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Treatment Alternatives to Obsessive Compulsive Disorder: An Evidence-Based Project

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Purpose
To answer the clinical PICOT question: in adults with obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), how does augmenting a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) with N-acetyl-cysteine (NAC) compare to monotherapy with an SSRI in terms of symptom severity and to translate this evidence into practice.

Evidence Synthesis
- One RCT concluded NAC as a treatment adjunct to SSRI was more successful than placebo with SSRI ($p < 0.001$)\(^4\)
- Two systematic reviews concluded NAC is efficacious in as a treatment adjunct with SSRI for OCD based on three case reports and the aforementioned RCT\(^3,6\)
- One systematic review postulated that OCD may be heterogeneous in nature, which is why NAC may not be successful for glutamate-independent OCD based off of six retrospective case reports with various outcomes\(^3\)
- One RCT had non-significant results for overall Y-BOCS score ($p = 0.39$), but significant results for compulsion subscale ($p = 0.0013$)\(^5\)
- All studies conclude that NAC is a very inexpensive, accessible medication, with low risk\(^1,3,5,6,7\)

Translation to Practice
- Given the low side-effect profile, low cost, and accessibility, trialing OCD in treatment refractory OCD is appropriate
- Trial NAC at 600mg BID for 1 month, and if tolerated, titrate up to 2400-3000mg/day for eight weeks. If successful continue (YBOCS score <15 or patient report), if unsuccessful (YBOCS score >15, patient report, discontinue

Proposed Evaluation
- Pilot trial in community mental health center using in patients with OCD who have failed two first line psychotropic agents
- Biweekly check ins with patient to interview and administer Y-BOCS every visit for eight weeks
- Present results to practice at prescriber meeting

Conclusion
- The results are promising for utilizing NAC in OCD, but further research is needed with larger trials
- Given the benign nature of NAC and potential efficacy it is appropriate to use in treatment refractory OCD, defined as at least two unsuccessful trials for patients who were treated with two different first line medications

References