

+
○

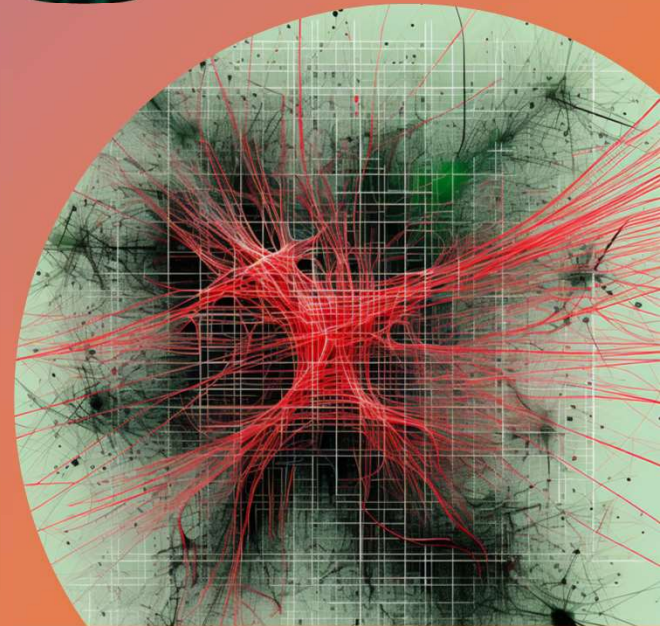
Cognitive Neuroscience of Psychedelics

Al Kaye, MD PhD

Assistant Professor

Dept of Psychiatry and
Comparative Medicine

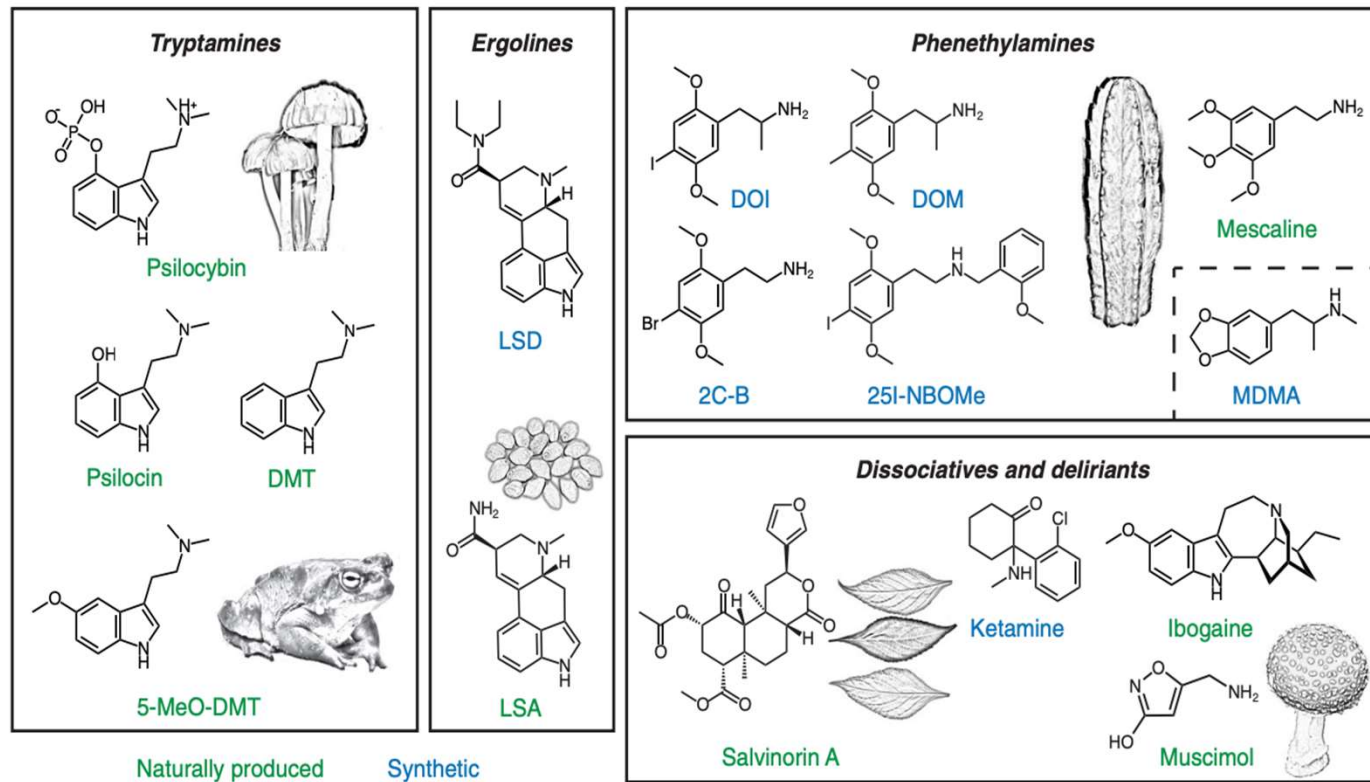
Yale University



Disclosures

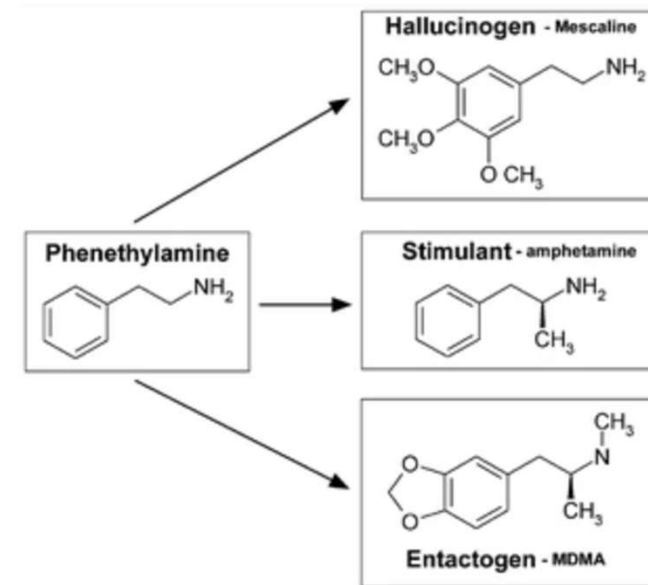
- Research Funding from Transcend Therapeutics and Freedom Biosciences
- Patent application related to psychedelics

