM Corp. Released 2016. IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 24.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp). This type of analysis allows to derive subgroups whose members are characterized by being rather similar in symptom composition within each subgroup while being as different as possible in symptom composition to members of other

subgroups. The number of clusters (k) to be extracted was predefined to $k = 3$. This number was chosen in order to extract a number of clusters that allows for sufficient differentiability of patients while preserving a relatively large number of subjects per clusters (see Supplementary Fig. 1 for further details).

2.5. Statistical analysis

Demographic and clinical characteristics of subjects forming the three different clusters were compared using one-way ANOVAs with the respective demographic or clinical variable as dependent variable and cluster membership as factor with three factor levels. In line with Boedhoe et al. (2017) hippocampus volumes of the left and right hemisphere were averaged to yield a single hippocampus volume for each subject. For patients only, an ANCOVA model was fit to assess cluster-related differences in hippocampus volume while controlling for the following covariates: age, sex, total intracranial volume, OCI-total score, depression, medication, disease duration, and scanner. Controlling for OCI-total scores allows the assessment of potential effects of cluster membership irrespective of cluster-specific differences in global OCI symptom severity. Medication was entered as a dichotomous variable indicating whether patients were medication naïve or medication free for at least three weeks prior to scanning. HAM-D and BDI scores were transformed into a dichotomous variable and used as a proxy to indicate the absence or presence of clinically relevant depressive symptoms. HAM-D scores ≥ 9 and BDI scores ≥ 13 were considered to indicate the presence of relevant depressive symptoms

Table 2
Demographic and clinical sample characteristics in the three patient groups.

Characteristics	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	F-statistic	p-Value
	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD		
	n(%)	n(%)	n(%)		
OCI total	23.47 ± 8.65	34.12 ± 6.46	17.67 ± 6.13	34.924	< 0.001*
Age	31.38 ± 11.20	33.63 ± 11.06	31.90 ± 9.72	0.266	0.767
Disease duration	12.88 ± 6.61	18.92 ± 13.59	15.04 ± 9.58	1.742	0.184
Male	1 (5.9%)	9 (36.0%)	10 (41.7%)	3.531	0.035
Depression	9 (52.9%)	21 (84%)	17 (70.8%)	2.451	0.094
Medication	15 (88.2%)	20 (80.0%)	14 (58.3%)	2.779	0.070

* $p < 0.05$, Bonferroni-corrected for the total number of ANOVAs computed.

according to the German National Disease Management Guideline Depression (DGPPN and KBV, 2015). In a second analysis, potential cluster-related differences in hippocampus volumes between patients and healthy controls were assessed. To this end, an ANCOVA model was fit treating all healthy controls as belonging to one synthetic cluster of their own resulting in the factor cluster with four levels. Additionally, the analysis was controlled for the following covariates: age, sex, and total intracranial volume.

3. Results

3.1. Symptom composition analysis (SCA)

The mean scores of each OCI-R item according to cluster membership are depicted in Fig. 1A. Items are grouped together according to OCI symptom scales. ANOVA analyses revealed a significant main effect of cluster on OCI total score ($F(2,63) = 34.924, p < 0.001$, corrected). Information regarding demographic characteristics and statistical differences between each patient cluster are depicted in Table 2.

3.2. Hippocampus volume

3.2.1. Within patients analysis

There was a significant main effect of cluster on global hippocampus volume while controlling for age, sex, total intracranial volume, total OCI-R score, clinically relevant depression, medication, disease duration, and scanner ($F(2,55) = 3.301, p = 0.044, \eta^2 = 0.057$). Additionally, there was a significant main effect of sex ($F(1,55)$

