

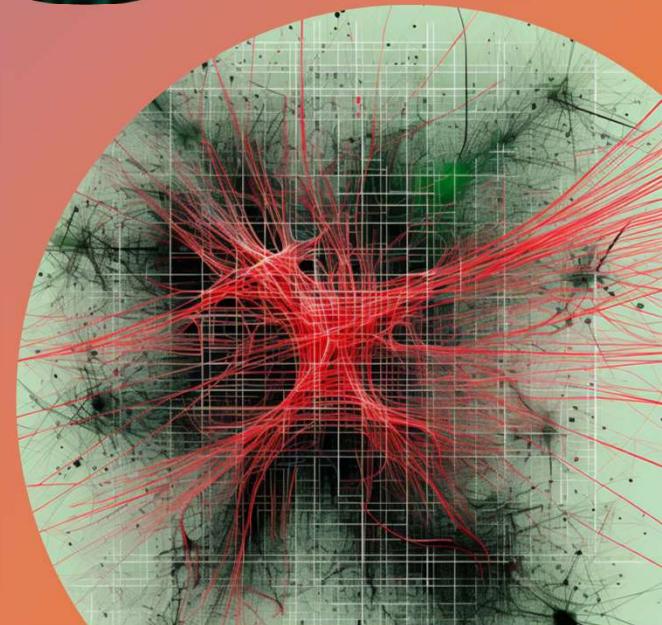
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Cognitive Neuroscience of Psychedelics

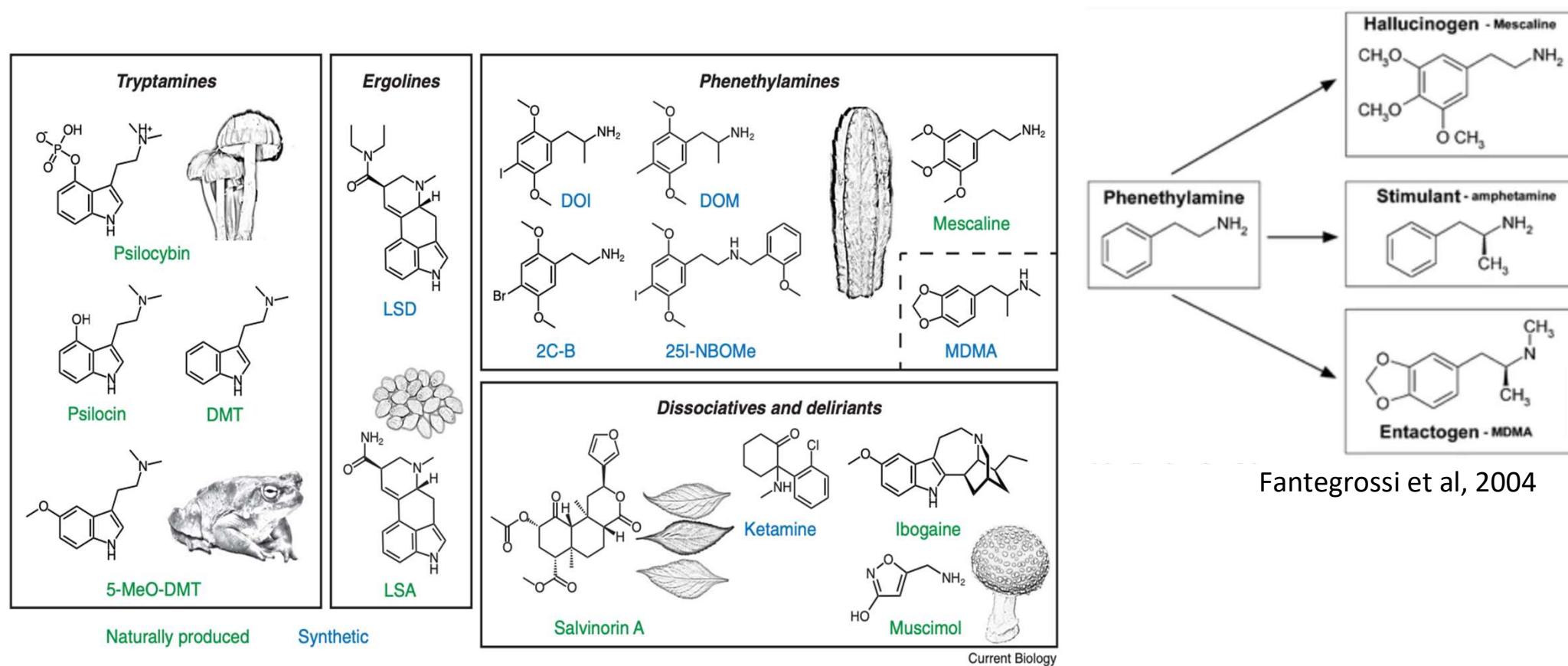
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Yale University



Disclosures

- Research Funding from Transcend Therapeutics and Freedom Biosciences
- Patent application related to psychedelics

Psychedelics and entactogens



Kelmendi, Kaye, Pittenger, Kwan



Hyperarousal



Mood



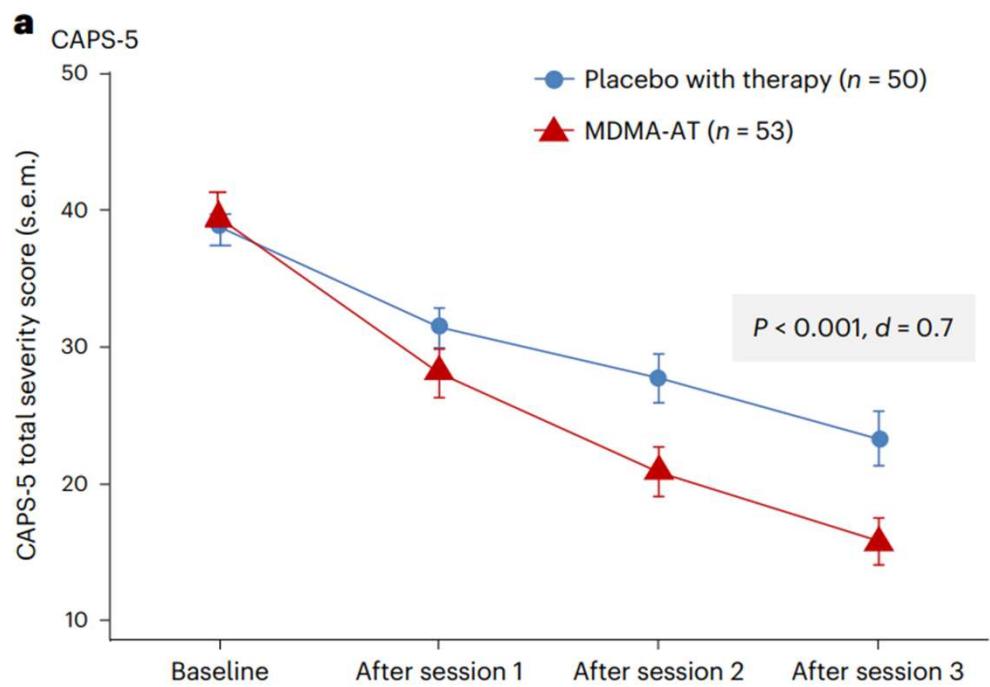
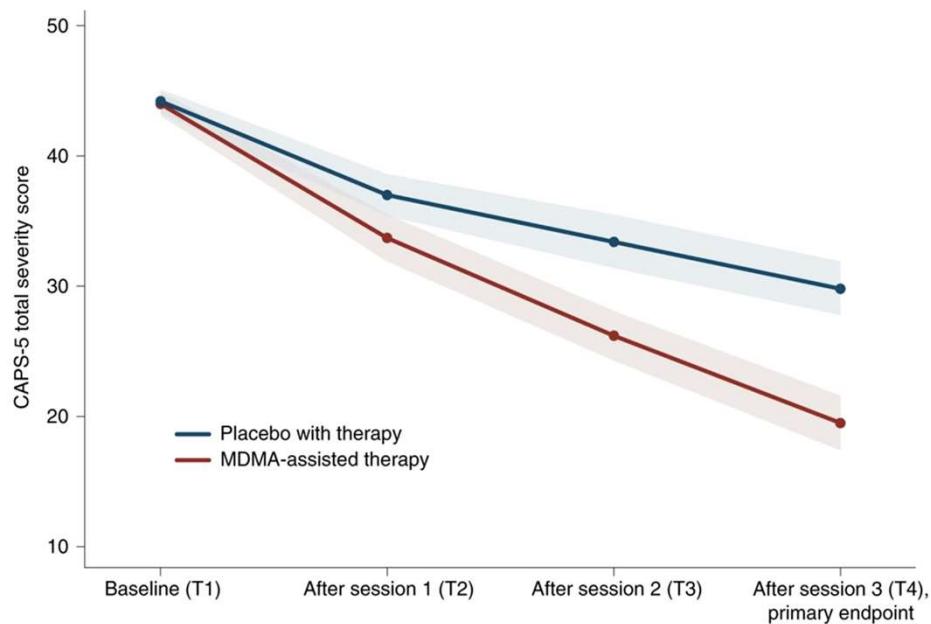
Re-experiencing