Psychedelics and entactogens



Naturally produced

Synthetic



Fantegrossi et al, 2004

Current Biology

Kelmendi, Kaye, Pittenger, Kwan



Hyperarousal



Mood



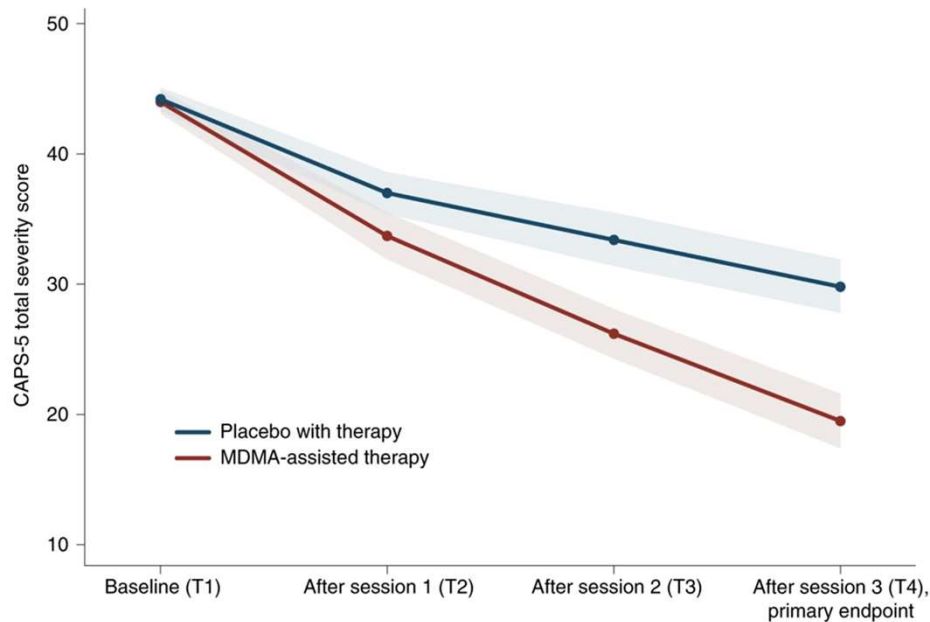
Re-experiencing

Subtypes of PTSD

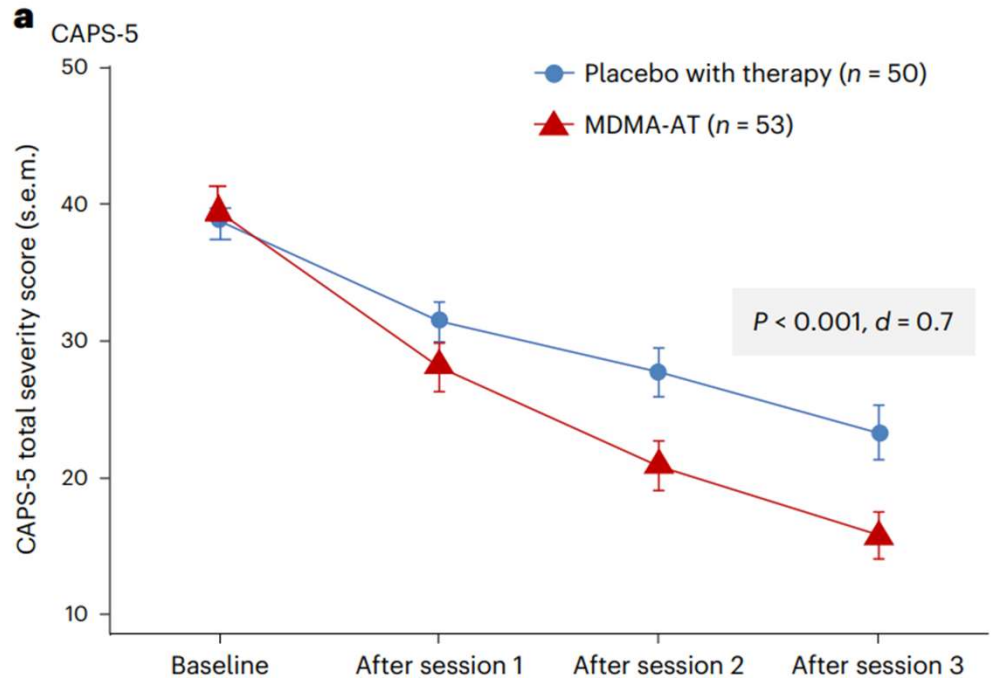
Treatments

- 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

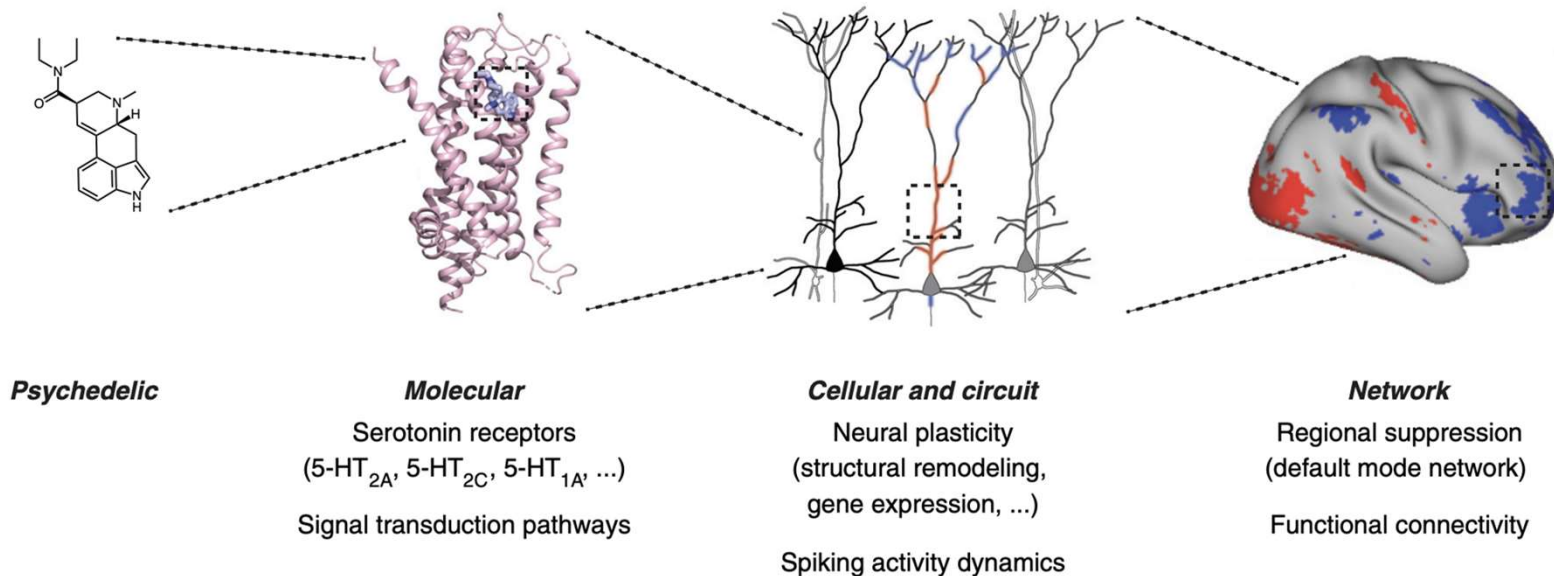
Why we need psychedelic cognitive models

