**Obsessive-compulsive Symptoms and the Covid-19 Pandemic: A Rapid Scoping Review**

Author copy of submitted manuscript. Accepted for publication Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews 29.10.2021.

Jon E Grant (1), Lynne Drummond (2), Timothy R Nicholson (3), Harry Fagan (4), David S Baldwin (4, 5), Naomi A Fineberg (6), Samuel R Chamberlain (4)

(1) Department of Psychiatry, University of Chicago, Chicago, USA.

(2) South West London and St George’s NHS Trust and University of Hertfordshire, UK.

(3) Institute of Psychiatry Psychology and Neuroscience, King’s College London, London, UK.

(4) Clinical and Experimental Sciences (CNS and Psychiatry), Faculty of Medicine, University of Southampton, UK; and Southern Health NHS Foundation Trust, Southampton, UK.

(5) University Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, South Africa.

(6) National Treatment Service for OCD (England and Wales), Hertfordshire, UK.

Disclosures and funding: Prof. Grant has received research grants from the TLC Foundation for Body-Focused Repetitive Behaviors, and Otsuka, Biohaven, and Avanir Pharmaceuticals. He receives yearly compensation for acting as editor-in-chief of the Journal of Gambling Studies and has received royalties from Oxford University Press, American Psychiatric Publishing, Inc., Norton Press, and McGraw Hill. Prof. Chamberlain’s role in this study was funded by a Wellcome Trust Clinical Fellowship (110049/Z/15/Z & 110049/Z/15/A). Prof. Chamberlain receives honoraria from Elsevier for journal editorial work. He previously consulted for Promentis. Prof. Baldwin receives honoraria from Wiley for journal editorial work. Prof. Fineberg declares that in the past five years she has held research or networking grants from the ECNP, NIHR, EU H2020, MRC, University of Hertfordshire, Wellcome. She has accepted travel and/or hospitality expenses from the BAP, ECNP, RCPsych, CINP, International Forum of Mood and Anxiety Disorders, World Psychiatric Association, Indian Association for Biological Psychiatry, Sun; she has received payment from Taylor and Francis and Elsevier for editorial duties; she has accepted paid speaking engagements in webinars sponsored by Abbott. She leads an NHS treatment service for OCD. She holds Board membership for various registered charities linked to OCD. She gives expert advice on psychopharmacology to the UK MHRA. Prof. Drummond reports no conflict of interest apart from small investment which may include small sums in biotech and pharmaceutical companies. Dr Fagan was supported by the University of Southampton National Institute of Health Research Academic Foundation Programme. The other authors report no relevant disclosures.

Abstract

Background: There has been much speculation about untoward effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on psychological symptoms. OCD may be expected to be especially impacted. Our aim was to distil the current evidence base on relationships between the pandemic and obsessive-compulsive symptoms, in patients, and general population samples.

Methods: We conducted a rapid scoping review, in the form of a systematic literature search, coupled with narrative review. 32 relevant papers were identified.

Results and Interpretation: (1) A sizable proportion of people with OCD (but not all) experienced/reported symptom worsening during the pandemic, especially during initial restrictions (approximately 20-65% of cases in longitudinal studies); (2) contamination/washing symptoms appeared particularly susceptible; and (3) OCD symptoms in general population samples were associated with trait compulsivity and pandemic-related-stress. The literature was heterogeneous with various methodological issues being commonplace.

Future Directions: The review identified important unaddressed issues: how should exposure based therapy be adapted during pandemics? How can we minimise harm from exacerbation of OCD in vulnerable individuals arising from public health messaging? Why do some but not all OCD patients experience worsening? And does Covid-19 infection affect (or lead to) OCD symptoms?

*Key words: impulsive, compulsive, obsessive, pandemic, C19, Covid, Covid-19, systematic, review.*

Highlights

* OCD logically would be expected to be impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic situation, including due to commonality of contamination/washing symptoms.
* Longitudinal data in clinical settings suggested marked symptom worsening in 20-65% of OCD patients; but that not all patients experience a worsening, and some experience improvement.
* Cross-sectional data from general population studies implicated trait compulsivity and pandemic-related stress in OCD symptoms during the pandemic.
* Studies should examine neuropsychiatric sequelae of Covid-19; and they should incorporate validated measures to quantify emergence/worsening of OCD symptoms.

Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic has led to profound changes in the way we live. This has included restrictions on movements and a pervasive media focus on potential adverse consequences of the pandemic on health. Consequently, many organisations, clinicians, and research groups have raised concerns about possible untoward effects of the pandemic (including restrictions) on people who have mental health problems (Holmes, O'Connor et al. 2020). Concerns have also been raised about potentially increased rates of emerging disorders, in those with pre-existing vulnerabilities (Holmes, O'Connor et al. 2020). Data from previous international crises (e.g. Blitz attacks during the 1939-1945 war) and other forms of traumatic experience (e.g. childhood trauma) indicate that some individuals exhibit resilience to untoward mental health effects of a stressor (or set of stressors), whereas other groups are likely to be more vulnerable (Ioannidis, Askelund et al. 2020, Jones 2021). Also, it should not be assumed that all mental disorders have been impacted by the pandemic to the same extent or in the same ways. Impact on people with mental health disorders is likely to result from environmental (e.g. stress or other socioeconomic) factors of the pandemic as well as potentially direct ‘biological’ effects of the virus itself or via parainfectious mechanisms (e.g. inflammatory or other immune processes).

At the level of mental disorders, there is *a priori* reason to expect that at least a sizable proportion of people with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) would experience a worsening of their symptoms due to the pandemic; and indeed that patients with this disorder may be particularly vulnerable (Fineberg, Van Ameringen et al. 2020, Fontenelle and Miguel 2020). Specifically, the hallmark symptoms of OCD involve unwanted intrusive thoughts (obsessions); and/or repetitive habitual acts undertaken in a ritualistic fashion or in response to obsessions (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). While OCD is heterogeneous, its symptoms can be distilled into a relatively small set of common, replicable ‘symptom domains’ that exhibit relative stability over time: contamination/cleaning and obsessions/checking are two common types of symptomatology (Mataix-Cols, Rosario-Campos et al. 2005). These domains are directly relevant to the pandemic, both in terms of Covid-19 being a virus-spread disease, and because of the high numbers of (population appropriate) health messages about washing hands, being careful with hygiene, and minimising contact with others to reduce risk of contamination. Such legitimate concerns may exacerbate OCD symptoms for some patients (Fontenelle and Miguel 2020). In addition, there have been reports of high levels of depression during the pandemic (Nochaiwong, Ruengorn et al. 2021). OCD and depression are frequently found in the same individual and it may be predicted that depression per se could have a worsening effect on OCD symptomatology. As well as considering how the pandemic may have impacted OCD at the level of disorder, it is also highly relevant to consider subclinical symptoms at the level of the general population. It is also possible that direct neuropsychiatric effects of Covid-19 could contribute to symptoms in some individuals. For example, immune and infective processes have been implicated in some cases of OCD, if we consider historical cases of encephalitis lethargica; or paediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorder associated with streptococcal infections (Swedo and Grant 2005, Lutters, Foley et al. 2018).

There have already been a few recent reviews of the effects of Covid-19 on OCD. Two recent review papers had a much narrower scope than the current study (e.g., Zaccari et al. 2021 considered only clinical samples and Liu et al., 2021 reviewed a much smaller number of papers). The third recent review (Guzick et al. 2021) had a different emphasis from the current study. Our current study proposes to highlight the large scale data focusing on OCD patients and their relationship to usual sources of mental health care during the pandemic, the role of trait compulsivity, what constitutes clinically significant deterioration in OCD, the public health importance of considering the impact of public health messaging on people with OCD, and key areas of focus for future work. Therefore, the aim of this scoping review is to distil the evidence-base in terms of relationships between OCD and the Covid-19 pandemic, and – in contrast to previous literature – to amplify key issues that may help inform policy makers, guide service-provision, and enhance clinical decision-making.

Methods

We used a two-step approach to evaluate the evidence base relating the pandemic to OCD symptoms. First, we conducted a systematic review on PubMed in June 2021 (PubMed covers literature from 1966 onwards). Second, having identified relevant papers, these were described in a narrative review focusing on the most salient findings capable of addressing the study aim.

A soft literature search was conducted using PubMed on 19/June/2021, using the terms: (OCD OR compulsive OR obsessive-compulsive) AND (Covid OR Covid-19). We refer to the literature search as a ‘soft search’ as although it used a pre-specified search string, it was not designed to be exhaustive, nor did it involve pre-registration. Rather, it was designed to enable rapid scoping of the available literature. Papers were included if they examined OCD symptoms in OCD patients or general population samples during the pandemic, and either addressed cross-sectional relationships within the pandemic or longitudinal changes in symptoms, or provided useful information about clinical presentations of OCD patients in relation to the pandemic. We also included papers if they examined direct effects of Covid-19 infection on OCD symptoms (new symptoms, or worsening of existing illness).

Search Results

The initial search yielded 231 results. On reading abstracts, 92 were excluded as not being relevant. From the remaining 139 papers, the following were excluded after inspection of written content, for the specified reasons: 62 were deemed not relevant (e.g. OC symptoms were not a main focus of the paper, involved out-of-scope samples, or the paper could not directly address the current study aim), 13 did not quantify OCD reasonably appropriately (e.g. use of measures not specific or validated for OCD), 1 was purely descriptive, 21 were found to be review papers/editorials/letters, 10 did not provide significant insights, and 3 were excluded due to having very small samples (<10 subjects). Three additional directly relevant ‘in press’ papers were identified. This resulted in a total of 32 papers of particular interest, which are presented in **Tables 1-3** below, categorised by methodological approach and focus.

[TABLES 1-3 AROUND HERE PLEASE]

Narrative Overview

*Longitudinal studies in OCD patients*

Nine studies were identified that examined symptoms in OCD patients during the pandemic with at least two time points, either using a within-subject design or large scale design in potentially different samples.