$= 6.429, p = 0.014, \eta^2 = 0.055$), total intracranial volume ($F(1,55) = 7.291, p = 0.009, \eta^2 = 0.063$), presence or absence of clinically relevant depression ($F(1,55) = 5.613, p = 0.021, \eta^2 = 0.048$) and scanner ($F(1,55) = 5.354, p = 0.024, \eta^2 = 0.017$) (see Fig. 1B as well as Table 3). Post-hoc tests indicated that hippocampus volume was significantly different between cluster 2 and 3 ($p = 0.020$, 95% CI $[-562.77, -49.47]$) while there was a trend significant difference between cluster 1 and 3 ($p = 0.056$, 95% CI $[-432.59, 5.75]$) and no significant difference between clusters 1 and 2 ($p = 0.456$, 95% CI $[-154.82, 340.21]$). For exploratory analyses of hippocampus subfield volumes see Supplementary Table I.

3.2.2. Between groups analysis

There was a significant main effect of cluster on global hippocampus volume while controlling for age, sex, total intracranial volume and scanner ($F(3,125) = 4.752, p = 0.004, \eta^2 = 0.071$). Additionally, there was a significant main effect of sex ($F(1,125) = 10.914, p = 0.001, \eta^2 = 0.081$), total intracranial volume ($F(1,125) = 17.758, p < 0.001, \eta^2 = 0.088$) and scanner ($F(1,125) = 6.797, p = 0.010, \eta^2 = 0.034$) (see Fig. 1C as well as Table 4). Post-hoc tests were conducted to compare each patient cluster with healthy controls (c1 vs. HC, c2 vs. HC, c3 vs. HC). For this comparison alpha was Bonferroni-corrected to be $\alpha = 0.05/3$ or $\alpha = 0.017$. Cluster 2 was found to be significantly different from HC ($p = 0.012$, 95% CI $[-297.39, -37.47]$). Differences between cluster 3 and healthy controls ($p = 0.063$, 95% CI $[-255.23, 6.75]$) as well as between cluster 1 and HC were not significant ($p = 0.366$, 95% CI $[-82.68, 222.46]$).

Table 3
ANCOVA model details for within patients analysis.

	Sum of squares (Typ III)	df	Mean squares	F	Significance	η^2	Partial η^2
Corrected model	5,342,274.95	10	534,227.50	6.107	< 0.001		0.526
Constant term	3,484,000.10	1	3,484,000.10	39.829	< 0.001		0.420
Cluster	577,495.26	2	288,747.63	3.301	0.044*	0.057	0.107
Age	27,210.95	1	27,210.95	0.311	0.579	0.003	0.006
Sex	562,325.53	1	562,325.53	6.429	0.014*	0.055	0.105
ICV	637,788.24	1	637,788.24	7.291	0.009*	0.063	0.117
OCI total	11,522.83	1	11,522.83	0.132	0.718	0.001	0.002
Depression	490,991.26	1	490,991.26	5.613	0.021*	0.048	0.093
Medication	16,746.94	1	16,746.94	0.191	0.663	0.002	0.003
Disease duration	66,142.75	1	66,142.75	0.756	0.388	0.007	0.014
Scanner	168,298.30	1	168,298.30	5.354	0.024*	0.017	0.089
Error	4,811,035.05	55	87,473.37				
Total	812,213,858.70	66					
Corrected total variation	10,153,310.00	65					

* $p < 0.05$;

ANCOVA model formulation:

$$\text{hippo}_{\text{vol}} = 2697.20 - 213.42^* \text{clust}_1 - 306.12^* \text{clust}_2 - 3.18^* \text{age} + 275.47^* \text{sex} + 0.001^* \text{ICV} + 2.09^* \text{OCI}_{\text{total}} - 204.19^* \text{depression} + 38.93^* \text{medication} + 5.14^* \text{disease duration} + 231.78^* \text{scanner}.$$

Table 4
ANCOVA model details for between groups analysis.