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



Key cognitive models of psychedelic drug effects

Neuroplasticity

Extinction of habits or traumatic associations

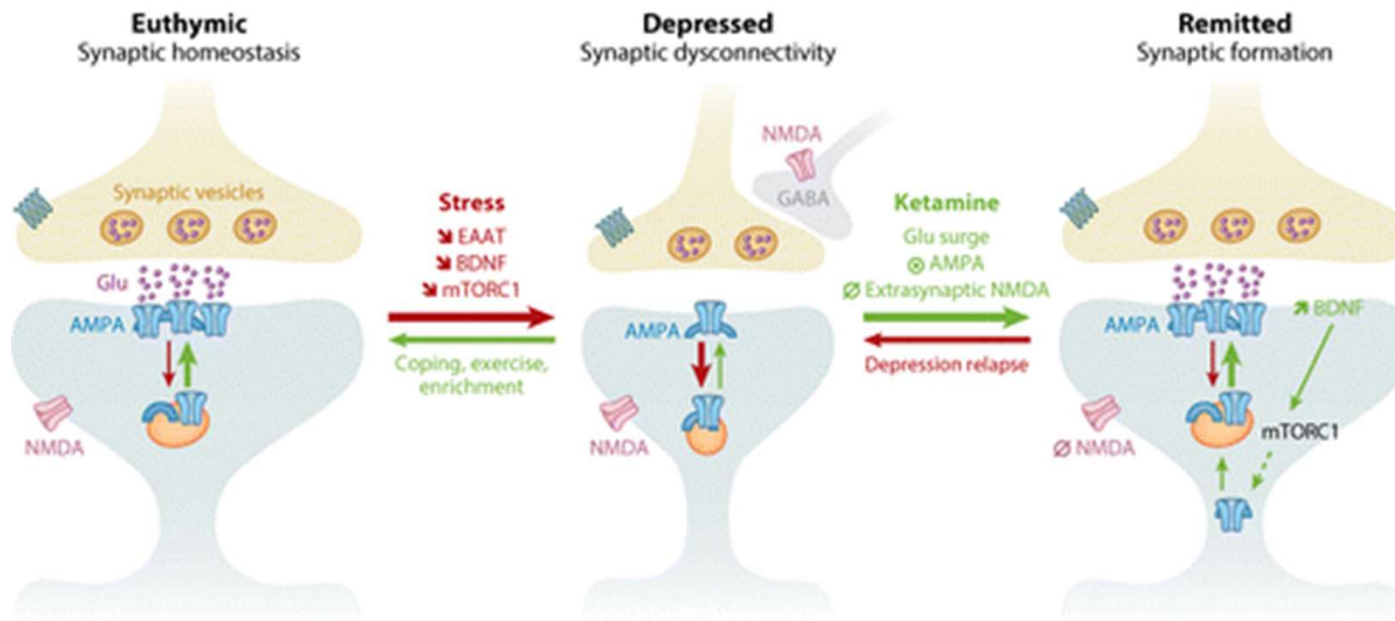
Social connectedness

Cognitive flexibility

Experiential transformation