In a study of treatment-seeking patients with a primary diagnosis of OCD, conducted in Iran, previously assessed patients were re-contacted during the pandemic (during the first Covid-19 ‘wave’) (Khosravani, Aardema et al. 2021). A total of 270 patients responded from 764 invited (35.3%) and who had previously been assessed. Self-report measures of OCD symptoms were collected including the self-report Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (YBOCS), and Dimensional Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (DOCS). Paired t-tests indicated that total OCD severity scores (including DOCS sub-scores for contamination, responsibility for harm, unacceptable thoughts, and symmetry) significantly increased from pre-pandemic to during the pandemic. To give an example, average total YBOCS went from a mean of 19.6 (SD 9.1) to 28.7 (SD 8.2), indicative of a substantial clinical worsening. These changes were associated, in regression modelling, with another measure quantifying stress response regarding pandemic impact (Khosravani, Aardema et al. 2021) – suggesting that the changes were related (i.e. a substantial amount of change was related to) to the perceived pandemic stress response.

In OCD outpatients in Italy who had attended clinic in the six-months prior to quarantine, and who were already receiving stable pharmacological treatment, interviews were conducted 6-weeks after the lockdown began (Davide, Andrea et al. 2020). The 30 OCD patients who participated showed a significant worsening of YBOCS scores from pre-pandemic to during the pandemic – this was significant for YBOCS obsessions, compulsions, and total scores. For example, the mean total YBOCS score changed from average of 16.0 [SD 8.0] to 20.5 [SD 8.5], indicative of some degree of clinical worsening. In multivariate modelling, higher deterioration in symptom severity was significantly associated with pre-quarantine contamination symptoms, living with a relative in the same house during quarantine, and remission status prior to the quarantine. The latter result suggests that OCD patients whose symptoms had previously remitted may have been more susceptible to re-developing clinically marked symptoms during the pandemic.

In a longitudinal study using pooled data from three case-control cohorts in The Netherlands, questionnaire data were collected from 1517 responders around first lockdown, of whom 78% had a lifetime OCD, anxiety, or depressive disorder (Pan, Kok et al. 2021). The study included controls (i.e. those without those disorders) but the group differed from cases on a number of variables e.g. age, gender, and educational level. OCD patients were recruited from mental health-care institutions, and had received historical assessments albeit some years previously. Number and chronicity of disorders were linked to higher self-perceived mental health impact of the pandemic. However, loneliness and anxiety scores did not significantly change from pre-pandemic to during the pandemic in the OCD participants, nor generally in the other diagnostic groups, in statistical modelling (Pan, Kok et al. 2021). The anxiety measure was not OCD-specific. Potential changes in OCD symptom severity specifically was not documented using a suitable instrument.

In a Japanese study, 60 patients who had experienced full or partial remission from OCD were recruited, and their symptoms were descriptively compared from pre-pandemic to during the pandemic (Matsunaga, Mukai et al. 2020). Mean total YBOCS scores changed from 12.2 (SD 2.2) to 13.0 (2.3) in previously partially remitted individuals; and from 5.5 (SD 1.4) to 5.7 (SD 1.5) in the previously fully remitted patients. However, 6 patients were found to have experienced a marked deterioration during the pandemic, and all had notable contamination/washing symptoms, apart from 1 patient who had symmetry / repeating / ordering symptoms (Matsunaga, Mukai et al. 2020).

Sharma and colleagues conducted a relatively large study in India with two groups of participants who were mostly receiving stable treatments: 240 OCD patients with a follow-up during the pandemic (conducted approximately two months after the World Health Organization confirmed Covid-19 pandemic status); and 207 historical OCD patients with a follow-up prior to the pandemic (Sharma, Balachander et al. 2021). The clinical assessments were particularly rigorous, and the two groups were well-matched on demographic and clinical baseline characteristics. Approximately 20% of each group experienced a relapse of symptoms between initial and follow-up assessment, and this rate did not differ significantly between the groups. Similarly, linear mixed modelling did not find evidence that the pandemic had differentially impacted symptom severity trajectories versus the reference group (Kaveladze, Chang et al. 2021).

Schwartz-Lifshitz et al. recruited young people (aged 8-18y) with OCD referred to an outpatient department in Israel in the preceding year (Schwartz-Lifshitz, Basel et al. 2021). Follow-up during Covid-19 was conducted using telephone calls, with input from parents when appropriate. Fifty individuals were identified, of whom 29 participated in the study. The authors reported no significant change in symptom severity as measured using CGI Severity and Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory Child Version (OCI-CV) total scores; there was some evidence on CGI Improvement and functioning scales that more participants reported improvement rather than deterioration, when analyses were conducted using a categorical approach (Schwartz-Lifshitz, Basel et al. 2021).

In research conducted at an academic psychiatric department in Turkey, young people (aged 6-18 years) were identified from their medical records who had previously been diagnosed with OCD and for whom pre-Covid measures of OCD symptoms were available (Tanir, Karayagmurlu et al. 2020). Sixty-one individuals were included and 29 were excluded (due to lack of the necessary previous measures or other reasons). Participants and/or their parents were interviewed via telephone or online, during the first period of the pandemic. The authors reported that 54.1% of OCD patients had an increase in symptom severity (Children’s YBOCS [CY-BOCS] and Clinical Global Impression Severity [CGI-S]), 34.4% reported no change, and 11.4% reported a decrease in severity. Comparing scores from pre-pandemic to during the pandemic, CY-BOCS obsessions, compulsions, and total scores were all significantly higher during the pandemic. When examining changes in specific OCD symptom domains, contamination obsessions increased significantly, as did cleaning/washing compulsions, but the other OCD symptom domains did not (Tanir, Karayagmurlu et al. 2020). In multivariate modelling, change in CY-BOCS total scores was significantly related to talking/searching in the social environment about Covid-19, being preoccupied with Covid-19, longer duration of OCD diagnosis, and diagnosis of OCD in someone familiar.

In a study from Israel, Carmi and colleagues (2021) followed 113 OCD patients treated with Exposure and Response Prevention (ERP) and pharmacotherapy for 6 months during the pandemic (Carmi, Ben-Arush et al. 2021). Individuals were recruited around the first peak of the pandemic, and were evaluated at 2 months and again at 6 months. The majority of patients (84% at 2 months and 96% at 6 months) reported that the pandemic had not been associated with worsening of their therapeutic course, based on retrospective recall. Note these figures do not relate to longitudinal data but rather retrospective recall on a cross-sectional basis.

Alonso, Menchon and colleagues (2021) conducted clinical interviews and ratings (Y-BOCS) in 127 OCD patients contacted during the pandemic in Spain (around first peak) (Alonso, Bertolín et al. 2021). Patients were receiving treatment through a specialist outpatient clinic (including stable medication), and the response rate (i.e. proportion of patients entering the analysis of those contacted) was excellent (127 out of 136). 65.3% of patients had a worsening of OCD symptoms during the pandemic, with 31.4% experiencing an increase of >25% from pre-pandemic Y-BOCS scores. The average change in Y-BOCS across the sample was 2.7 points, and around 7.0 points in those who did report a notable worsening. In regression modelling, symptom worsening during the pandemic was statistically predicted by the following pre-pandemic measures: presence of contamination/washing symptoms, more severe OCD and depression symptoms, and lower perceived social support (Alonso, Bertolín et al. 2021).

*Longitudinal studies in general population samples*

Five studies were identified that examined obsessive-compulsive phenomena (diagnostic label and/or symptoms) in general population samples (i.e. samples not focusing deliberately on a clinical cohort).

At the University of Padua, Italy, students were contacted to take part in ‘ECOS’ study (Eating, Compulsive, and Obsessive Symptoms in young adults) during the pandemic – they had provided self-report data six months previously, and the new data were collected during and after lockdown (Meda, Pardini et al. 2021). OCD symptoms were assessed using the Obsessive Compulsive Inventory Revised (OCI-R) in a total of 358 students. The authors reported that OC symptoms (as measured using the OCI-R) were not significantly different between pre-pandemic and during the pandemic, but did reduce significantly after lifting of lockdown; similar results were observed for anxiety symptoms (Meda, Pardini et al. 2021). In contrast, depression scores did show a significant increase during lockdown.

University students in China participated in a study in three waves: one wave conducted during the winter break at a time of a high quarantine level; a second wave conducted during online teaching with moderate quarantine levels; and a third wave conducted when students continued to learn at home but with quarantine levels being relatively low (Ji, Wei et al. 2020). OCD symptoms were quantified using the self-report YBOCS. There were 4006 participants who provided data at all three time points. The average Y-BOCS score at each time point in the sample was 7.9 (SD 5.5), 4.7 (SD 4.9), and 4.3 (SD 4.9) – these were significant changes overall, which appeared attributable to relative reductions in symptoms as the pandemic eased. However, a limitation of the study was the use of Y-BOCS, which is not generally regarded as suitable for measuring OCD symptoms in normative populations.

In a large scale UK-based study using de-identified electronic health records from >9 million people aged 11y and older, Mansfield and colleagues calculated weekly primary care contacts with different conditions (Mansfield, Mathur et al. 2021). Overall, it was found that primary care contacts from patients dropped markedly during the pandemic restrictions, across different disorders. The odds ratio for presenting with OCD was 0.69 versus pre-pandemic (95% confidence interval 0.64-0.74): by July 2020, presentations had still not generally returned to pre-Covid levels. These findings may indicate that people with OCD, as with other mental health conditions, experienced a detachment from usual clinical care in the wake of the emerging pandemic. Information about OCD related only to presence of absence of the diagnostic label, rather than gold-standard measures such as relating to symptom types or severity.

At a private US university, undergraduate students were recruited around the time of January 2020, to complete an online survey that included the OCI-R washing subscale, and subsequently around February-March 2020 (in the early stages of the pandemic), to complete a follow-up survey (Knowles and Olatunji 2021). There were 108 participants, who received study credit for taking part. It was found that OCI-R washing symptoms increased from baseline (mean 1.87 [SD 2.19]) to during the pandemic (mean 2.86 [SD 2.76]), this being significant and of medium effect size.

In a longitudinal study conducted in Romania, with recruitment via social media, 159 people provided baseline data in March-April 2020 (during the pandemic) (Meșterelu, Rîmbu et al. 2021). Of these, 59 (35.2%) provided follow-up data in late 2020. Higher symptoms on the Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (OCI) predicted statistically significantly worse Covid-19 related anxieties and behaviours.

*Cross-sectional studies in OCD patients*

Ten studies were identified that collected cross-sectional data in OCD patients during the pandemic and examined associations with relevant measures. One major inherent limitation is the reliance in most studies on retrospective self-report in terms of assessing changes in OCD symptoms.