	Sum of squares (Typ III)	df	Mean squares	F	Significance	η^2	Partial η^2
Corrected model	5,882,377.33	7	840,339.618	11.003	< 0.001		0.383
Constant term	9,327,886.03	1	9,327,886.03	122.130	< 0.001		0.496
Cluster	1,088,735.90	3	362,911.97	4.752	0.004*	0.071	0.103
Age	6681.42	1	6681.42	0.087	0.768	< 0.001	0.001
Sex	833,600.24	1	833,600.24	10.914	0.001*	0.054	0.081
ICV	1,356,312.68	1	1,356,312.68	17.758	< 0.001*	0.088	0.125
scanner	519,145.23	1	519,145.23	6.797	0.010*	0.034	0.052
Error	9,470,732.19	124	76,376.87				
Total	1,647,001,109.00	132					
Corrected total variation	15,353,109.51	131					

* = $p < 0.05$;

ANCOVA model formulation:

$\text{hipp}_{\text{vol}} = 2534.54 - 69.89^{\circ}\text{clust}_1 - 167.43^{\circ}\text{clust}_2 + 124.29^{\circ}\text{clust}_3 + 0.70^{\circ}\text{age} + 200.56^{\circ}\text{sex} + 0.001^{\circ}\text{ICV} + 159.60^{\circ}\text{scanner}$.

4. Discussion

To find out more about the clinical relevance of hippocampal volume changes in OCD, in the present study we categorized a large sample of OCD patients into three distinct symptom profiles and compared alterations in hippocampal volume between the resulting groups. We further compared the resulting clusters with healthy participants. With this procedure we aimed at further elucidating the clinical significance of hippocampal volume alterations by better accounting for the clinical heterogeneity of the disorder. The cluster analysis showed that the relatively large patient sample could be subdivided most adequately into three symptom profile groups. Common to all clusters was the moderate to high level of obsessing symptoms. This feature thus does not seem to be the major driving factor regarding hippocampal volume differences. Similar, but less pronounced are the dimensions neutralizing and hoarding. Here, the overall symptom strength is low to moderate with slight differences between clusters. The main differences between clusters could be found for the dimensions washing, ordering, and checking. Here cluster 1 revealed by far the highest washing scores while being on par with cluster 3 on ordering and checking symptoms. Cluster 2 revealed intermediate washing symptoms while scoring the highest on ordering as well as checking symptoms. On a side note, cluster 1, characterized by the highest washing symptoms, contained only a single male patient and 16 female patients. This is in line with earlier studies reporting washing symptoms predominantly in female patients (Labad et al., 2008; Mathis et al., 2011; Torresan et al., 2013). As a main finding the present analysis demonstrated that hippocampal volume differed significantly between the three groups with post-hoc tests indicating that cluster 2 had significantly smaller hippocampal volumes than cluster 3. Importantly, this result was corrected for the influence of overall symptom severity (i.e., OCI-R total score) which indicates that the respective symptom profiles account for variation in hippocampal volume independent of overall symptom severity. Hence, present findings clearly demonstrate that the classification into different OCD symptom profiles – an approach which has been recommended already years ago (Mataix-Cols et al., 2005) – significantly accounts for variation in hippocampal volume reduction. Additionally, there was a difference between hippocampal volumes when including a group of healthy subjects, with post-hoc tests indicating significant differences between cluster 2 and healthy controls. Present findings moreover extend recent results from the currently largest meta-analysis on structural alterations in OCD (i.e., the ENIGMA consortium meta-analysis) which revealed significantly smaller hippocampal volumes in adult OCD patients compared to healthy controls (Boedhoe et al., 2017). The meta-analysis showed the effect to be stronger in medicated patients compared to controls but not significantly related to clinical symptoms. However, unlike in the present study, in this meta-analysis symptom spectra or the interrelation between different symptoms was not taken into account but symptoms were assessed independently for