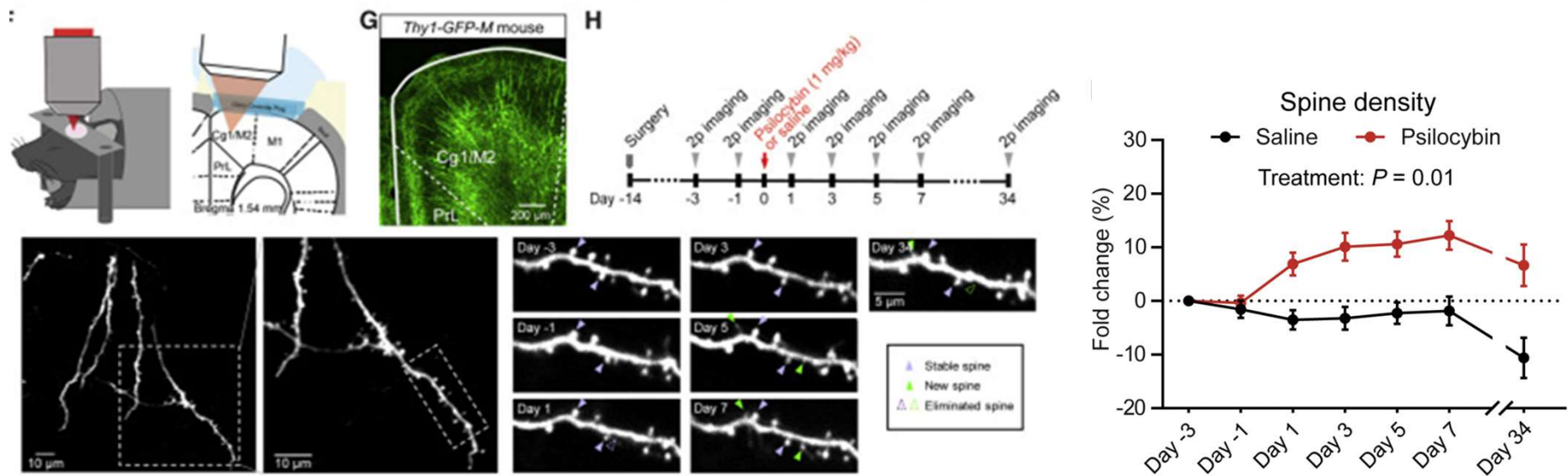
Goal: to develop understanding of these biological-cognitive models

Neuroplasticity



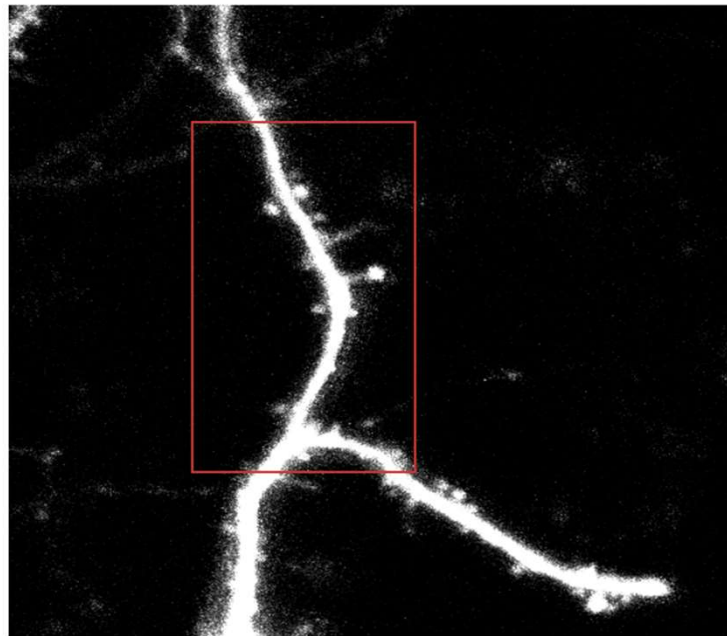
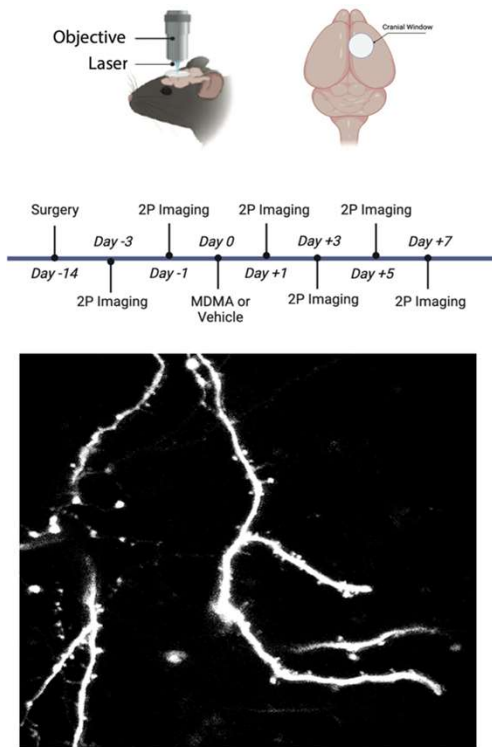
AR Abdallah CG, et al. 2015.
Annu. Rev. Med. 66:509–23