Subtypes of PTSD

Treatments

- SSRIs with moderate efficacy
- Evidence-based psychotherapy

MDMA was effective in Phase III clinical trials for PTSD



- SSRI effect size = 0.23 (Hoskins et al., 2015)
- MDMA effect size = 0.7-.91

- 67% of MDMA group vs 32% of placebo group no longer met criteria for PTSD
Mitchell et al 2021; 2023

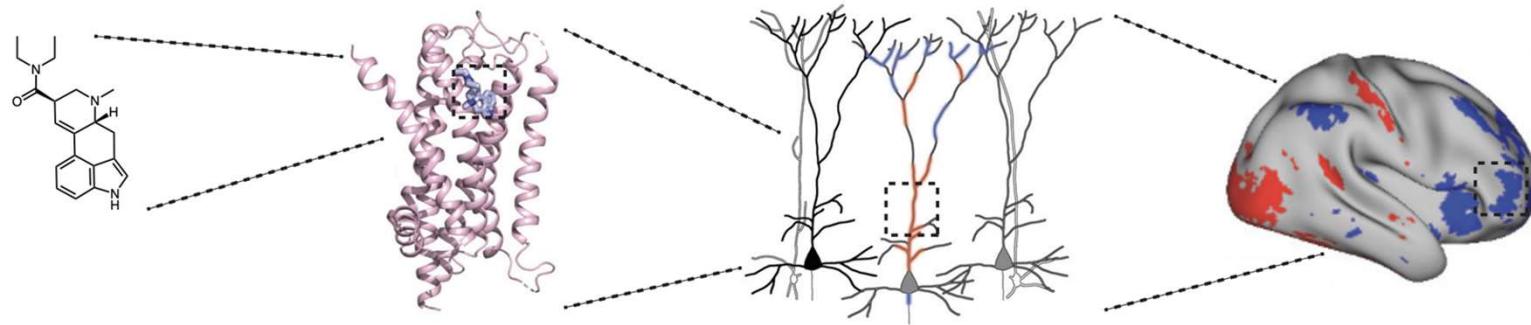
Why we need psychedelic cognitive models

1. To understand and enhance therapeutic effects
2. To avoid iatrogenic harms
3. To convey understanding to patients
4. To refine conceptual understanding and define subsequent research questions



Why we need psychedelic neurobiology

- To develop improved psychedelic treatments and potential interactions
- Mechanism avoids the potential for expectancy bias
- To better assess emerging clinical evidence



Psychedelic

Molecular

Serotonin receptors
(5-HT_{2A}, 5-HT_{2C}, 5-HT_{1A}, ...)
Signal transduction pathways

Cellular and circuit

Neural plasticity
(structural remodeling,
gene expression, ...)
Spiking activity dynamics

Network

Regional suppression
(default mode network)
Functional connectivity

Key cognitive models of psychedelic drug effects

Neuroplasticity

Extinction of habits or traumatic associations

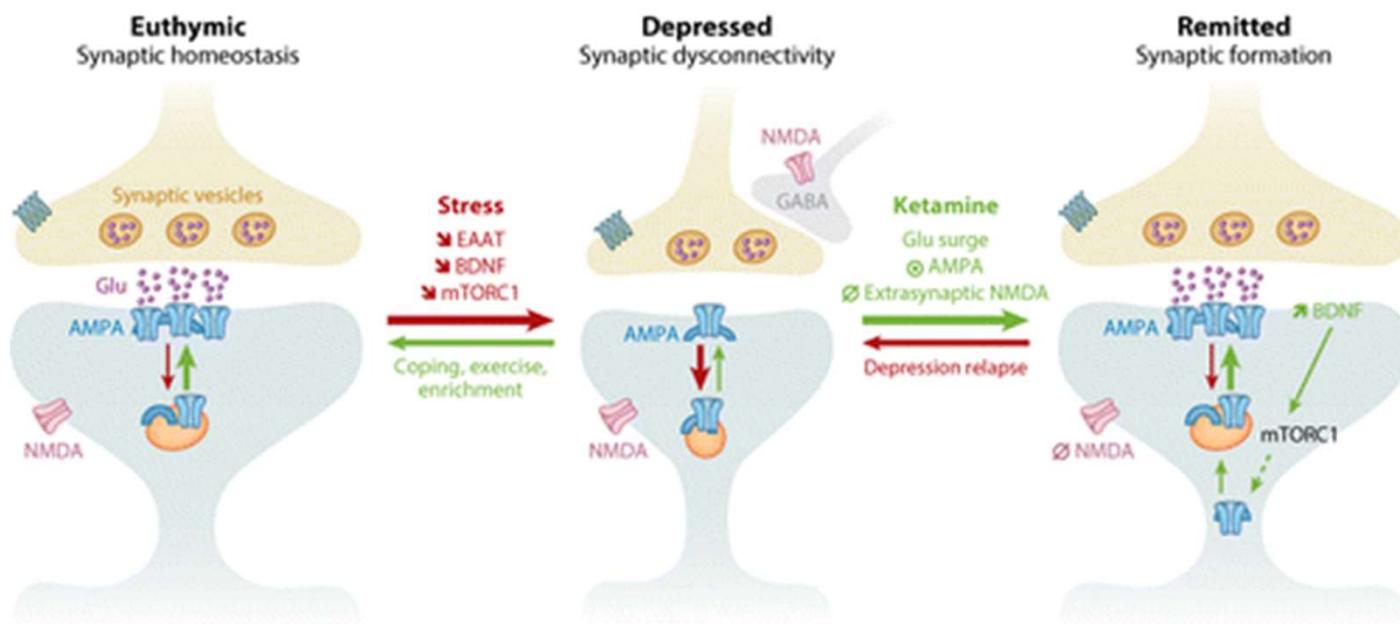
Social connectedness

Cognitive flexibility

Experiential transformation

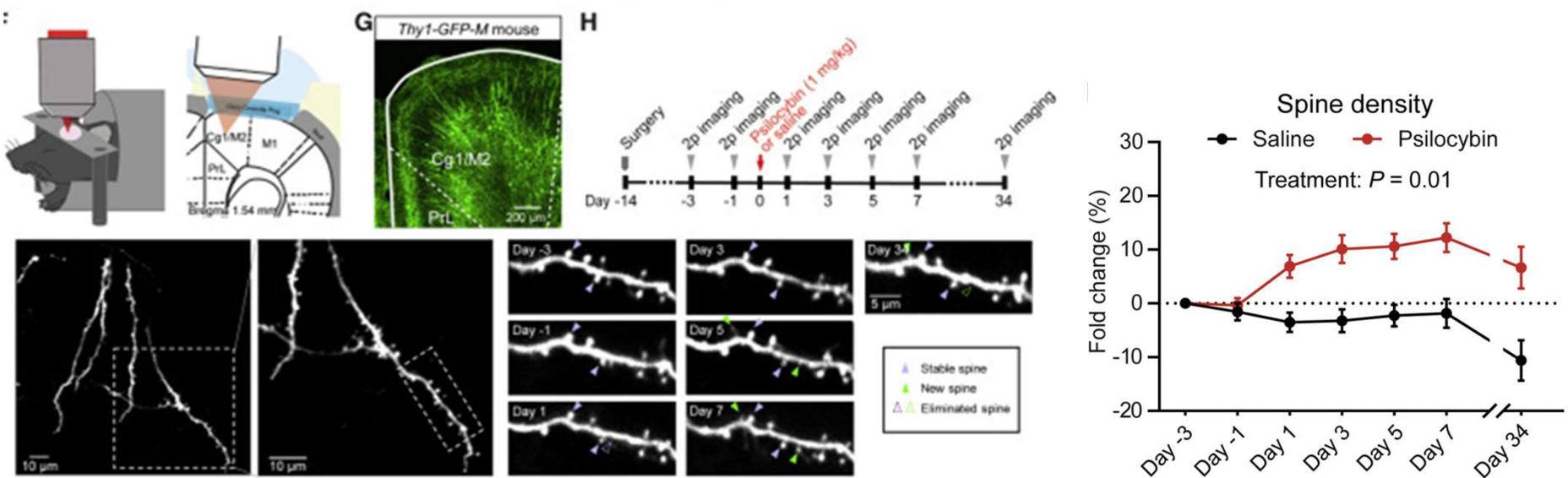
Goal: to develop understanding of these biological-cognitive models