Nissen et al. explored the immediate impact of the pandemic in young people with OCD (aged 7-21 years), using a self-report survey (Nissen, Højgaard et al. 2020). This comprised two samples: 64 newly diagnosed young people from a specialist OCD clinic in The Netherlands, and another 37 young people from the Danish OCD association. The authors used adapted questions from the Y-BOCS. In the pooled sample, approximately 65% were receiving psychotherapy and around 40% were receiving selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor medication (some were receiving other medication classes). In the clinic group, 44.6% of patients reported a worsening of OCD during the pandemic (Average 3.2 [SD 1.8] on adapted Y-BOCS). In the other group, 73% reported a worsening of OCD during the pandemic (Average 4.2 [SD 2.6]).

In a study that recruited through a non-profit organisation (German Society for Obsessive Compulsive Disorders), and psychiatric institutions in Germany, OCD patients completed an online survey during lockdown restrictions (Jelinek, Moritz et al. 2021). A total of 1905 participants accessed the survey materials and the final sample comprised 394 participants (exclusions were due to multiple reasons, including those who did not report they had a formal OCD diagnosis from an expert). OCD symptoms were quantified using the OCI-R, and changes relating to the pandemic were quantified using a 5-point Likert scale approach. Average severity scores on the OCI-R were in the moderate to severe range in the sample overall. 71.8% of the sample reported a worsening of OCD symptom severity from pre-pandemic to during the pandemic, which related statistically to reduced mobility and increased interpersonal conflict. 6.5% of the sample reported a decrease in symptoms, and 21.7% reported no change. There were correlations between change in symptoms on the 5-point scales and OCI-R total scores, but of small effect size by correlation coefficients. Thus, the method used to quantify change in OCD symptoms provided some insight but may not have been ideal.

In a study in Denmark, adult patients with OCD were recruited via the Danish OCD Association, and completed a self-report survey. Lockdown restrictions differed somewhat over the sampling period (Højgaard, Duholm et al. 2021). The survey was sent to approximately 600 email accounts, and the final sample size comprised 201 participants. Based on adapted Y-BOCS questions, 61.2% of patients reported worsened OCD symptoms since the pandemic outbreak, 10.4% reported an improvement, and 28.4% reported no change. In multivariate modelling (final model), female gender, contamination symptoms, and psychiatric comorbidities were significantly associated with increased OCD worsening during the pandemic, explaining 13.7% of the variance. Opting to isolate at home also showed a link to symptom worsening, but did not retain statistical significance in the final model.

Benatti and colleagues collected data from tertiary OCD specialist clinics in Italy using interviews conducted by telephone (94%) or in person (6%) (Benatti, Albert et al. 2020). There were a total of 123 outpatients with OCD, and 35.8% of patients experienced a worsening of symptoms during the pandemic based on clinical interviews. As compared to patients not experiencing clinical worsening, those patients who experienced a worsening had significantly higher rates of new obsessions, increase in new and past compulsions, and increased avoidance behaviours. Those with a clinical worsening also showed more global impairment as evidenced by higher medication adjustments, higher suicidal ideation, more internet checking for reassurance, family accommodation, and sleep disturbances. The groups did not differ significantly in terms of age, gender, other phenotypes, or comorbidity rates (Benatti, Albert et al. 2020).

In a study conducted in India (one month after initiation of a lockdown), 84 OCD patients completed telephone and/or videocall interviews (from 104 meeting eligibility criteria). Patients were screened based on previous contact with clinical services and having obsessions relating to contamination and compulsion related to washing of hands and cleaning household items, who also had good medication adherence and had visited outpatient clinics on-time previously (Chakraborty and Karmakar 2020). Age was not available. 6% of patients reported an exacerbation of symptoms during the pandemic and those individuals were not taking medication at the time of assessment due to unavailability of medication. When comparing Y-BOCS to previous scores however, 12% reported at least a 5% worsening, 39.3% reported a slight worsening (less than 5% increase), and 48.8% percent reported no change or a decrease in severity. As such, some degree of worsening appeared relatively common based on Y-BOCS but uncommon according to the patients’ perspectives and the study authors’ interpretation of the data.

An online US survey recruited people via three anonymous online OCD peer support communities and posts on social media pages. The participants were asked to rate to what extent their symptoms in four OCD relevant domains had changed since the pandemic began (Kaveladze, Chang et al. 2021), based on questions from the DOCS. The sample of 196 respondents included people who reported being self-diagnosed, suspected they had OCD, or had been professionally diagnosed. 92.9% of those who took part reported worsening of their symptoms since the pandemic began (large effect size); the changes were less marked for symmetry and completeness symptoms compared to other symptom dimensions.

Tundo et al. recruited a sample of patients with OCD in Italy, via a private clinic for mood and anxiety disorders (Tundo, Betro' et al. 2021). The sampling frame covered start of a lockdown through to 1.5 months after a lockdown had ended, and most interviews (80%) were conducted online with the remainder (20%) being in-person. The study examined not only OCD but also other conditions. There were 29 OCD patients, and they reported a higher rate of symptom worsening due to pandemic stress (13.8% of OCD patients) as compared to patients with depression (2.9%). The authors reported that OCD was the only identified predictor of an increased risk of relapse/symptoms worsening.

Storch and colleagues conducted an online survey in which they contacted 595 clinicians who were part of the International OCD Foundation (IOCDF) database, who regularly provide CBT to people with OCD and/or anxiety disorders (of any age) (Storch, Sheu et al. 2021). Clinicians were asked to recall information regarding OCD patients they had seen; as well as to complete rating scales for patients’ symptoms relating to (retrospectively) beginning of treatment and just prior to pandemic; as well as currently (i.e. during the pandemic). Adapted instruments for this purpose included the Y-BOCS and the National Institute of Mental Health-Global Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (NIMH-GOS). 227 individuals opened the survey and began to complete it, of whom 137 provided complete clinical rating scores for at least one patient. Most clinicians provided information about one of their patients, though some provided data on more (maximum five patients from each individual). The clinicians felt that 38% of their patients had experienced symptom deterioration during the pandemic, 47% had been unchanged, and 10% had improved (Storch, Sheu et al. 2021). The authors reported that OCD symptoms across the whole sample tended to improve from pre-treatment to the point before the pandemic, then these gains levelled off and symptoms worsened for some.

Wheaton et al. recruited presumably largely US individuals self-identifying as having OCD via online sources (n=252), as well as a community sample of adults recruited via Mechanical Turk (n=305) (Wheaton, Ward et al. 2021). OCD symptoms were quantified using the DOCS. OCD was defined as those individuals reporting that they had previously received a diagnosis from a healthcare professional. OCD patients and controls differed significantly on a number of demographic variables such as age and gender. OCD individuals had elevated concerns about Covid-19 compared to putative controls; and the majority of OCD respondents reported worsening after the outbreak albeit most frequently this was a slight worsening rather than substantial worsening. Self-reports indicated that pandemic-related worsening appeared more clearly related to contamination and harm responsibility symptoms than others.

Cost et al. pooled several datasets from Canadian cohorts of young people (aged 2-18y): two clinically-referred mental health / neurodevelopmental cohorts and two community cohorts (Cost, Crosbie et al. 2021). This paper is included in the current section as a subset of these participants had OCD and a sizable proportion of the study was in clinical participants. Questionnaire data were collected from parents, as well as from probands where appropriate methodologically. Individuals were asked to rate obsessions/compulsions (and other symptom domains) compared to before the pandemic. 763 young people consented and 347 completed the outcome measures. The actual sample sizes varied considerable depending on the source of given information and nature of the variable considered. Overall, worsening of young people’s obsessions/compulsions were reported in around 20-23% of responders, improvements in 3-4% of responders. Worsening of obsession/compulsions was significantly associated with pre-Covid psychiatric diagnosis, greater economic concerns, and greater stress from social isolation. Note that these findings relate to the pooled sample, rather than comprising analyses specific to OCD patients.

*Cross-sectional studies in general population samples*

Eight studies were identified that had examined OCD symptoms (or tendencies) in general population samples cross-sectionally, during the pandemic.

Fontenelle et al. explored correlates of obsessive-compulsive (and related) symptoms and pandemic impact (Fontenelle, Albertella et al. 2021), in a sample of 829 US-based adults recruited via Amazon Mechanical Turk. OCD measured includes the DOCS, and Vancouver Obsessional Compulsive Inventory – Mental Contamination ( VOCI-MC); and other symptoms quantified included: skin picking, hair-pulling, hoarding, body dysmorphic disorder, as well as psychological distress, disability, and quality of life. Trans-diagnostic measures of impulsivity and compulsivity were recorded using the Barratt Impulsivity Scale (BIS) and Cambridge-Chicago Trait Compulsivity Scale (CHI-T) respectively. Scores for all obsessive-compulsive and related symptoms significantly increased between prior to pandemic (based on retrospective recall) and currently (i.e. during the pandemic). Worsening of OCD symptoms was statistically predicted by female gender, more stressful events related to the pandemic, and higher trans-diagnostic compulsivity, as well as worse baseline OCD severity scores.

In Turkey, a sample of 598 young people (aged 14-18y) were enrolled via convenience sampling (Seçer and Ulaş 2020), with data collection being conducted online. An adaptation of the Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory – Child Version was deployed, along with an emotional reactivity scale, fear of Covid-19, and measures of depression/anxiety, plus experiential avoidance. Structural modelling was used to test various hypotheses. Cross-sectionally, the statistically predictive effect of Covid-19 fear on OCD symptoms was found to relate to a number of potential mechanisms.

An online survey in Canada recruited people aged 12 or older via various sources (including media advertisements): people with chronic mental or physical illnesses, healthcare providers, and the general population (Robillard, Saad et al. 2020). OCD symptoms were quantified using the DOCS, though the main focus of the study was not OCD but rather stress occurring during the pandemic. 4920 of 6040 participants provided cross-sectional OCD scores, and the data were collected around the time of peak of the first wave in Canada. In multivariate modelling, higher scores on the DOCS contamination subscale was significantly related to reported worsening of perceived stress during the pandemic, as well as a number of other variables (e.g. presence of mental disorder, personality traits, alcohol consumption).

AlHusseini and colleagues conducted an online survey in Saudi Arabia during lockdowns, using the OCI-R (AlHusseini, Sajid et al. 2021). There were 2186 respondents and the study was conducted in adults, recruited using social media platforms. The authors reported that older age, being male, being married, higher income groups, and higher levels of education were associated with OCD symptoms (using a binary threshold). The study reported extremely high rates of OCD, which may reflect recruitment bias and/or inappropriate use of probable diagnostic thresholds.