Psilocybin-induced structural plasticity



Shao et al 2021

Characterizing MDMA structural plasticity *in vivo*



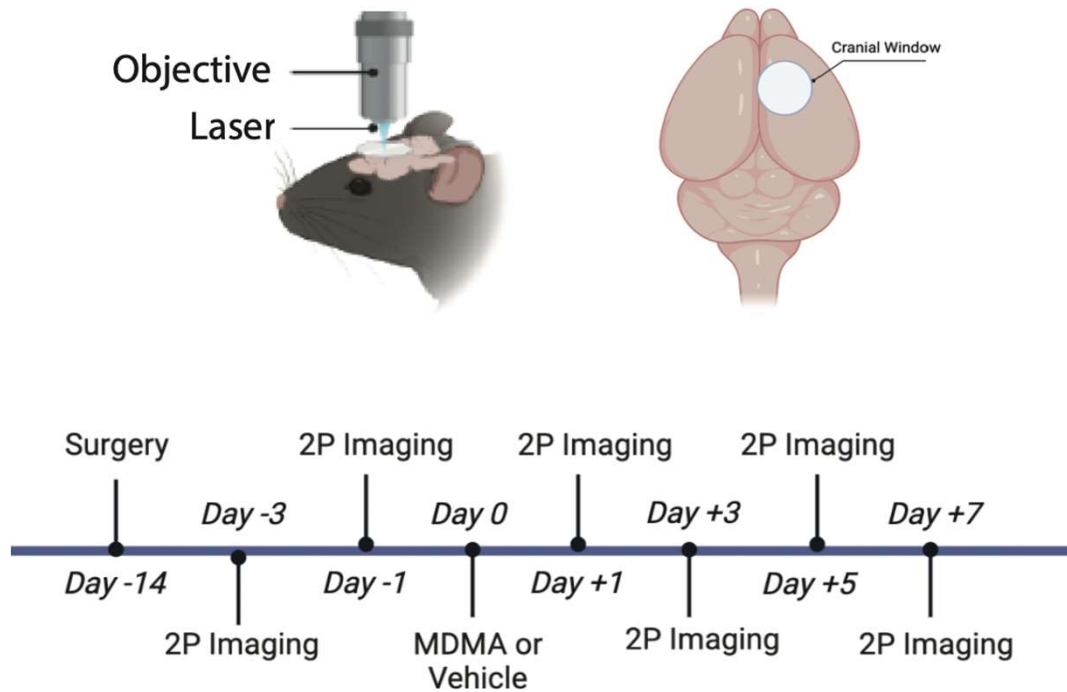
Sarah Jefferson