Neuroplasticity



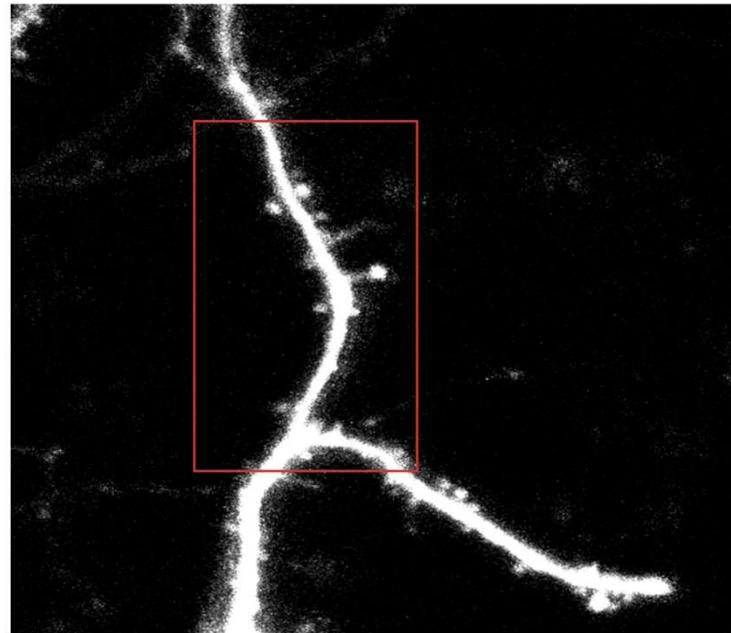
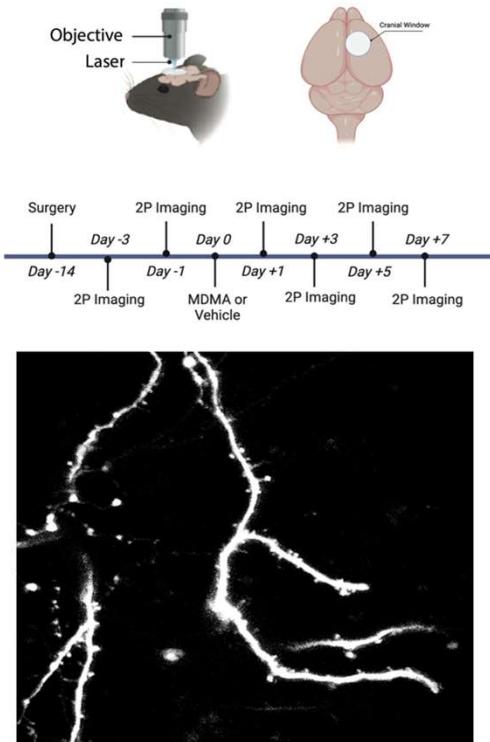
Abdallah CG, et al. 2015.
Annu. Rev. Med. 66:509–23

Psilocybin-induced structural plasticity



Shao et al 2021

Characterizing MDMA structural plasticity *in vivo*



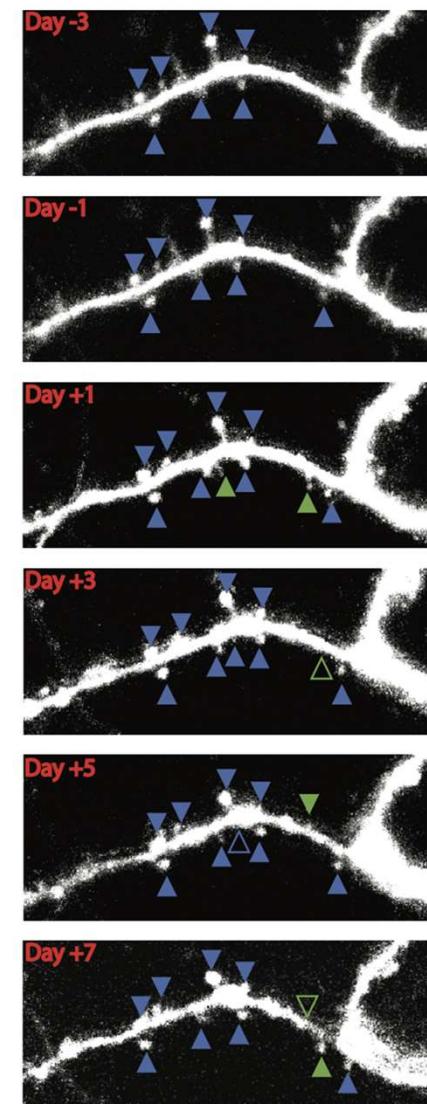
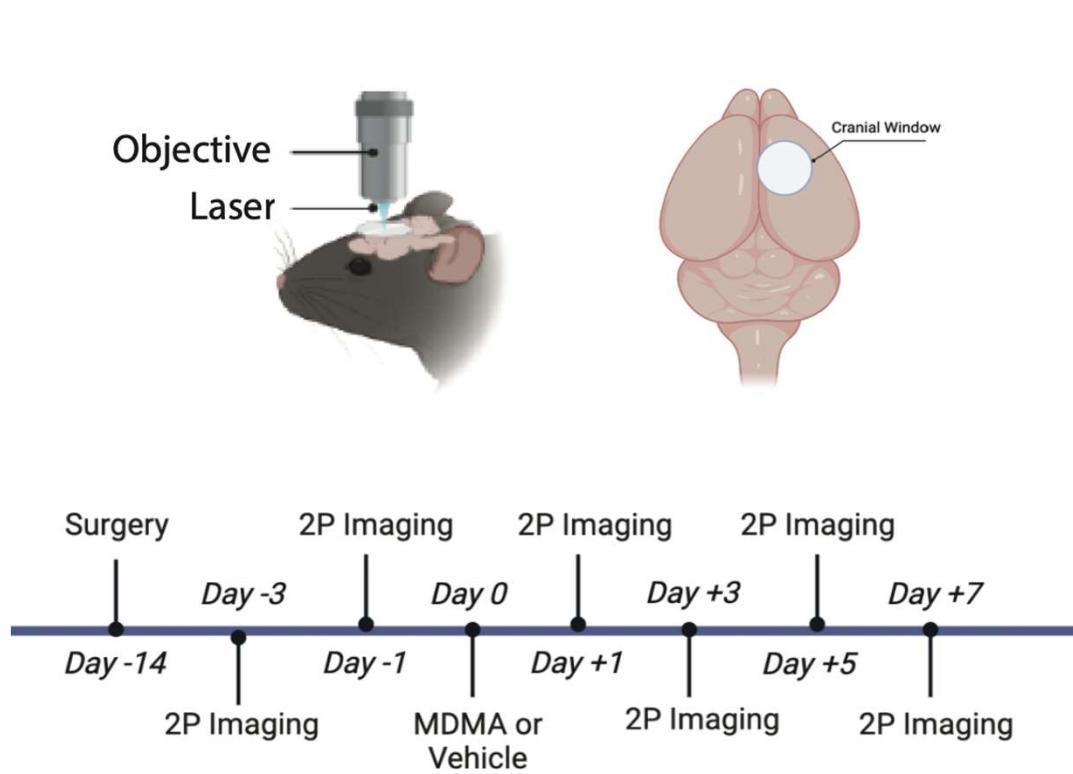
Sarah Jefferson



Patrick Wehrle

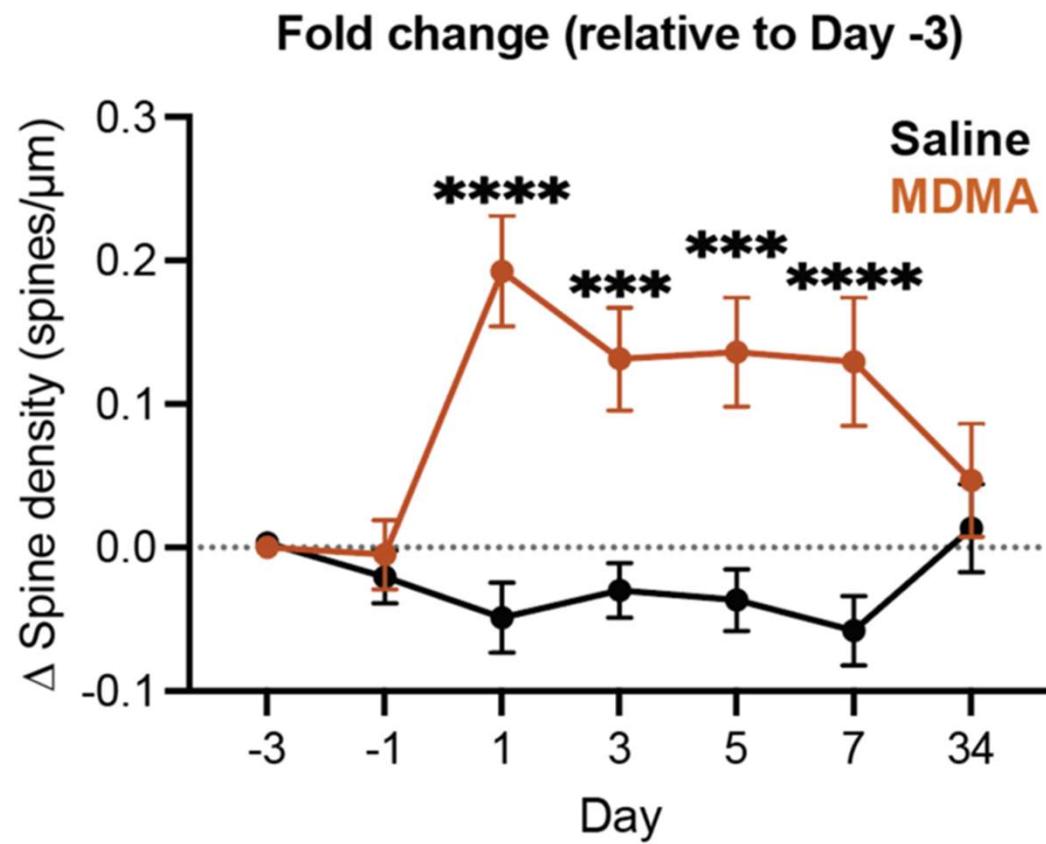
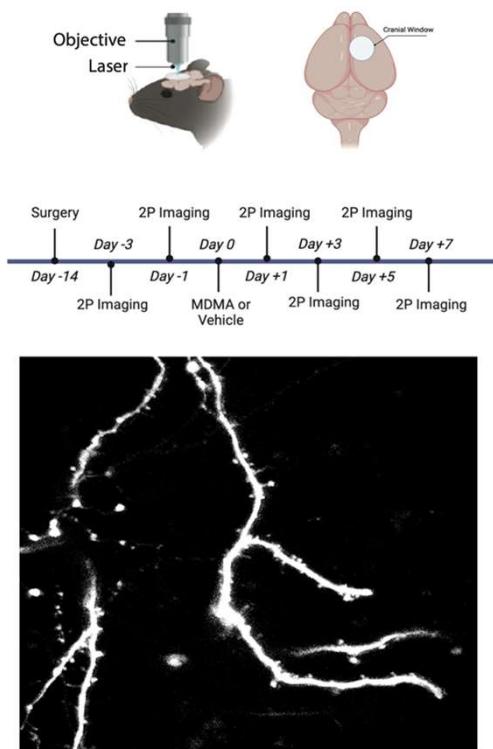