Using a mix of recruitment through the Prolific platform, and social media advertisements, Albertella recruited an online sample comprising complete data from 878 adults aged 18-84 years (Albertella, Rotaru et al. 2021). The study found that self-reported OCD symptoms (using the OCI-R) significantly increased from pre-pandemic to during the pandemic – this was of large effect size. Problematic internet use also was reported to have increased with large effect size, and other repetitive symptoms of small effect sizes. Regression modelling indicated that greater OCD problems during lockdown were associated with younger age, more Covid-related stressful events, more psychological distress, and higher trans-diagnostic compulsivity (Albertella, Rotaru et al. 2021).

In a US Mechanical Turk sample (n=738), Wheaton et al. explored a potential role for ‘intolerance of uncertainty’ in accounting for cross-sectional relationships with perceived Covid-19 threat, OCD, and health anxiety (Wheaton, Messner et al. 2021). OCD was assessed using the DOCS, with these scores appearing somewhat elevated versus reference data, but not as high as would be found in clinical samples (Wheaton, Messner et al. 2021). Data were collected relatively early on in the course of the pandemic outbreak. Significant moderate positive correlations were found between fear of Covid-19 spread and other measures including of OCD symptoms; and regression modelling suggested that intolerance of uncertainty partly statistically accounted for the link between Covid-19 concerns and OCD plus health anxiety symptoms.

Fernandez and colleagues collected cross-sectional data in Argentina during Covid-19 quarantine, in 4408 adult participants, and then in 644 adult participants for a smaller replication study (Fernández, Crivelli et al. 2020). Recruitment methods included through social media and institutional announcements. A variety of data analytic approaches were used but a main focus was on using Latent Class Analysis (LCA) to identity putative ‘psychological distress’ subtypes based on item-level scores on the Brief Symptoms Inventory (BSI) – the latter is a classic scale measuring diverse psychiatric symptoms including those relevant for OCD. This identified three classes, essentially reflecting different levels of overall severity irrespective of specific symptom domain. In follow-up analyses, it was found that Covid-19 related fear and coping skills partially statistically mediated the link between psychological distress (BSI) and other variables such as gender, age, and personality traits (Fernández, Crivelli et al. 2020).

Using the Qualtrics Platform (a method of recruitment from market research panels), a study conducted by Samuels et al. in the USA collected online questionnaire exploring Covid-19 related behaviours (such as hand wiping, or use of sanitisers…) and OCD symptoms (OCI-R and a subset of adapted items from the Dimensional Y-BOCS) in adults (Samuels, Holingue et al. 2021). For the Dimensional Y-BOCS, participants were asked about their experiences at the earlier stage of the pandemic with lower public recognition of the emerging pandemic, and once it was more developed (i.e. a mix of retrospective recall of OCD experiences and recording of ‘current’ experiences). 2117 individuals took part. Covid-19 related behaviour scores were significantly related to pre-pandemic to current increases in OCD symptoms, as well as with (presumably current) contamination obsessions and contamination phobias. Interestingly, these relationships were significant whether or not a person reported a prior diagnosis of OCD.

*Conclusions, Implications, and Future Directions*

Overall, longitudinal studies suggested that a sizable proportion of people with OCD, both adults and children, experienced an exacerbation of symptoms during the pandemic. Of longitudinal studies in people with OCD reporting absolute changes in severity using the Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS), typical average symptom worsening reported in the studies ranged between 2.7-9.1 points (Davide, Andrea et al. 2020, Alonso, Bertolín et al. 2021, Khosravani, Aardema et al. 2021). The reported proportion of people with OCD experiencing worsening ranged from 20.0%-65.3% (Tanir, Karayagmurlu et al. 2020, Alonso, Bertolín et al. 2021, Sharma, Balachander et al. 2021), but one study in young people found little/no evidence for deterioration overall (Schwartz-Lifshitz, Basel et al. 2021). In people whose OCD symptoms had remitted prior to the pandemic emerging, one study found that prior remission was statistically associated with higher deterioration (Davide, Andrea et al. 2020); and another reported relatively small changes (albeit, on average, worsening), noting that contamination/washing symptoms were common in patients who individually did experience symptom exacerbation (Matsunaga, Mukai et al. 2020). In a particularly high-quality longitudinal study, several pre-pandemic measures were statistically predictive of OCD symptom worsening during the pandemic: worse baseline OCD and depression severities, presence of washing/checking symptoms, and lower perceived social support (Alonso, Bertolín et al. 2021). The average proportion of people with OCD reporting a worsening during the pandemic in cross-sectional data analyses ranged quite considerably, from 4.0%-92.9% across studies (Benatti, Albert et al. 2020, Chakraborty and Karmakar 2020, Nissen, Højgaard et al. 2020, Carmi, Ben-Arush et al. 2021, Cost, Crosbie et al. 2021, Højgaard, Duholm et al. 2021, Jelinek, Moritz et al. 2021, Kaveladze, Chang et al. 2021, Storch, Sheu et al. 2021, Tundo, Betro' et al. 2021). The large range for cross-sectional studies may be due to a variety of factors including different study designs, and quantification methods, and variation in retrospective recall bias.

Clinical studies tended to report the percentage of patients reporting any OCD symptom worsening, or the average numerical or percentage change in symptoms. This is valuable to information, but ideally it would also be useful to determine the percentage/proportion of patients experiencing ‘clinically significant’ deterioration during the pandemic. The literature has largely not done so, likely due to a lack of consensus on what constitutes clinically significant deterioration *per se*. Potential definitions derived from non-pandemic contexts include 25% or greater deterioration in the total Y-BOCS score (Fineberg et al., 2020a); or a 5-point worsening of Y-BOCS (Hollander et al., 2010). Future work should build consensus around a suitable definition that can then be more consistently applied in OCD research.

What are the likely reasons for the above-reported worsening of OCD symptoms in a sizable proportion of OCD patients during the pandemic? The pandemic in itself can be viewed as a general stressor (or series of stressors) and of course stress can worsen psychiatric symptoms, including through generalised increases in anxiety (which has a partly physiological role of preparing individuals to respond to threats). This is supported by a study that reported symptom changes were linked statistically to pandemic-related stress (Khosravani, Aardema et al. 2021). However, the pandemic and public health messages (e.g. through the media, governmental guidance/restrictions, or other) has a specific relevance to contamination and checking type OCD symptoms. Fear of contamination and encouragement of related preventative habits may be legitimate public health messages but also, for those who already are impaired by excess concern in these domains, may lead to clinically impairing symptoms being worsened. Large parts of the global population have been urged to take precautions against potential contamination using steps that would be unusual in those cultures during normal circumstances – e.g. decontamination of hands with alcohol (or other chemicals) frequently through the day; washing hands for sustained periods of time; avoiding close proximity to other people and hugging or shaking hands; and/or wearing masks. There was ample evidence in the literature (from both longitudinal and cross-sectional studies) indicating that increases in contamination and washing/checking symptoms in people with OCD were especially evident during the pandemic, as contrasted to other symptom domains (Davide, Andrea et al. 2020, Matsunaga, Mukai et al. 2020, Tanir, Karayagmurlu et al. 2020, Højgaard, Duholm et al. 2021, Kaveladze, Chang et al. 2021, Wheaton, Ward et al. 2021).

A likely mechanism underpinning exacerbation of symptoms in some OCD patients during the pandemic is a reduced access to – as well as changes in the implementation of – therapeutic support and treatments. In the UK, the pandemic in the early stages was associated with a lower likelihood of clinical presentations with OCD to family doctors (Mansfield, Mathur et al. 2021), suggesting a negative impact on ability of patients to be able to access professional support. Though under-studied, access to psychologists, psychiatrists, and other healthcare professionals will also have been reduced for patients during the pandemic due to shifts in healthcare resourcing/priorities as well as physical changes in services such that many face-to-face appointments were cancelled or deferred (Bakolis, Stewart et al. 2021).

Another important consideration is that a core feature of first-line evidence-based psychological treatment for OCD is cognitive behavioural therapy with exposure and response prevention (ERP) (Drummond and Fineberg 2007, Menchon, van Ameringen et al. 2016, Reid, Laws et al. 2021). Exposure treatment aims to provide periods of contact with a feared situation until anxiety reduces through habituation and teaching the patient that their anxiety can reduce without engaging in compulsions. The individual thus learns to accept that the discomfort induced by the obsessive thoughts will naturally wane if the compulsions are not performed. Performing a compulsion gives short term relief which is usually followed by the desire to engage in more compulsive activity. Whereas many OCD symptoms could safely be tackled with ERP during the pandemic, there has been concern about applying this treatment for the substantial proportion of patients with contamination-related symptoms. ERP treatment for most contamination symptoms involves encouraging the patient to face up in a graded way to their feared contaminant e.g. touching feared items, without performing decontamination compulsions. The compulsions generally take the form of excessive and meticulous washing. During the pandemic the risks of encouraging people to take the risk of touching surfaces touched by others and then not washing excessively, as advocated in ERP treatment, became problematic. Governments emphasised the need for frequent handwashing and this together with the regularly publicised and alarming death rates lead to increased anxiety in vulnerable patients. The risks of exposure had to be weighed against the risks of the OCD itself. Pragmatic recommendations were made by an International Consortium concerning this issue which suggested that most ERP for contamination-related OCD be paused, adapted or only be applied in limited form at specialist centres during the pandemic (Fineberg, Van Ameringen et al. 2020b). The paper by Fineberg et al. was written shortly after the onset of the pandemic and when there was still considerable global concern about fomite spread of the virus as well as acute fear and the effect of Lockdown in many countries. At this time, the pandemic was predicted to last months and not years. A later paper by Storch and colleagues (Sheu, McKay et al. 2020) essentially proposed a similar approach to that recommended by Fineberg et al; i.e. that ERP should be adapted within current public health guidance.

The pandemic has left clinicians and patients uncertain about the extent to which ERP can be continued during the pandemic: on the one hand, OCD can be extremely impairing and distressing and so there is an impetus to continue evidence-based treatment; on the other, some of this treatment runs counter to government messages about exercising caution and avoiding potentially contamination-related situations. Various therapeutic strategies for contamination related OCD including pausing or adapting exposure treatment to meet with safety guidance have been proposed by different groups of expert clinicians, while the potential negative consequences of moving away from standard evidence-based application of exposure therapy have also been highlighted (Fineberg, Van Ameringen et al. 2020, Sheu, McKay et al. 2020). However, in the literature identified in this paper, it is evident that there is a lack of evidence as to how treatment and clinical services should appropriately adapt during the pandemic and beyond it.