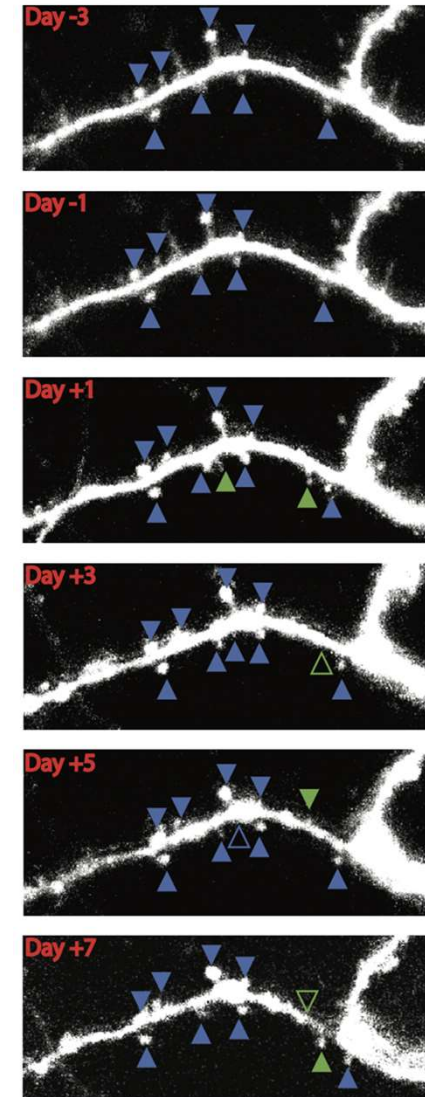
Patrick Wehrle



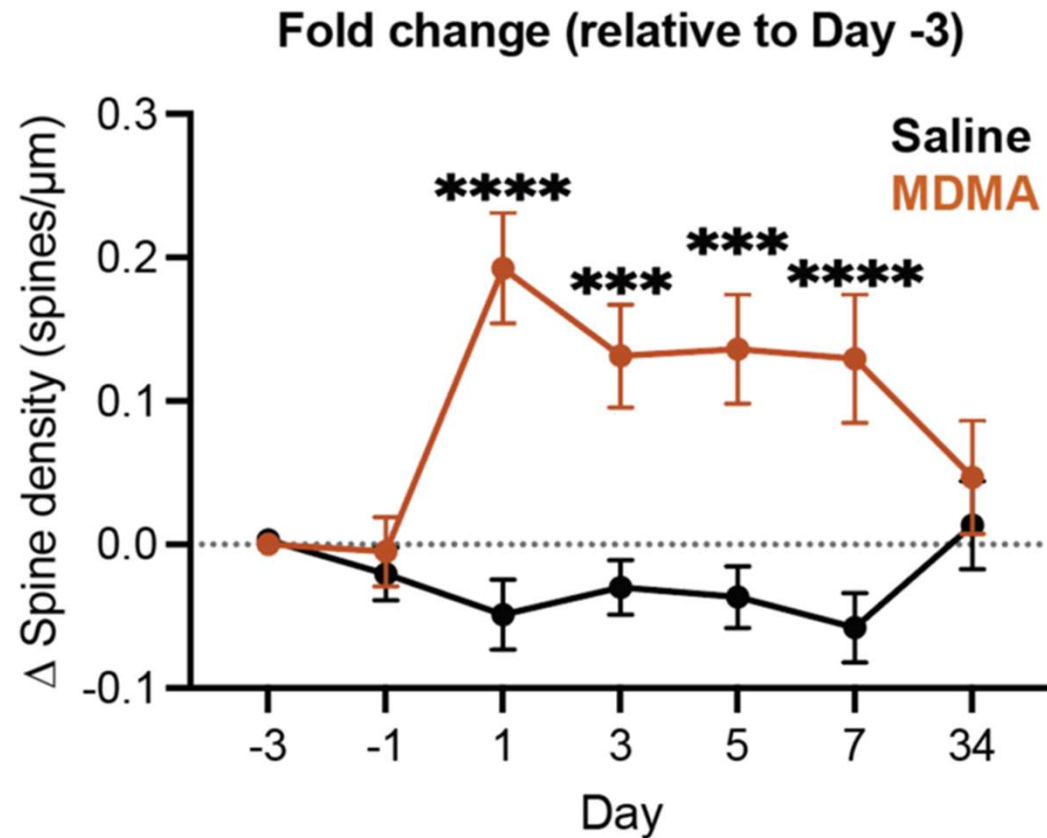
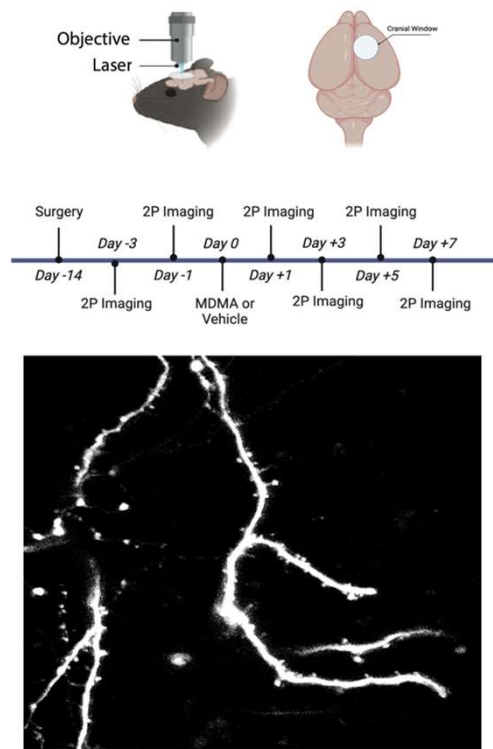
Jocelyne Rondeau