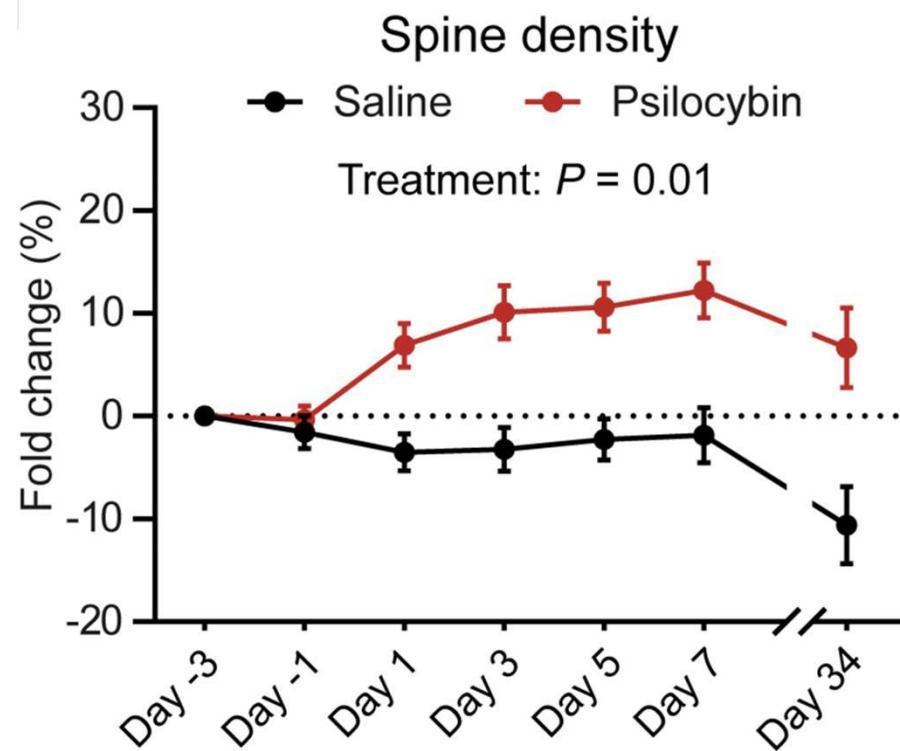
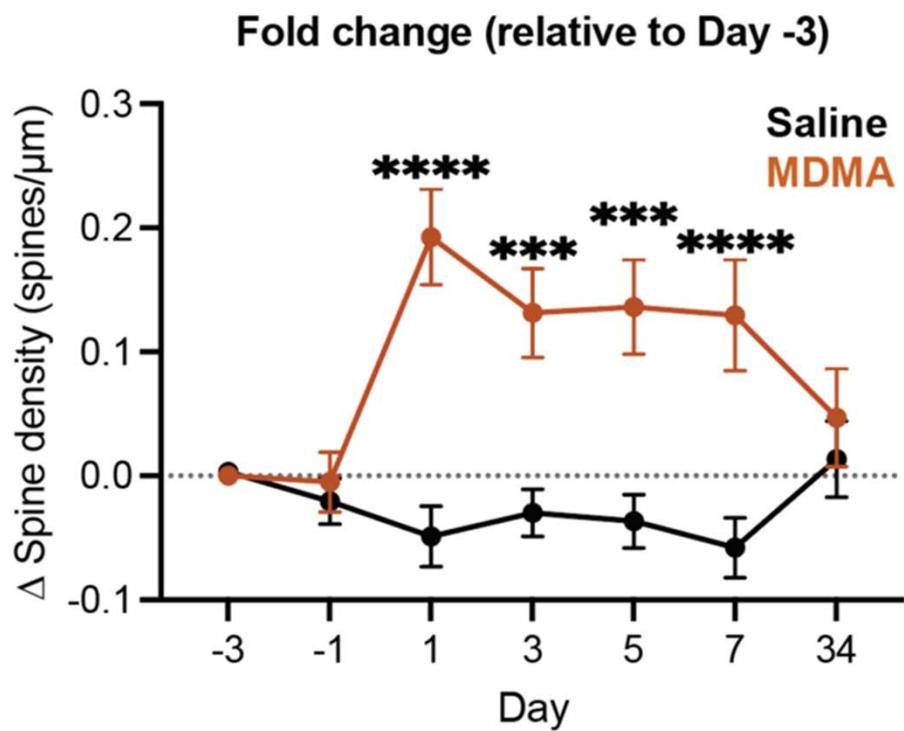
Jocelyne Rondeau



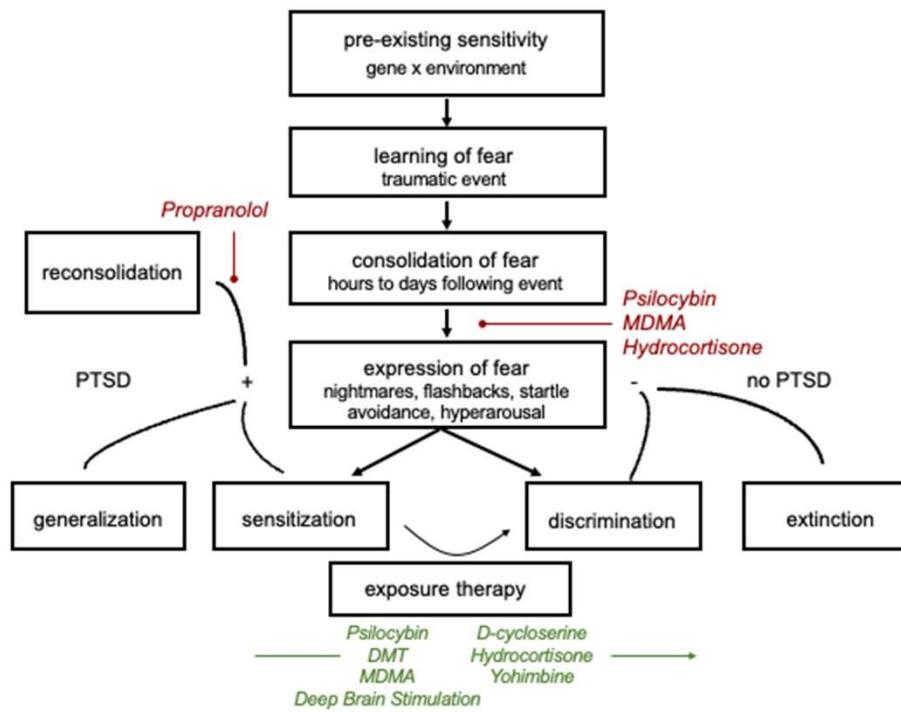
Tracking dendritic spines across days

MDMA induces structural plasticity in frontal cortex





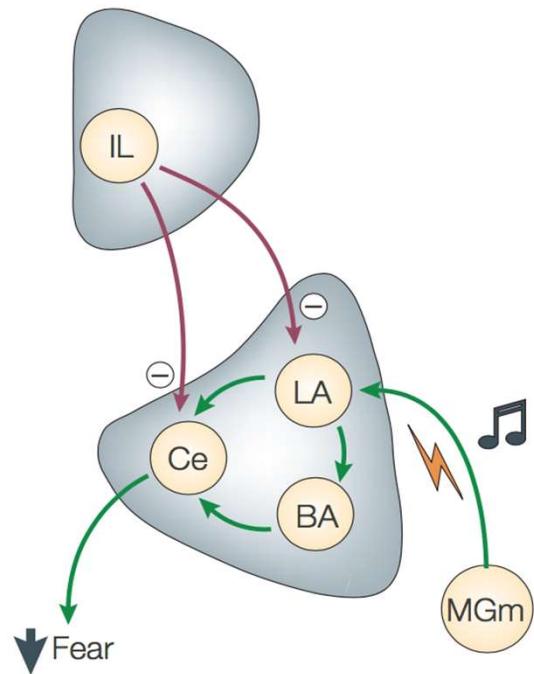
Extinction of habits or traumatic associations