Lastly, in terms what may have contributed to changes in OCD from pre-pandemic to during it, non-specific factors are also likely to have played a role (“unknown unknowns”). For example, findings from one study using serial measurement suggested that relapse rates before the pandemic were similar to during it (Sharma, Balachander et al. 2021). While it seems unlikely that the pandemic has had no impact on OCD, due to its obvious relevance to common OCD symptoms as well as profound impact on access to services, as well as the bulk of the literature suggesting to the contrary, non-specific factors will of course also have contributed in some cases of exacerbation. Relatedly, it is important to note that the impact of the pandemic is largely treated as a unitary ‘stressor’ whereas of course it comprises a number of different stressors that may differ across individuals. For this reason, it would be valuable for future OCD work to incorporate more widespread use of tools, such as COROTRAS, PanDemic General Impact Scale (PD-GIS-11), and natural language processing analysis of free text, in order to fractionate what specific contextual aspects of the pandemic account for any worsening in OCD symptoms (Fontenelle, Albertella et al. 2021, Hampshire, Hellyer et al. 2021).

Whether dimensional measures of OC symptoms changed longitudinally in general population samples (i.e. people who for the most part did not have OCD) from pre-pandemic to during the pandemic is unclear: one study reported an increase (Tanir, Karayagmurlu et al. 2020) but another did not (Meda, Pardini et al. 2021). There was some evidence from two studies for a reduction in OC symptoms during the pandemic from one time point to another, possibly reflecting easing of restrictions (Ji, Wei et al. 2020, Meda, Pardini et al. 2021). It seems logical to assume that changes in dimensional OC measures probably reflect a combination of: increases in rituals related to avoiding contamination that were not pathological, but rather a logical response to the pandemic; AND/OR an increase in actual OCD symptoms in subsets of these samples particularly vulnerable to developing (or already having) clinically significant symptoms. Nonetheless, cross-sectional studies in general population samples (which may include some people with OCD but most people would not have OCD) may provide insights into mechanisms through which the pandemic may have impacted particular aspects of OC-related symptom domains. We found that such studies captured a broader range of measures in some cases than patient work, such as other questionnaires relating to traits and pandemic-related fear/stress. There was evidence from several studies that OC symptoms during the pandemic (and increases in these symptoms), in general population samples, were associated with pandemic-related stress/fear (Robillard, Saad et al. 2020, Seçer and Ulaş 2020, Albertella, Rotaru et al. 2021, Fontenelle, Albertella et al. 2021), as well as with trait compulsivity (Albertella, Rotaru et al. 2021, Fontenelle, Albertella et al. 2021).

While the clinical and public health focus should primarily be on addressing any worsening of OCD symptoms during the pandemic, it is noteworthy that a sizable proportion of people did not experience such deterioration – and indeed, some people experienced OCD symptom improvement. Future work should address this variability in pandemic impact on OCD, not only focusing on deterioration. This is important because understanding contextual variables linked to resilience in response to stressors could enable the development on new strategies to prevent deterioration; i.e. it may be possible to better understand why some people are more vulnerable than others, and therefore inform clinical and public health strategies.

Several limitations should be noted in terms of this review. First, this study was not a formal pre-registered systematic review, but rather a pragmatic scoping review; it does not claim to be a comprehensive review of the literature. Nonetheless, we hope this will form a springboard for a future rigorous systematic review. Second, being a narrative review, the paper focused on findings felt to be particularly pertinent. While conducted by experts in the field of OCD and related disorders, some findings may be important but not covered. Lastly, because the pandemic is evolving and literature is expanding rapidly, readers should be mindful that important new findings to help address the focus of this review are likely to emerge subsequently.

There are also limitations related to the literature itself, covered in this review. Most studies focused on the initial pandemic lockdown and so we do not know if any changes persisted over time. Many studies were cross-sectional in nature. The identified longitudinal studies – while preferable methodologically to address impact on OCD symptoms as compared to cross-sectional designs – often lacked rigorous baseline data. There was also high heterogeneity, including in terms of variability of time points that were examined, geographical settings, sampling approaches, instruments used, and ways of presenting data regarding symptom changes. In terms of time points, negative impacts of the pandemic on other areas of mental health have appeared to lessen with time (Robinson, Sutin et al. 2021). Another issue is that it is hard to know if clinical deterioration detected in some people with OCD relates to the impact of the pandemic itself, or other reasons; few studies had parallel serial control arms. Also, many individuals with OCD examined in the studies were receiving treatments (pharmacotherapy and/or psychological therapy) but the impact of treatments (and impacts of the pandemic on service provision and deployment of treatments) was not clear. One would expect a higher risk of symptom deterioration in people with OCD not receiving treatment and care during the pandemic, and the pandemic did reduce the likelihood of clinical presentations with OCD to family doctors according to UK data, at least initially (Mansfield, Mathur et al. 2021). Other limitations in some of the literature include: use of instruments not necessarily extensively validated for the settings in which they were used, lack of control groups and more than 1-2 sampling time frames, not considering the contribution of various comorbidities or differential diagnoses, and/or understandable lack of formal clinical interviews during the pandemic.

Our literature search did not find studies attempting to specifically address whether Covid-19 infection itself could lead to *de novo* OCD symptoms or exacerbation of symptoms in people with OCD unrelated to the more general effects of the pandemic. In a very recent study, diagnostic information and psychiatric symptom measures (including for OCD) were collected from 226 Covid-19 pneumonia survivors (Mazza, Palladini et al. 2021). Psychiatric symptoms, including OCD (quantified using the OCI) correlated negatively with duration of hospitalization. There was a significant increase in OCD symptoms between 1- and 3-month follow-up, unrelated to gender or psychiatric history, whereas post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, state anxiety, and insomnia reduced between these time points; and depression did not change between the time points. Historically, infective and/or inflammatory processes have been implicated in some cases of OCD-like symptoms (Swedo 2002, Lutters, Foley et al. 2018). Covid-19 infection commonly leads to loss of taste and/or smell, most likely via disruption of olfactory neuroepithelium but also potentially via olfactory nerve invasion (Whitcroft and Hummel 2020). It should be noted that mechanisms underpinning neuropsychiatric consequences of Covid-19 remain unclear and under scientific debate (Solomon 2021). However, the olfactory nerves are extensively connected with the orbitofrontal cortices which are implicated in the pathophysiology of OCD, as well as in vulnerability for OCD (Graybiel and Rauch 2000, Chamberlain, Blackwell et al. 2005, Chamberlain, Menzies et al. 2008). As such it would seem crucial to explore potential relationships between Covid-19 infection and emergence of new or exacerbation of OCD symptoms (Pallanti, Grassi et al. 2020), but we are aware of virtually no data being collected on this topic, and found a poverty of such work in this review. Indeed, a meta-analysis of data on the neurological and psychiatric manifestations of COVID-19 from the first phase of the pandemic found no evidence that studies were appropriately screening for OCD symptoms (Rogers, Watson et al. 2021). Validated (including very brief practical) screening tools for OCD do exist, both categorically and dimensionally (Fineberg, Krishnaiah et al. 2008); as well as tools to quantify broad aspects of impulsivity and compulsivity (Hook, Grant et al. 2021). This is of interest given the link between such traits and impact of the pandemic (Albertella, Rotaru et al. 2021, Fontenelle, Albertella et al. 2021, Hampshire, Hellyer et al. 2021). Yet research tends not to include such measures.

Overall, the key findings from this review are (1) that a sizable proportion of people with OCD experienced or reported symptom worsening during the pandemic, especially around the time of initial social restrictions (typically approximately 20-65% of cases in longitudinal studies); (2) contamination/washing symptoms appeared particularly susceptible to worsening; and (3) OCD symptom scores during the pandemic, in general population samples, were associated with perceived stress/fear related to the pandemic, as well as with trait compulsivity. The studies also draw attention to the need for proper research funding to more rigorously address who was most vulnerable to the negative impact of the pandemic and how this might be mitigated during pandemics; how well-intended public health messages might exacerbate OCD for some vulnerable individuals; as well as how evidence-based treatments should be adapted to ensure optimal care for patients. Future work should also consider whether Covid-19 infection itself might contribute to worsening of OCD in some people (or new onset symptoms as part of neuropsychiatric sequelae).

References

(2013). "Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (5th ed.).".

Albertella, L., K. Rotaru, E. Christensen, A. Lowe, M. E. Brierley, K. Richardson, S. R. Chamberlain, R. S. C. Lee, E. Kayayan, J. E. Grant, S. Schluter-Hughes, C. Ince, L. F. Fontenelle, R. Segrave and M. Yücel (2021). "The Influence of Trait Compulsivity and Impulsivity on Addictive and Compulsive Behaviors During COVID-19." Front Psychiatry **12**: 634583.

AlHusseini, N., M. Sajid, A. Altayeb, S. Alyousof, H. Alsheikh, A. Alqahtani and A. Alsomali (2021). "Depression and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic in Saudi Arabia." Cureus **13**(1): e12978.

Alonso, P., S. Bertolín, J. Segalàs, M. Tubío, E. Real, L. Mar-Barrutia, M. Fernández, S. R. Carvalho, A. Carracedo and J. M. Menchón (2021). "How is COVID-19 Affecting Patients with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder? A longitudinal study on the initial phase of the pandemic in a Spanish cohort." Eur Psychiatry: 1-27.

Bakolis, I., R. Stewart, D. Baldwin, J. Beenstock, P. Bibby, M. Broadbent, R. Cardinal, S. Chen, K. Chinnasamy, A. Cipriani, S. Douglas, P. Horner, C. A. Jackson, A. John, D. W. Joyce, S. C. Lee, J. Lewis, A. McIntosh, N. Nixon, D. Osborn, P. Phiri, S. Rathod, T. Smith, R. Sokal, R. Waller and S. Landau (2021). "Changes in daily mental health service use and mortality at the commencement and lifting of COVID-19 'lockdown' policy in 10 UK sites: a regression discontinuity in time design." BMJ Open **11**(5): e049721.