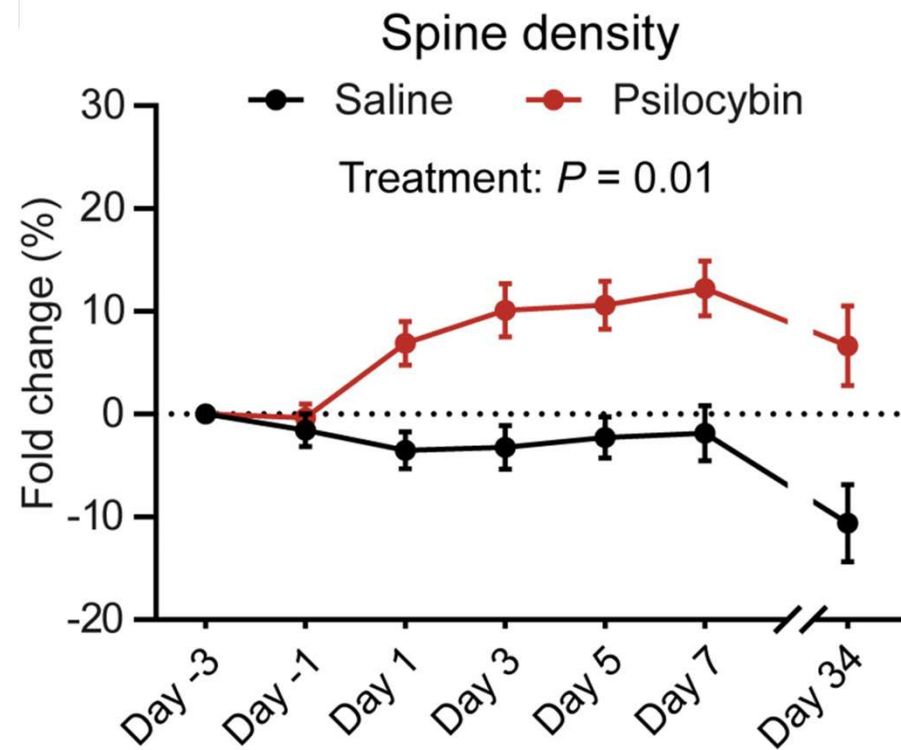
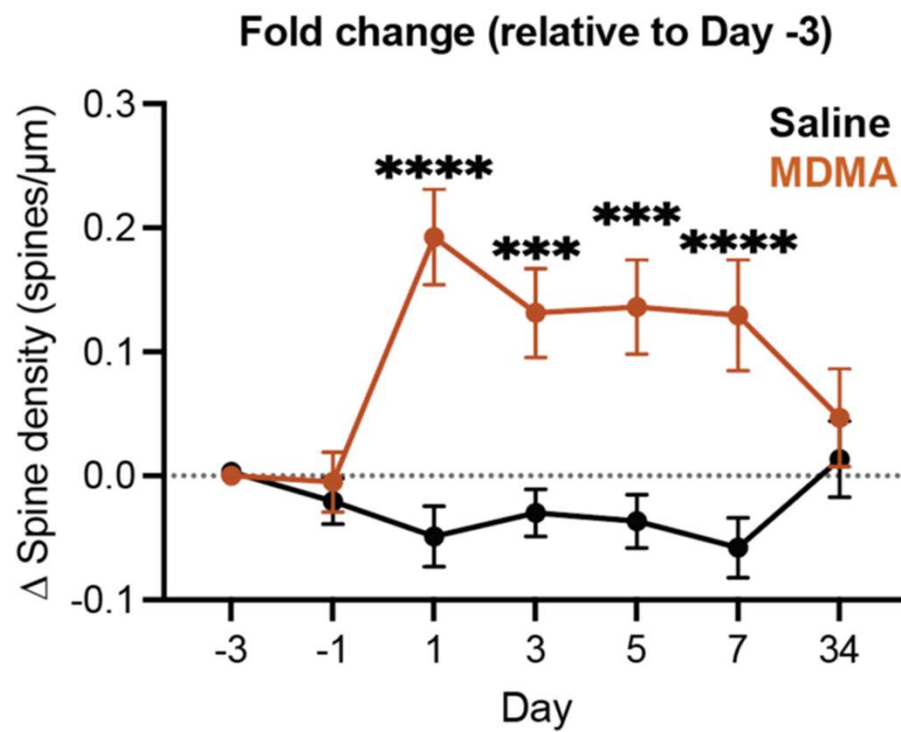


Tracking dendritic spines across days



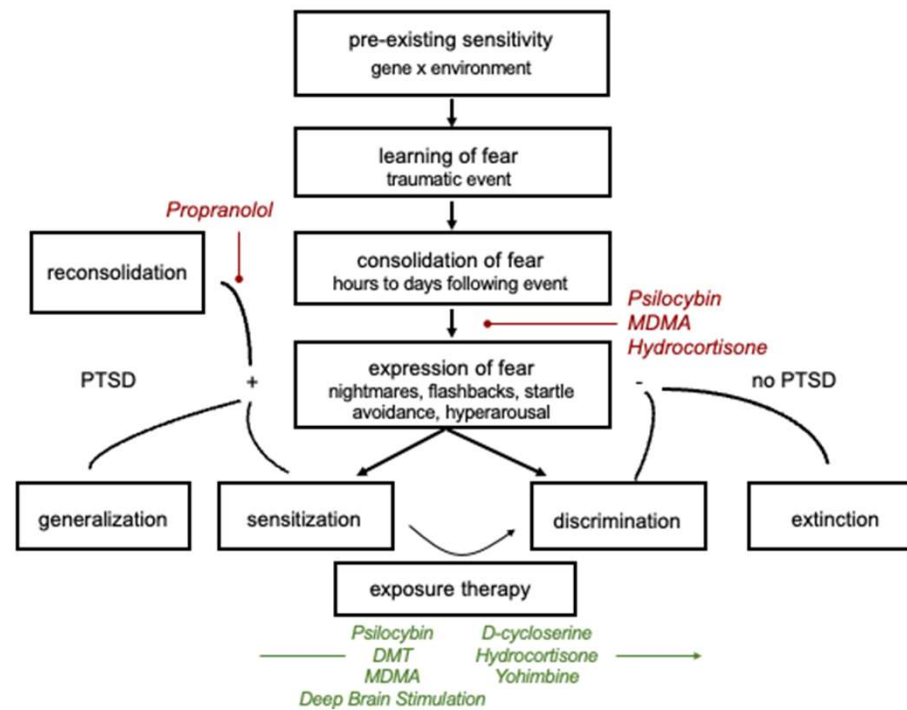
MDMA induces structural plasticity in frontal cortex