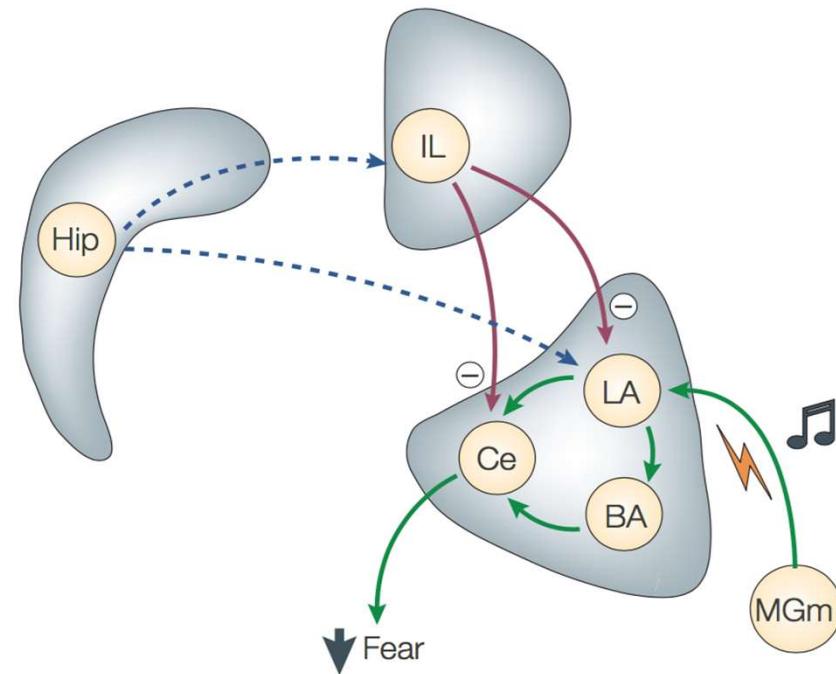
Kaye Jefferson Krystal (in press)

Extinction of habits or traumatic associations

a Expression of extinction

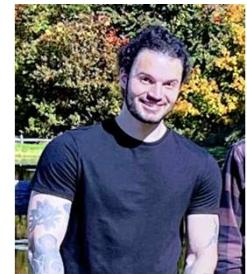


b Modulation of extinction



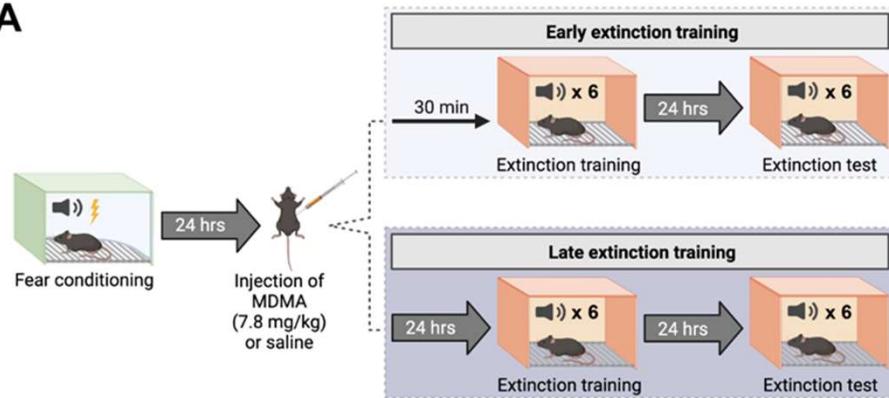
Maren and Quirk 2004

Extinction of habits or traumatic associations

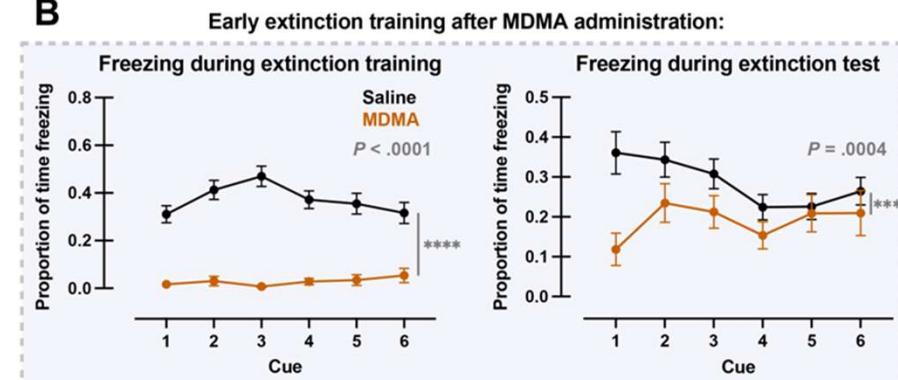


Axel Rosado

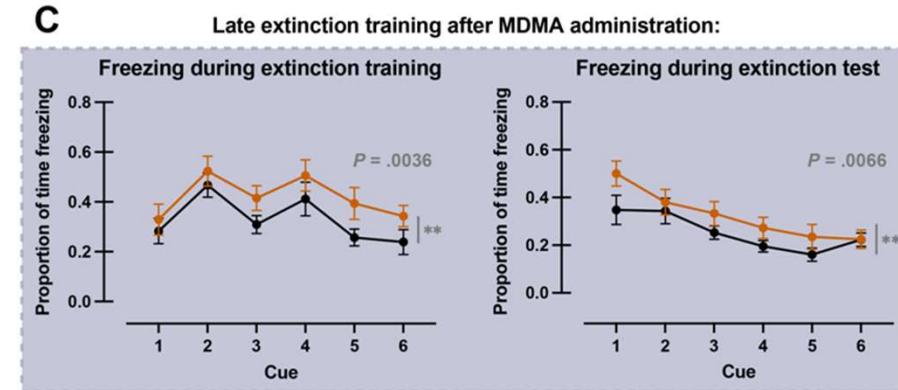
A



B

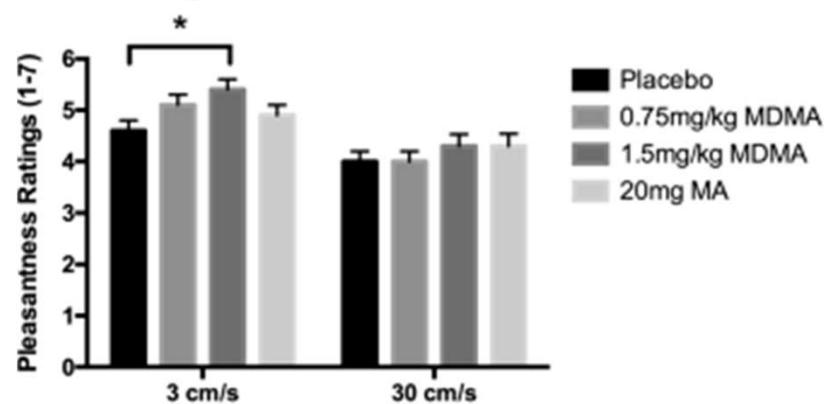


C

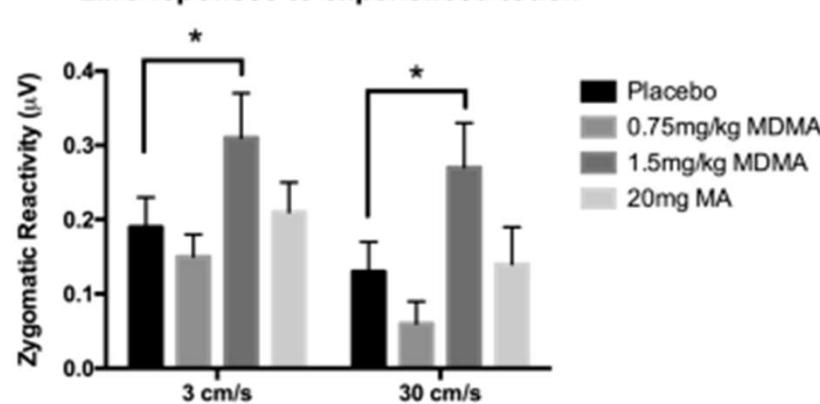


Social connectedness

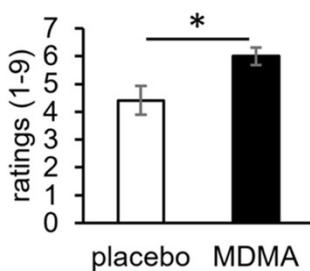
a Ratings of experienced touch



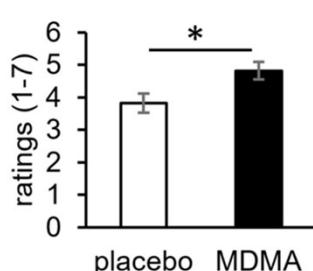
b EMG responses to experienced touch



How meaningful was the conversation?