Benatti, B., U. Albert, G. Maina, A. Fiorillo, L. Celebre, N. Girone, N. Fineberg, S. Bramante, S. Rigardetto and B. Dell'Osso (2020). "What Happened to Patients With Obsessive Compulsive Disorder During the COVID-19 Pandemic? A Multicentre Report From Tertiary Clinics in Northern Italy." Front Psychiatry **11**: 720.

Carmi, L., O. Ben-Arush, L. Fostick, H. Cohen and J. Zohar (2021). "Obsessive Compulsive Disorder during COVID-19 - two- and six-month follow-ups.OCD during COVID-19." Int J Neuropsychopharmacol.

Chakraborty, A. and S. Karmakar (2020). "Impact of COVID-19 on Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)." Iran J Psychiatry **15**(3): 256-259.

Chamberlain, S. R., A. D. Blackwell, N. A. Fineberg, T. W. Robbins and B. J. Sahakian (2005). "The neuropsychology of obsessive compulsive disorder: the importance of failures in cognitive and behavioural inhibition as candidate endophenotypic markers." Neurosci Biobehav Rev **29**(3): 399-419.

Chamberlain, S. R., L. Menzies, A. Hampshire, J. Suckling, N. A. Fineberg, N. del Campo, M. Aitken, K. Craig, A. M. Owen, E. T. Bullmore, T. W. Robbins and B. J. Sahakian (2008). "Orbitofrontal dysfunction in patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder and their unaffected relatives." Science **321**(5887): 421-422.

Cost, K. T., J. Crosbie, E. Anagnostou, C. S. Birken, A. Charach, S. Monga, E. Kelley, R. Nicolson, J. L. Maguire, C. L. Burton, R. J. Schachar, P. D. Arnold and D. J. Korczak (2021). "Mostly worse, occasionally better: impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of Canadian children and adolescents." Eur Child Adolesc Psychiatry.

Davide, P., P. Andrea, O. Martina, E. Andrea, D. Davide and A. Mario (2020). "The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on patients with OCD: Effects of contamination symptoms and remission state before the quarantine in a preliminary naturalistic study." Psychiatry Res **291**: 113213.

Drummond, L. M. and N. A. Fineberg (2007). Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders. College Seminars in Adult Psychiatry. G. Stein. London, Gaskell**:** 270-286.

Farris, S. G., C. P. McLean, P. E. Van Meter, H. B. Simpson and E. B. Foa (2013). "Treatment response, symptom remission, and wellness in obsessive-compulsive disorder." J Clin Psychiatry **74**(7): 685-690.

Fernández, R. S., L. Crivelli, N. M. Guimet, R. F. Allegri and M. E. Pedreira (2020). "Psychological distress associated with COVID-19 quarantine: Latent profile analysis, outcome prediction and mediation analysis." J Affect Disord **277**: 75-84.

Fineberg, N. A., R. B. Krishnaiah, J. Moberg and C. O'Doherty (2008). "Clinical screening for obsessive-compulsive and related disorders." Isr J Psychiatry Relat Sci **45**(3): 151-163.

Fineberg NA, Drummond LM, Reid J, Cinosi E, Carmi L, Mpavaenda DN. Management and treatment of OCD; in New Oxford Textbook of Psychiatry 3 edn. Geddes JR, Andreasen NC and Goodwin GM (Eds). New Oxford Textbook of Psychiatry 3edn. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK. 2020a. Publication Date: Mar 2020 Print ISBN-13: 9780198713005 Published online: Mar 2020 DOI: 10.1093/med/9780198713005.003.0098)

Fineberg, N. A., M. Van Ameringen, L. Drummond, E. Hollander, D. J. Stein, D. Geller, S. Walitza, S. Pallanti, L. Pellegrini, J. Zohar, C. I. Rodriguez, J. M. Menchon, P. Morgado, D. Mpavaenda, L. F. Fontenelle, J. D. Feusner, G. Grassi, C. Lochner, D. J. Veltman, N. Sireau, L. Carmi, D. Adam, H. Nicolini and B. Dell'Osso (2020b). "How to manage obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) under COVID-19: A clinician's guide from the International College of Obsessive Compulsive Spectrum Disorders (ICOCS) and the Obsessive-Compulsive and Related Disorders Research Network (OCRN) of the European College of Neuropsychopharmacology." Compr Psychiatry **100**: 152174.

Fontenelle, L. F., L. Albertella, M. E. Brierley, E. M. Thompson, L. Destrée, S. R. Chamberlain and M. Yücel (2021). "Correlates of obsessive-compulsive and related disorders symptom severity during the COVID-19 pandemic." J Psychiatr Res.

Fontenelle, L. F. and E. C. Miguel (2020). "The impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) in the diagnosis and treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder." Depress Anxiety **37**(6): 510-511.

Graybiel, A. M. and S. L. Rauch (2000). "Toward a neurobiology of obsessive-compulsive disorder." Neuron **28**(2): 343-347.

Guzick AG, Candelari A, Wiese AD, Schneider SC, Goodman WK, Storch EA. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder During the COVID-19 Pandemic: a Systematic Review. Curr Psychiatry Rep. 2021 Oct 6;23(11):71. doi: 10.1007/s11920-021-01284-2. PMID: 34613498; PMCID: PMC8493778.

Hampshire, A., P. J. Hellyer, E. Soreq, M. A. Mehta, K. Ioannidis, W. Trender, J. E. Grant and S. R. Chamberlain (2021). "Associations between dimensions of behaviour, personality traits, and mental-health during the COVID-19 pandemic in the United Kingdom." Nat Commun **12**(1): 4111.

Højgaard, D. R. M. A., C. Duholm, J. B. Nissen, S. Jensen and P. H. Thomsen (2021). "Immediate reactions to the covid-19 pandemic in adults with obsessive-compulsive disorder: a self-report survey." Nord J Psychiatry: 1-8.

Hollander E, Stein DJ, Fineberg NA, Marteau F, Legault M. Quality of life outcomes in patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder: relationship to treatment response and symptom relapse. J Clin Psychiatry. 2010 Jun;71(6):784-92. doi: 10.4088/JCP.09m05911blu. Epub 2010 May 4. PMID: 20492845.

Holmes, E. A., R. C. O'Connor, V. H. Perry, I. Tracey, S. Wessely, L. Arseneault, C. Ballard, H. Christensen, R. Cohen Silver, I. Everall, T. Ford, A. John, T. Kabir, K. King, I. Madan, S. Michie, A. K. Przybylski, R. Shafran, A. Sweeney, C. M. Worthman, L. Yardley, K. Cowan, C. Cope, M. Hotopf and E. Bullmore (2020). "Multidisciplinary research priorities for the COVID-19 pandemic: a call for action for mental health science." Lancet Psychiatry **7**(6): 547-560.

Hook, R. W., J. E. Grant, K. Ioannidis, J. Tiego, M. Yücel, P. Wilkinson and S. R. Chamberlain (2021). "Trans-diagnostic measurement of impulsivity and compulsivity: A review of self-report tools." Neurosci Biobehav Rev **120**: 455-469.

Ioannidis, K., A. D. Askelund, R. A. Kievit and A. L. van Harmelen (2020). "The complex neurobiology of resilient functioning after childhood maltreatment." BMC Med **18**(1): 32.

Jelinek, L., S. Moritz, F. Miegel and U. Voderholzer (2021). "Obsessive-compulsive disorder during COVID-19: Turning a problem into an opportunity?" J Anxiety Disord **77**: 102329.

Ji, G., W. Wei, K. C. Yue, H. Li, L. J. Shi, J. D. Ma, C. Y. He, S. S. Zhou, Z. Zhao, T. Lou, J. Cheng, S. C. Yang and X. Z. Hu (2020). "Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Obsessive-Compulsive Symptoms Among University Students: Prospective Cohort Survey Study." J Med Internet Res **22**(9): e21915.

Jones, E. (2021). "COVID-19 and the Blitz compared: mental health outcomes in the UK." Lancet Psychiatry.

Kaveladze, B., K. Chang, J. Siev and S. M. Schueller (2021). "Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Online Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Support Community Members: Survey Study." JMIR Ment Health **8**(2): e26715.

Khosravani, V., F. Aardema, S. M. Samimi Ardestani and F. Sharifi Bastan (2021). "The impact of the coronavirus pandemic on specific symptom dimensions and severity in OCD: A comparison before and during COVID-19 in the context of stress responses." J Obsessive Compuls Relat Disord **29**: 100626.

Knowles, K. A. and B. O. Olatunji (2021). "Anxiety and safety behavior usage during the COVID-19 pandemic: The prospective role of contamination fear." J Anxiety Disord **77**: 102323.

Lutters, B., P. Foley and P. J. Koehler (2018). "The centennial lesson of encephalitis lethargica." Neurology **90**(12): 563-567.

Liu W, Zhang H, He Y. Variation in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Symptoms and Treatments: A Side Effect of COVID-19. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2021 Jul 12;18(14):7420. doi: 10.3390/ijerph18147420. PMID: 34299871; PMCID: PMC8304611.

Mansfield, K. E., R. Mathur, J. Tazare, A. D. Henderson, A. R. Mulick, H. Carreira, A. A. Matthews, P. Bidulka, A. Gayle, H. Forbes, S. Cook, A. Y. S. Wong, H. Strongman, K. Wing, C. Warren-Gash, S. L. Cadogan, L. Smeeth, J. F. Hayes, J. K. Quint, M. McKee and S. M. Langan (2021). "Indirect acute effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on physical and mental health in the UK: a population-based study." Lancet Digit Health **3**(4): e217-e230.

Mataix-Cols, D., M. C. Rosario-Campos and J. F. Leckman (2005). "A multidimensional model of obsessive-compulsive disorder." Am J Psychiatry **162**(2): 228-238.

Matsunaga, H., K. Mukai and K. Yamanishi (2020). "Acute impact of COVID-19 pandemic on phenomenological features in fully or partially remitted patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder." Psychiatry Clin Neurosci **74**(10): 565-566.

Mazza, M. G., M. Palladini, R. De Lorenzo, C. Magnaghi, S. Poletti, R. Furlan, F. Ciceri, P. Rovere-Querini, F. Benedetti and C.-B. O. C. S. group (2021). "Persistent psychopathology and neurocognitive impairment in COVID-19 survivors: Effect of inflammatory biomarkers at three-month follow-up." Brain Behav Immun **94**: 138-147.

Meda, N., S. Pardini, I. Slongo, L. Bodini, M. A. Zordan, P. Rigobello, F. Visioli and C. Novara (2021). "Students' mental health problems before, during, and after COVID-19 lockdown in Italy." J Psychiatr Res **134**: 69-77.