each Y-BOCS checklist symptom dimension. Present findings not only corroborate the clinical relevance of hippocampal volume alterations in OCD as reported before (Honda et al., 2017) but strongly suggest that the interrelation of symptom dimensions should be taken into account in this regard. As also shown in Fig. 1A, it seems that a high severity of mainly ordering and checking symptoms (i.e., cluster 2) may be predominantly indicative of a reduction in hippocampal volume. The hippocampus is a highly stress-sensitive structure (Kim et al., 2015) and is often found to be reduced in volume in other stress-related disorders such as depression (MacQueen, 2009) and PTSD (Ahmed-Leitao et al., 2016). Hence, there is reason to assume that the association between a high level of predominantly ordering/checking (cluster 2) and - to a somewhat lesser extent predominantly washing (cluster 1) symptoms - and reduced hippocampal volume may be mediated via stress and stress-related physiological processes going along with these symptom profiles and their associated behavior. In this context it is interesting to note that the association remained significant even after correcting for the comorbidity of depression. Moreover, the association between symptom profile and hippocampal volume also remained significant after correcting for the influence of disease duration. In this case, disease duration did not have a significant effect on hippocampal volume. This finding seems to contradict the above formulated assumption that stress going along with the disorder may play a relevant role in this context. However, findings from meta-analyses on hippocampal volumes in depression produced relatively conflicting results and suggested that disease duration may be a significant influencing factor mainly in elderly patients (Eker and Gonul, 2010) (i.e., hippocampal degenerative processes due to disorder-related stress may become manifest predominantly in elderly patients who had been suffering from depression for various years). Of note, the average disease duration between clusters was not significantly different, i.e., overall effects of disease duration had no significant influence on this type of analysis. This finding does therefore not rule out the possibility of disease duration related effects on hippocampal volumes in general. Apart from the above mentioned meta-analysis (Boedhoe et al., 2017) which showed a significantly decreased hippocampal volume in patients with OCD, a limited amount of previous studies already reported alterations in hippocampus structure and neurochemistry in patients with OCD. For instance, Honda et al. (2017) found a decreased hippocampal volume in OCD patients employing voxel-based analyses and Hong et al. (2007) observed a bilateral hippocampal shape deformity in OCD patients compared to healthy controls when performing a shape analysis of the hippocampus. Regarding hippocampal neurochemistry lower hippocampal ratio of *N*-acetyl-L-aspartate/choline (NAA/CHO) which is considered to indicate loss of neurons and axons has been reported in patients with OCD (Atmaca et al., 2009). Interestingly, follow-up studies found these alterations to partly normalize by effective treatment and clinical improvement (Atmaca et al., 2015). Hence, our finding that patients with a symptom profile characterized by a high level of

predominantly checking/ordering symptoms (cluster 2) showed stronger hippocampal volume differences compared to patients without a high severity in any specific domain as well as an overall lower symptom severity (cluster 3) complements these results. Taken together, present and earlier findings suggest that alterations in hippocampal volume in terms of neuroplasticity or partial reversal of tissue loss may be an indicator of treatment-related clinical improvement whereas hippocampal volume in terms of volumetric loss may represent a state marker of disease severity if assessed dimensionally according to specific symptom spectra or the interrelation between specific symptom dimensions. Longitudinal study designs might further elucidate an interaction between attenuation of strength in symptom profiles due to therapy and associated hippocampus volume changes.

5. Limitations

In opposition to the results of the currently largest meta-analysis (Boedhoe et al., 2017) which found that hippocampal volume reductions were stronger in medicated patients compared to controls we only found a trend significant influence of medication on volumes. These partly conflicting findings may have mainly statistical reasons as it must be assumed that the meta-analysis based on a sample of 1495 adult OCD patients had considerably larger detection power than the present study. The definition of clinically relevant depression was based on two different questionnaires (self-rated and clinician-rated) resulting from the aggregation of two different samples. Therefore, the factor depression should be assessed in further studies using the same questionnaires for the definition of cut-offs.

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Declaration of interest

The authors report no biomedical financial interests or potential conflict of interest.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nicl.2017.11.006>.

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