I felt my partner cared about me

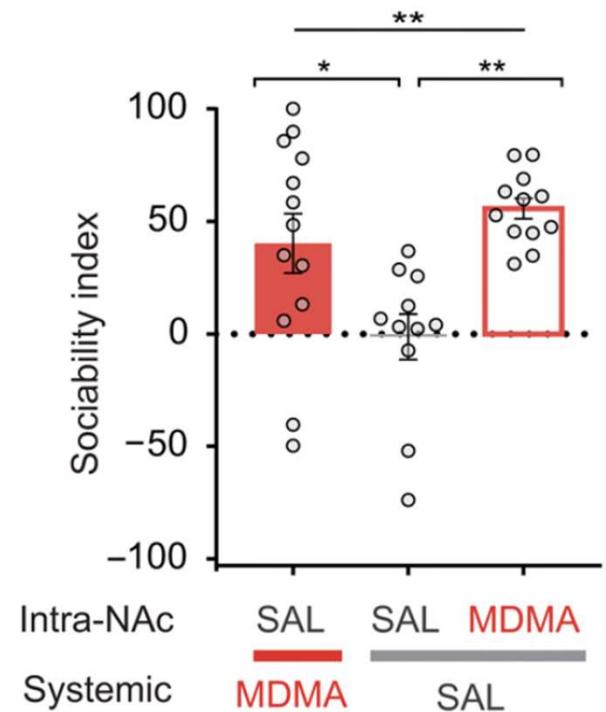
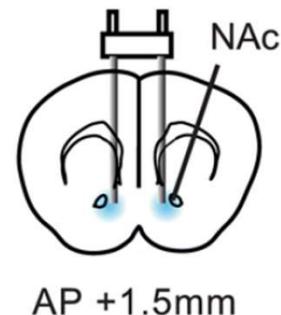


Bershad et al 2019; Molla et al 2023

Social connectedness

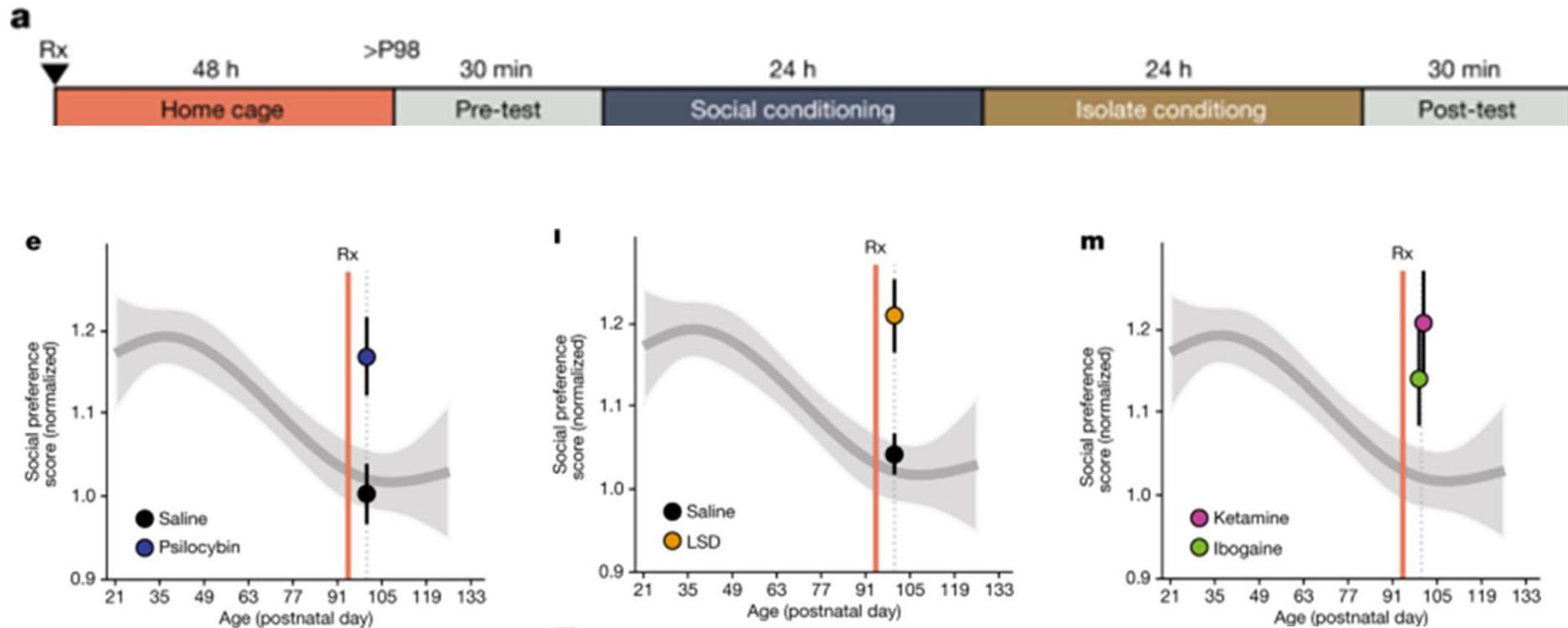


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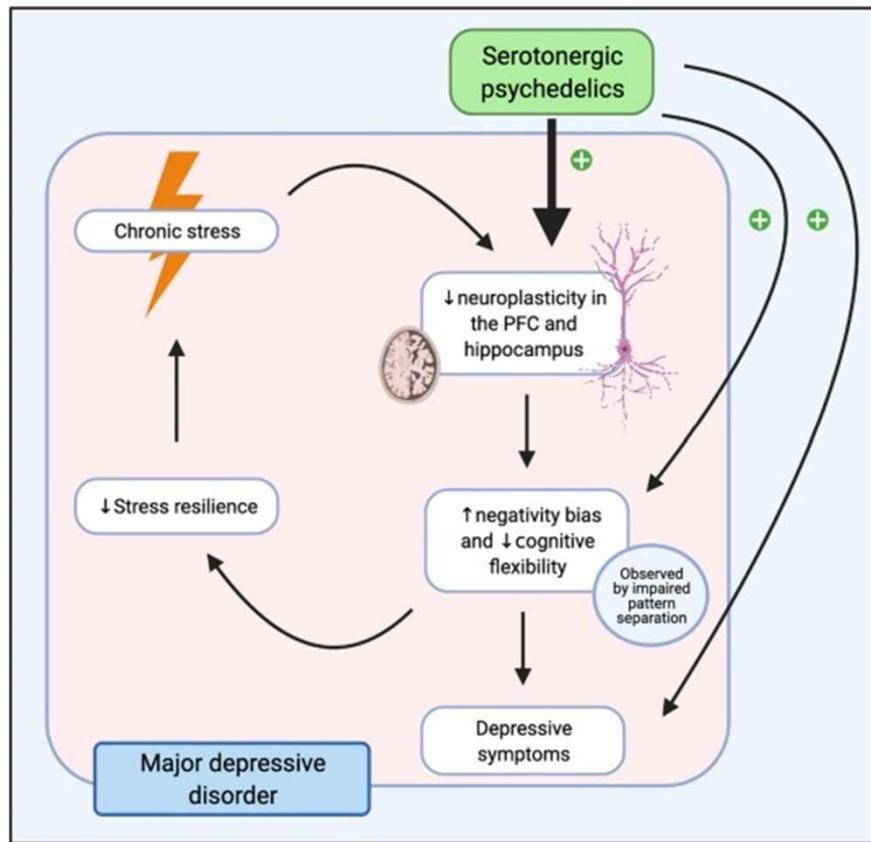
Heifets et al 2021