Menchon, J. M., M. van Ameringen, B. Dell'Osso, D. Denys, M. Figee, J. E. Grant, E. Hollander, D. Marazziti, H. Nicolini, S. Pallanti, C. Ruck, R. Shavitt, D. J. Stein, E. Andersson, R. Bipeta, D. C. Cath, L. Drummond, J. Feusner, D. A. Geller, G. Hranov, C. Lochner, H. Matsunaga, R. E. McCabe, D. Mpavaenda, T. Nakamae, R. O'Kearney, M. Pasquini, R. Perez Rivera, M. Poyurovsky, E. Real, M. C. do Rosario, N. Soreni, R. P. Swinson, N. Vulink, J. Zohar and N. Fineberg (2016). "Standards of care for obsessive-compulsive disorder centres." Int J Psychiatry Clin Pract **20**(3): 204-208.

Meșterelu, I., R. Rîmbu, P. Blaga and S. Stefan (2021). "Obsessive-compulsive symptoms and reactions to the COVID-19 pandemic." Psychiatry Res **302**: 114021.

Nissen, J. B., D. R. M. A. Højgaard and P. H. Thomsen (2020). "The immediate effect of COVID-19 pandemic on children and adolescents with obsessive compulsive disorder." BMC Psychiatry **20**(1): 511.

Nochaiwong, S., C. Ruengorn, K. Thavorn, B. Hutton, R. Awiphan, C. Phosuya, Y. Ruanta, N. Wongpakaran and T. Wongpakaran (2021). "Global prevalence of mental health issues among the general population during the coronavirus disease-2019 pandemic: a systematic review and meta-analysis." Sci Rep **11**(1): 10173.

Pallanti, S., E. Grassi, N. Makris, G. P. Gasic and E. Hollander (2020). "Neurocovid-19: A clinical neuroscience-based approach to reduce SARS-CoV-2 related mental health sequelae." J Psychiatr Res **130**: 215-217.

Pan, K. Y., A. A. L. Kok, M. Eikelenboom, M. Horsfall, F. Jörg, R. A. Luteijn, D. Rhebergen, P. V. Oppen, E. J. Giltay and B. W. J. H. Penninx (2021). "The mental health impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on people with and without depressive, anxiety, or obsessive-compulsive disorders: a longitudinal study of three Dutch case-control cohorts." Lancet Psychiatry **8**(2): 121-129.

Reid, J. E., K. R. Laws, L. Drummond, M. Vismara, B. Grancini, D. Mpavaenda and N. A. Fineberg (2021). "Cognitive behavioural therapy with exposure and response prevention in the treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials." Compr Psychiatry **106**: 152223.

Robillard, R., M. Saad, J. Edwards, E. Solomonova, M. H. Pennestri, A. Daros, S. P. L. Veissière, L. Quilty, K. Dion, A. Nixon, J. Phillips, R. Bhatla, E. Spilg, R. Godbout, B. Yazji, C. Rushton, W. A. Gifford, M. Gautam, A. Boafo, R. Swartz and T. Kendzerska (2020). "Social, financial and psychological stress during an emerging pandemic: observations from a population survey in the acute phase of COVID-19." BMJ Open **10**(12): e043805.

Robinson, E., A. R. Sutin, M. Daly and A. Jones (2021). A systematic review and

meta-analysis of longitudinal cohort studies comparing mental health

before versus during the COVID-19 pandemic. medRxiv 2021.03.04.21252921; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.03.04.21252921>.

Rogers, J. P., C. J. Watson, J. Badenoch, B. Cross, M. Butler, J. Song, D. Hafeez, H. Morrin, E. R. Rengasamy, L. Thomas, S. Ralovska, A. Smakowski, R. D. Sundaram, C. K. Hunt, M. F. Lim, D. Aniwattanapong, V. Singh, Z. Hussain, S. Chakraborty, E. Burchill, K. Jansen, H. Holling, D. Walton, T. A. Pollak, M. Ellul, I. Koychev, T. Solomon, B. D. Michael, T. R. Nicholson and A. G. Rooney (2021). "Neurology and neuropsychiatry of COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis of the early literature reveals frequent CNS manifestations and key emerging narratives." J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry.

Samuels, J., C. Holingue, P. S. Nestadt, O. J. Bienvenu, P. Phan and G. Nestadt (2021). "Contamination-related behaviors, obsessions, and compulsions during the COVID-19 pandemic in a United States population sample." J Psychiatr Res **138**: 155-162.

Schwartz-Lifshitz, M., D. Basel, C. Lang, N. Hertz-Palmor, I. Dekel, J. Zohar and D. Gothelf (2021). "Obsessive compulsive symptoms severity among children and adolescents during COVID-19 first wave in Israel‏." J Obsessive Compuls Relat Disord **28**: 100610.

Seçer, İ. and S. Ulaş (2020). "An Investigation of the Effect of COVID-19 on OCD in Youth in the Context of Emotional Reactivity, Experiential Avoidance, Depression and Anxiety." Int J Ment Health Addict: 1-14.

Sharma, L. P., S. Balachander, A. Thamby, M. Bhattacharya, C. Kishore, V. Shanbhag, J. T. Sekharan, J. C. Narayanaswamy, S. S. Arumugham and J. Y. C. Reddy (2021). "Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Short-Term Course of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder." J Nerv Ment Dis **209**(4): 256-264.

Sheu, J. C., D. McKay and E. A. Storch (2020). "COVID-19 and OCD: Potential impact of exposure and response prevention therapy." J Anxiety Disord **76**: 102314.

Solomon, T. (2021). "Neurological infection with SARS-CoV-2 - the story so far." Nat Rev Neurol **17**(2): 65-66.

Storch, E. A., J. C. Sheu, A. G. Guzick, S. C. Schneider, S. L. Cepeda, B. R. Rombado, R. Gupta, C. T. Hoch and W. K. Goodman (2021). "Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on exposure and response prevention outcomes in adults and youth with obsessive-compulsive disorder." Psychiatry Res **295**: 113597.

Swedo, S. E. (2002). "Pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders associated with streptococcal infections (PANDAS)." Mol Psychiatry **7 Suppl 2**: S24-25.

Swedo, S. E. and P. J. Grant (2005). "Annotation: PANDAS: a model for human autoimmune disease." J Child Psychol Psychiatry **46**(3): 227-234.

Tanir, Y., A. Karayagmurlu, İ. Kaya, T. B. Kaynar, G. Türkmen, B. N. Dambasan, Y. Meral and M. Coşkun (2020). "Exacerbation of obsessive compulsive disorder symptoms in children and adolescents during COVID-19 pandemic." Psychiatry Res **293**: 113363.

Tundo, A., S. Betro' and R. Necci (2021). "What Is the Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Patients with Pre-Existing Mood or Anxiety Disorder? An Observational Prospective Study." Medicina (Kaunas) **57**(4).

Wheaton, M. G., G. R. Messner and J. B. Marks (2021). "Intolerance of uncertainty as a factor linking obsessive-compulsive symptoms, health anxiety and concerns about the spread of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) in the United States." J Obsessive Compuls Relat Disord **28**: 100605.

Wheaton, M. G., H. E. Ward, A. Silber, E. McIngvale and T. Björgvinsson (2021). "How is the COVID-19 pandemic affecting individuals with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) symptoms?" J Anxiety Disord **81**: 102410.

Whitcroft, K. L. and T. Hummel (2020). "Olfactory Dysfunction in COVID-19: Diagnosis and Management." JAMA **323**(24): 2512-2514.

Zaccari V, D'Arienzo MC, Caiazzo T, Magno A, Amico G, Mancini F. Narrative Review of COVID-19 Impact on Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder in Child, Adolescent and Adult Clinical Populations. Front Psychiatry. 2021 May 13;12:673161. doi: 10.3389/fpsyt.2021.673161. PMID: 34054624; PMCID: PMC8158808.

**Table 1. Characteristics of longitudinal studies examining OCD and the pandemic, in patients with OCD (n=9)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Authors | Location of study | Sample size | Nature of sample | Age range of sample | Measure(s) used to assess OCD severity/obsessive-compulsive symptoms | Time points compared in the study | Principal findings | Additional comments |
| (Khosravani, Aardema et al. 2021) | Iran | 270 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample | Adults, 17-67 years | Dimensional Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (DOCS), Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) | **Pre-pandemic** (exact dates not specified) and **during pandemic** (May-July 2020) | Significantly increased OCD symptom severity during the pandemic. | - |
| (Davide, Andrea et al. 2020) | Italy | 30 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample | Adults, 20-73 years | Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) | **Pre-pandemic** (within the 6 months preceding) and **during pandemic** (April 2020) | Significantly increased Y-BOCS obsessions, compulsions, and total score during the pandemic. | - |
| (Pan, Kok et al. 2021) | The Netherlands | 285 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample | Adults, 18-65 years | No specific OCD severity scale used (Beck Anxiety Inventory [BAI] and De Jong Gierveld Loneliness Scale [DJGLS] used in OCD cohort) | **Pre-pandemic** (average of measures taken between 2006 and 2016) and **during pandemic** (April to May 2020) | No significant increase in loneliness or general anxiety symptoms in OCD reported (data from subset n~120 cases) | - |
| (Matsunaga, Mukai et al. 2020) | Japan | 60 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample | Adults | Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) | **Pre-pandemic** (before December 2019) and **during pandemic** (April-May 2020) | Minimal mean increases in OCD symptoms severity during the pandemic (5.5 to 5.7 in fully remitted patients and 12.2 to 13 in partly remitted patients). 6/60 subjects showed increased severity (total Y-BOCS score increase by >3). | - |
| (Sharma, Balachander et al. 2021) | India | 240 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample | Adults | Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS), Clinical Global Impression-Severity/-Improvement scales (CGI-S and CGI-I) | **Pre-pandemic** (October 2019-Febraury 2020) and **during pandemic** (April-May 2020) | Pandemic cohort showed no significant difference in OCD symptom severity or in relapse rate to a historical cohort (followed up from 2018-2019). | - |
| (Schwartz-Lifshitz, Basel et al. 2021) | Israel | 29 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample | Children and adolescents, 8.2-18.9 years | Clinical Global Impression-Severity/-Improvement scales (CGI-S and CGI-I), Obsessive Compulsive Inventory- child version (OCI-CV) | **Pre-pandemic** (April 2019-March 2020) and **during pandemic** (April-May 2020) | No significant increase in OCD symptoms severity during the pandemic. Significant increase in general functioning score during the pandemic. | - |
| (Tanir, Karayagmurlu et al. 2020) | Turkey | 61 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample | Children, 6-18 years | Clinical Global Impression-Severity Scale (CGI-S), Children’s Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (CY-BOCS) | **Pre-pandemic** (September 2019-March 2020) and **during pandemic** (April 2020) | OCD symptom severity increased in 54.1% of patients during the pandemic. Significant increases in contamination obsessions and cleaning/washing compulsions were noted. | - |
| (Carmi, Ben-Arush et al. 2021) | Israel | 113 patients with OCD at 2-month follow up; 90 patients at 6-month follow-up. | Outpatient clinical sample | Adults | Adapted Clinical Global Impression-Improvement (CGI-I) | 2 separate samples taken **during the pandemic** (April-May 2020 and September 2020) | Low rates of symptom exacerbation reported using cross-sectional data (84% reported no exacerbation at 2-month follow-up; 96% reported no exacerbation at 6-month follow-up). | No pre-pandemic baseline data |
| (Alonso, Bertolín et al. 2021) | Spain | 127 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample | Adults | Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) | **Pre-pandemic** (December 2019-March 2020) and **during pandemic** (April-May 2020) | 65.3% of patients reported symptom worsening; 31.4% had worsening >25%; as compared to previous data. Baseline measures predicted symptom worsening: higher OCD and depression severity, presence of washing/checking symptoms, lower perceived social support. | Very high sample retention |