Social connectedness



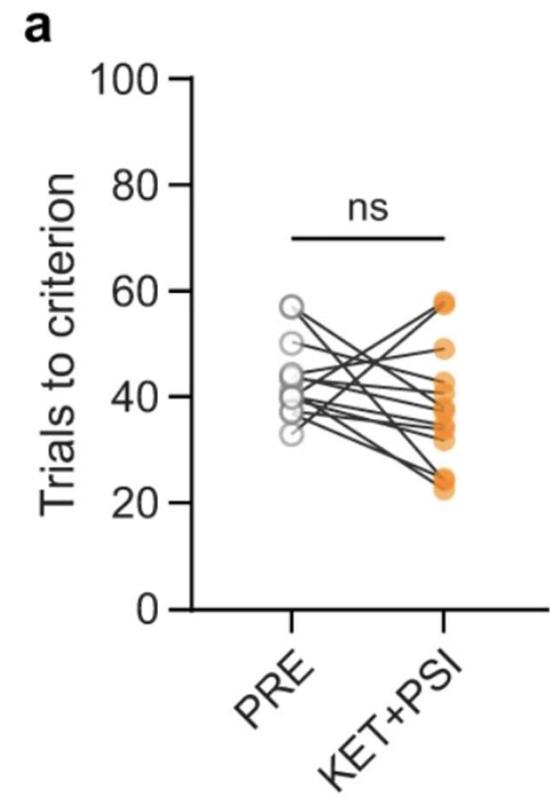
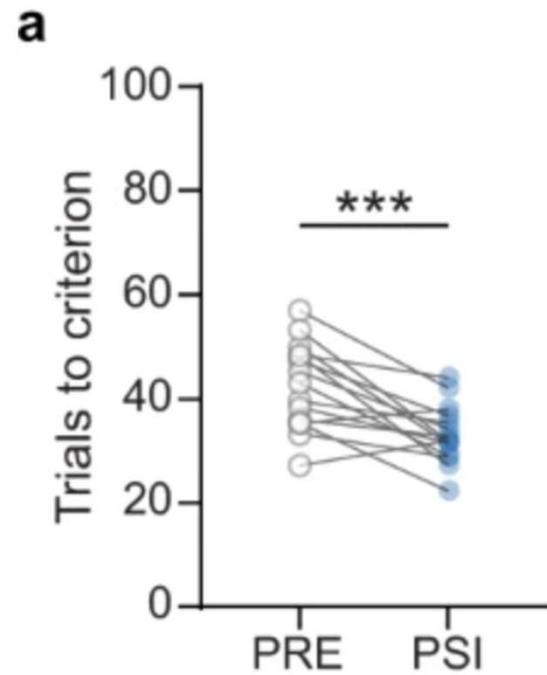
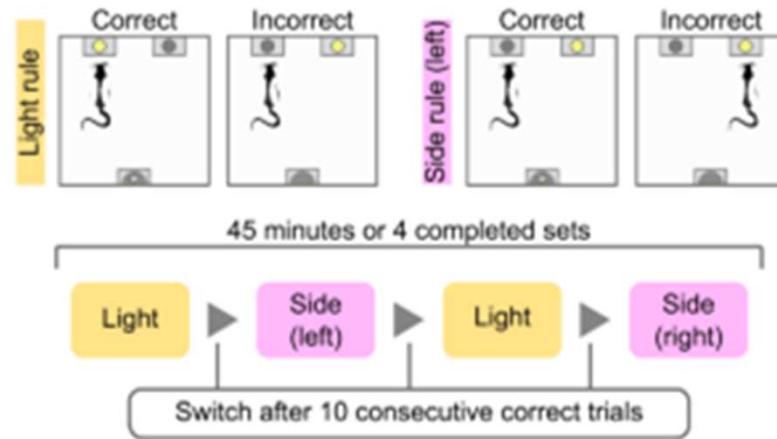
Nardou et al 2019; Nardou et al 2023

Cognitive flexibility



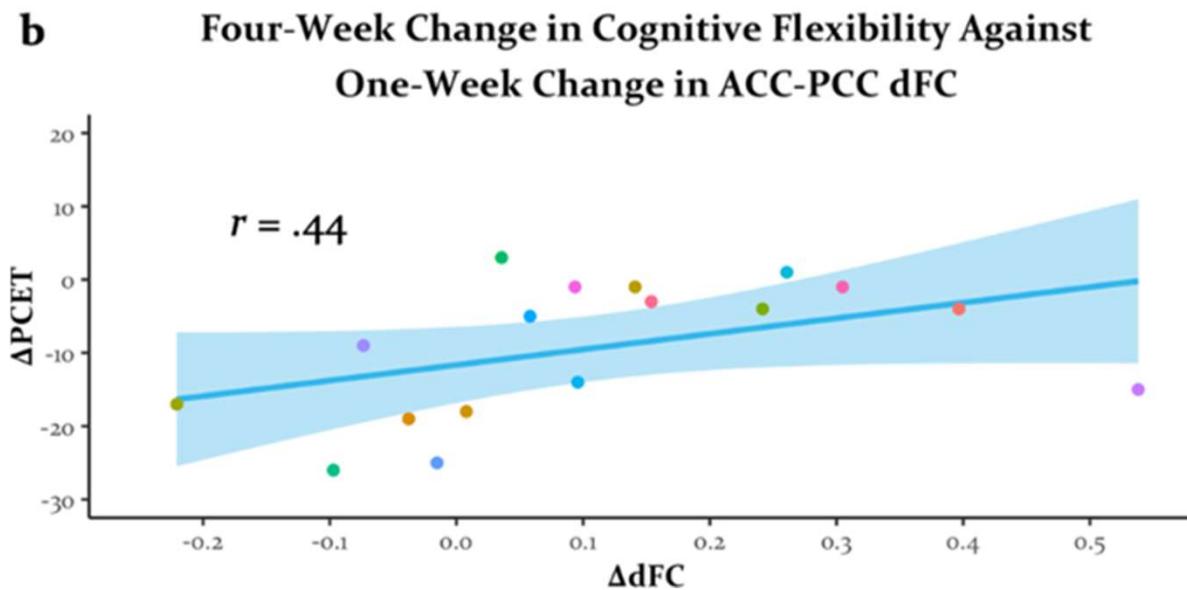
Magaraggia et al 2021

Cognitive flexibility



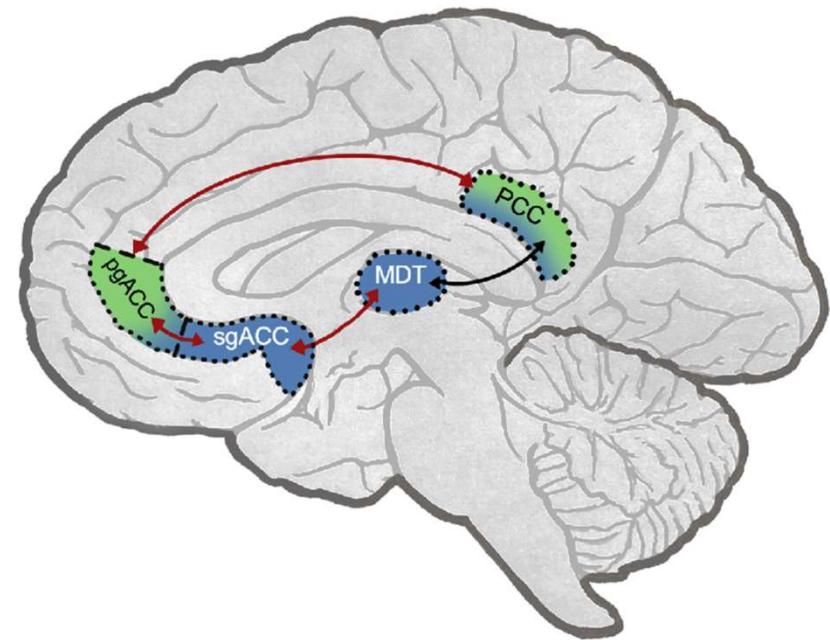
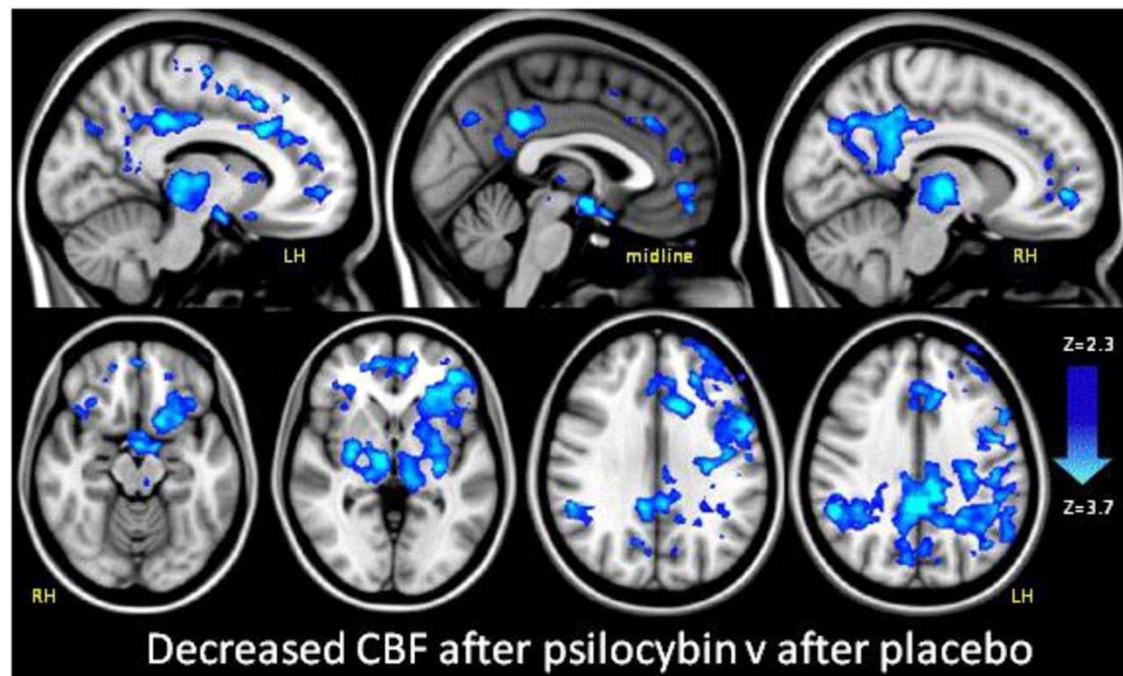
Torrado Pacheco et al

Cognitive flexibility



Doss et al 2021

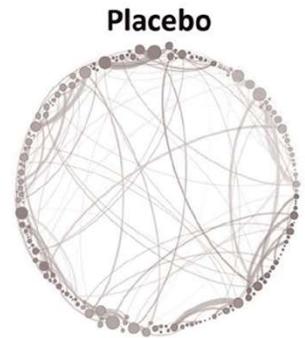
Experiential transformation



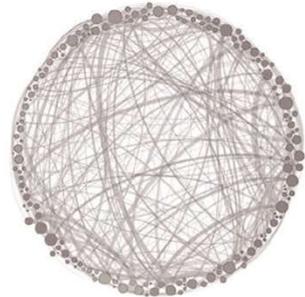
Carhart-Harris et al 2012; Alexander et al 2021

Experiential transformation

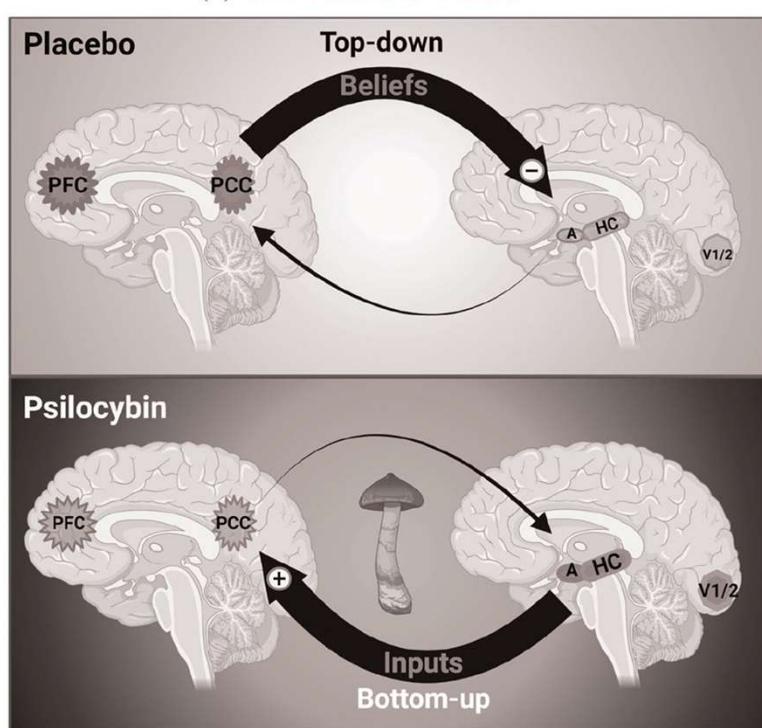
(a) Global brain connectivity



Psilocybin



(b) The REBUS model

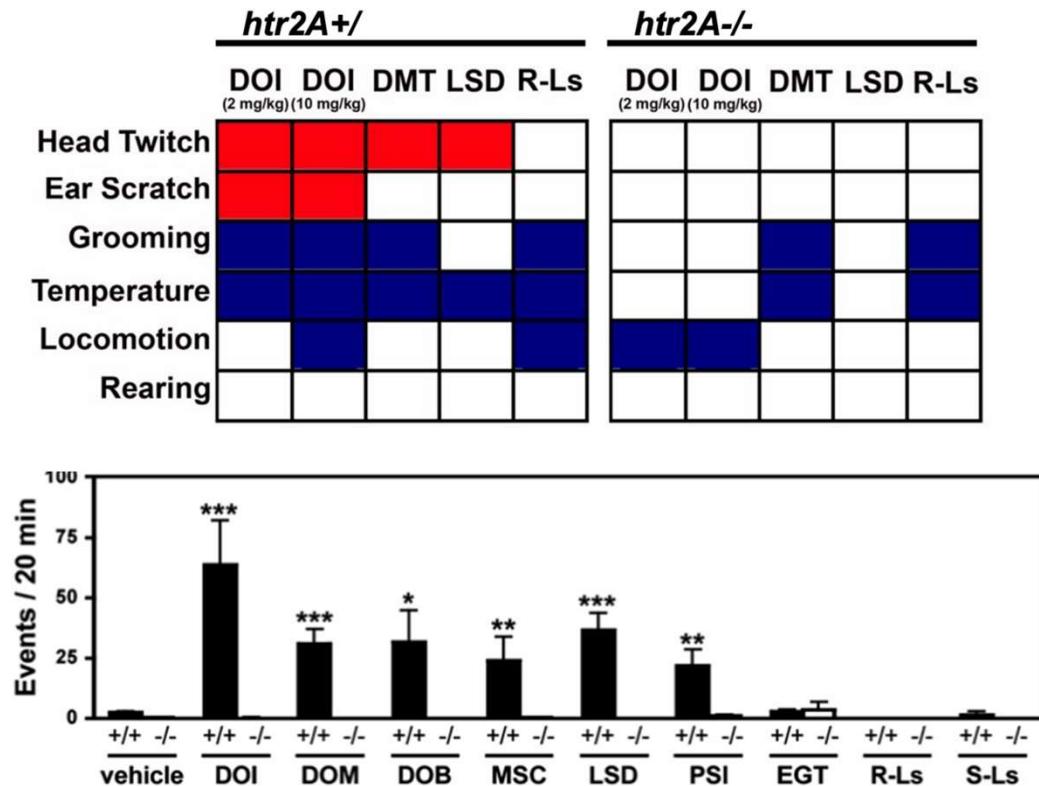


REBUS Model

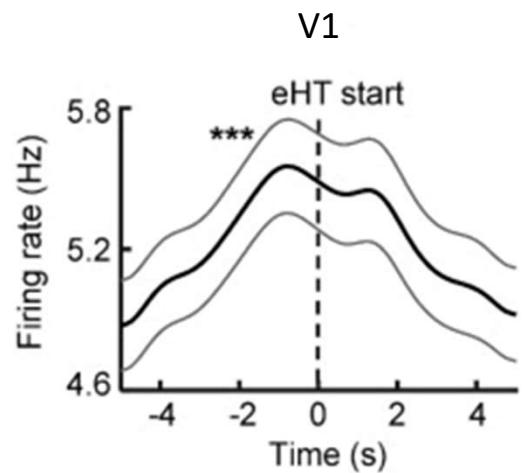
- Relaxed beliefs under psychedelics

Carhart-Harris and Friston 2019; Smausz et al 2021

Experiential transformation



Gonzales-Maeso et al, 2007



Domenico et al, 2021

Summary

Psychedelic effects are mediated by 5HT_{2A} receptors

We discussed five conceptual models:

1. Plasticity – psychedelics cause growth of new dendritic spines in prefrontal cortex
2. Extinction Learning – psychedelics increase learning of competing memories or patterns of behavior
3. Social connectedness – psychedelics have powerful effects on social learning

Summary

1. Plasticity – psychedelics cause growth of new dendritic spines in prefrontal cortex
2. Extinction Learning – psychedelics increase learning of competing memories or patterns of behavior
3. Social connectedness – psychedelics have powerful effects on social learning
4. Cognitive flexibility – psychedelics might enhance cognitive switching ability
5. Experiential – perhaps something intrinsic to the subjective experience is needed (relaxed beliefs, etc.)

These are very preliminary models!

- Questions for the field:

- What does a more precise circuit activation model look like?
- What are the time windows for plasticity and learning-related effects? Are these effects general or specific?
- Are experiences necessary for psychedelic treatments?
- Are entactogens and psychedelics really acting through similar mechanisms at all?

Science is founded on uncertainty. Each time we learn something new and surprising, the astonishment comes with the realization that we were wrong before.

Lewis Thomas

KAYE LAB

Aakash Basu
Jhah Cook
Jocelyne Rondeau
Nitzan Geva
Sarah Jefferson
Axel Rosado
Stephanie Staszko
Anne George
Emily Burke
Gabriele Floris
Emi Krishnamurthy
Tanner Anderson

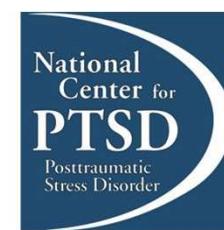
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