**Table 2. Characteristics of longitudinal studies examining OCD and the pandemic, in general population samples (n=5)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Authors | Location of study | Sample size | Nature of sample | Age range of sample | Measure(s) used to assess OCD severity/obsessive-compulsive symptoms | Time points compared in the study | Principal findings | Additional comments |
| (Meda, Pardini et al. 2021) | Italy | 358 | Healthy volunteers, university students | Adults, 18-30 years | Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory- Revised (OCI-R) | **Pre-pandemic** (October-December 2019), **during national lockdown** (April 2020) and **post-lockdown** (May-June 2020) | No significant increase in obsessive-compulsive symptoms seen during lockdown, though lifting of lockdown was associated with reduced symptoms. | Depressive symptoms increased during the lockdown. |
| (Ji, Wei et al. 2020) | China | 4006 | Healthy volunteers, university students | Adults, 17-50 years | Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) | 3 separate samples taken **during the pandemic** (February, March and April 2020 respectively) | Mean Y-BOCS score decreased significantly over time, from 7.9 (survey 1) to 4.7 (survey 2) and 4.3 (survey 3). Intensity of COVID fears was associated with high Y-BOCS scores. | - |
| (Mansfield, Mathur et al. 2021) | United Kingdom | >9 million | Electronic health records from primary care | Aged 11 years and older | OCD severity not measured. (Number of primary care contacts for OCD were measured) | **Pre-pandemic** (January 2017- July 2020) and **during pandemic** (March-July 2020) | Significantly reduced contact behaviour for OCD (RR: 0.69) after introduction of lockdown. This had not returned to pre-lockdown levels by the end of the study in July 2020. | Similar changes seen in depression and anxiety. |
| (Knowles and Olatunji 2021) | United States | 108 | Healthy volunteers, university students | Adults, 18-22 years | Padua Inventory- Contamination, Obsessions and Washing Compulsions Subscale and Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory- Revised (OCI-R) | **Pre-pandemic** (January 2020) vs. **early pandemic** (February-March 2020) | Significant increase in OCI-R obsessive-compulsive washing symptoms over the study period. | - |
| (Meșterelu, Rîmbu et al. 2021) | Romania | 159 (56 at second assessment) | Unspecified, recruited via social media | Adults, 18-80 years | Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (OCI) | 2 separate samples **during the pandemic** (March-April 2020 and November-December 2020 respectively) | OC symptoms related to Covid-19 related anxiety and behaviours | - |

**Table 3. Characteristics of cross-sectional studies examining OCD and the pandemic, in OCD patients (n=10)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Authors | Location of study | Sample size | Nature of sample | Age range of sample | Measure(s) used to assess OCD severity/obsessive-compulsive symptoms | Time of data collection | Principal findings | Additional comments |
| (Nissen, Højgaard et al. 2020) | Denmark | 102 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample, recruited from a clinic (n=65) or survey (n=37) | Children and adolescents, age 7-21 years | Questions adapted from Children’s Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (CY-BOCS) | April-May 2020 | Over both samples, 54.9% of patients reported increased OCD severity during the pandemic (26.5% reported no change and 18.6% reported improved symptoms). | - |
| (Jelinek, Moritz et al. 2021) | Germany | 394 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample | Adults, 18-80 years | Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory-Revised (OCI-R) | March-May 2020 | Most patients (71.8%) reported an increase in OCD severity during the pandemic. | - |
| (Højgaard, Duholm et al. 2021) | Denmark | 201 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample | Adults | Questions adapted from Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) | April 2020 | Most patients (61.2%) reported an increase in OCD severity during the pandemic. | - |
| (Benatti, Albert et al. 2020) | Italy | 123 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample, recruited from 3 tertiary clinics | Age range not stated | Not stated | Not stated | 35.8% of patients reported worsening of symptoms during the pandemic, which was associated with developed of new obsessions and compulsions | - |
| (Chakraborty and Karmakar 2020) | India | 84 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample | Age range not stated | Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) | April-May 2020 | 12% of patients had a >5% worsening of OCD severity on the Y-BOCS. | - |
| (Kaveladze, Chang et al. 2021) | United States | 196 patients with OCD | Outpatient sample, patient recruited from 3 anonymous OCD online peer support communities | Age range not stated, (mean age 24.8 years) | Questions adapted from Dimensional Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (DOCS) | June-August 2020 | 92.9% of responders reported a worsening of OCD symptoms during the pandemic. | Some participants were self- diagnosed with OCD |
| (Tundo, Betro' et al. 2021) | Italy | 29 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample | Adults, ≥18 years | Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) | March-June 2020 | 13.8% of OCD patients reported worsening symptoms, higher than the other psychiatric illnesses included in the study. | - |
| (Storch, Sheu et al. 2021) | US-based, international recruitment | 137 patients with OCD | Outpatient clinical sample, all currently receiving exposure and response prevention treatment (ERP) | 4-77 years | Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS), National Institute for Mental Health- Global Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (NIMH-GOCS) | July-August 2020 | Despite receiving ERP, 38.1% of patients had worsening OCD symptoms and 47% had unchanged symptom severity. | - |
| (Wheaton, Ward et al. 2021) | US-based, international recruitment | 252 patients with OCD | Outpatient sample, recruited for OCD support websites and web forums | Age range not stated, (mean age 32.2 years) | Dimensional Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (DOCS) | Jan-Dec 2020 | Most OCD patients (76.2%) reported worsening of symptoms during the pandemic. | - |
| (Cost, Crosbie et al. 2021) | Canada | 347 patients in total (an unspecified subset of these had OCD) | Outpatient sample, recruited from 4 study cohorts | Children and adolescents, 2-18 years | International CRISIS questionnaire | April-June 2020 | Worsening in obsessions/compulsions was reported in 20-23% of responders (only a subset of these responders had OCD). | - |

**Table 4. Characteristics of cross-sectional studies examining OCD and the pandemic, in general population samples (n=8)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Authors | Location of study | Sample size | Nature of sample | Age range of sample | Measure(s) used to assess OCD severity/obsessive-compulsive symptoms | Time of data collection | Principal findings | Additional comments |
| (Fontenelle, Albertella et al. 2021) | United States | 829 | Non-clinical sample, online recruitment | Adults, ≥18 years | Dimensional Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (DOCS), Vancouver Obsessional Compulsive Inventory- Mental Contamination (VOCI-MC) | July 2020 | Responders reported worsening of obsessive-compulsive symptoms during the pandemic (median DOCS score increased from 6 [pre-pandemic] to 16). | - |
| (Seçer and Ulaş 2020) | Turkey | 598 | Non-clinical sample, students | Adolescents, 14-18 years | Obsessive Compulsive Inventory- Child Version | Not stated | Fear of COVID-19 was shown to directly predict severity of obsessive-compulsive symptoms. | - |
| (Robillard, Saad et al. 2020) | Canada | 6040 (OCD symptoms measured in 4920) | Non-clinical sample, recruited via websites, social media, and hospitals | Adults and children ≥12 years | Dimensional Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (DOCS) | April-May 2020 | Mean DOCS score was 6.1 during the pandemic in this cohort. Severity of obsessive-compulsive symptoms were associated with perceived stress related to the pandemic. | - |
| (AlHusseini, Sajid et al. 2021) | Saudi Arabia | 2186 | Non-clinical sample, online recruitment | Adults, ≥18 years | Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory-Revised (OCI-R) | Not stated | 62.4% of responders had an OCI-R score ≥21, suggestive of a diagnosis of OCD. | - |
| (Albertella, Rotaru et al. 2021) | Australia | 878 | Non-clinical sample, online recruitment | Adults, ≥18 years | Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory-Revised (OCI-R) | May-June 2020 | Problematic obsessive-compulsive symptoms increased during the pandemic. | - |
| (Wheaton, Messner et al. 2021) | United States | 738 | Non-clinical sample, online recruitment | Adults (mean age 36.9 years) | Dimensional Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (DOCS) | March 2020 | Mean DOCS score was 13.73. Concern about COVID-19 was positively correlated with all domains of OCD symptoms (most strongly for contamination/ washing symptoms dimension). | - |
| (Fernández, Crivelli et al. 2020) | Argentina | 4408 (644 in secondary replication study) | Non-clinical sample, online recruitment | Adults, 18-92 years | Brief Symptom Inventory-53 (BSI-53) | April 2020 | 25.1% of responders reported elevated symptoms of obsessive-compulsive symptoms during the pandemic. | - |
| (Samuels, Holingue et al. 2021) | United States | 2117 | Non-clinical sample, online recruitment | Adults, 18-89 years | Dimensional Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (DY-BOCS), Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory-Revised (OCI-R) | September 2020 | Increases in obsessive-compulsive symptoms were associated with increased performance of COVID-19 related behaviours (e.g. handwashing, use of hand sanitiser, etc.) | - |