Shao et al 2021

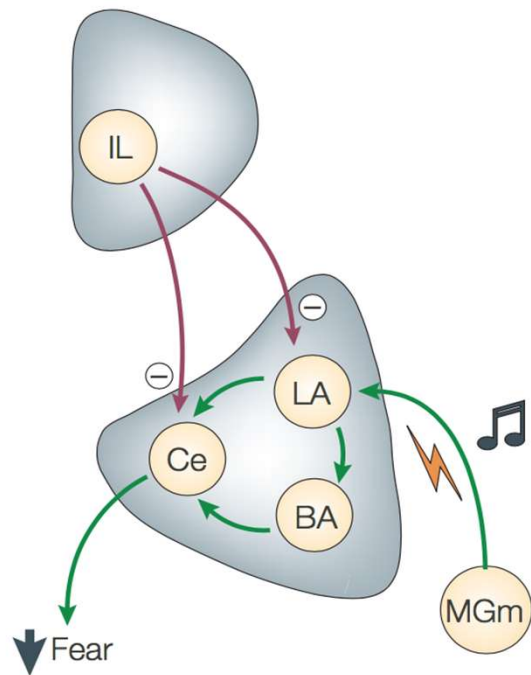
Extinction of habits or traumatic associations



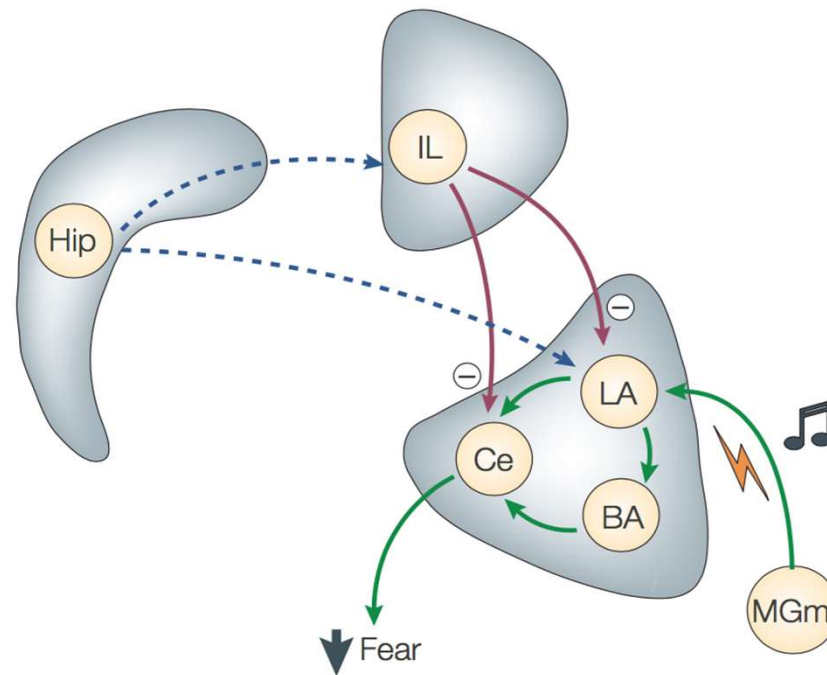
Kaye Jefferson Krystal (in press)

Extinction of habits or traumatic associations

a Expression of extinction



b Modulation of extinction



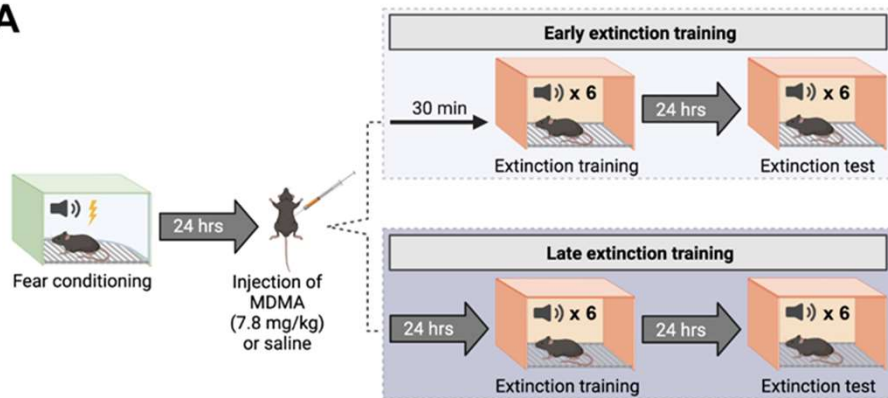
Maren and Quirk 2004

Extinction of habits or traumatic associations



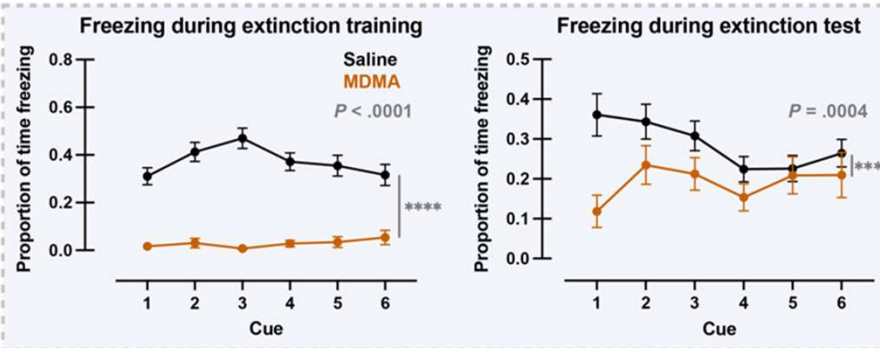
Axel Rosado

A



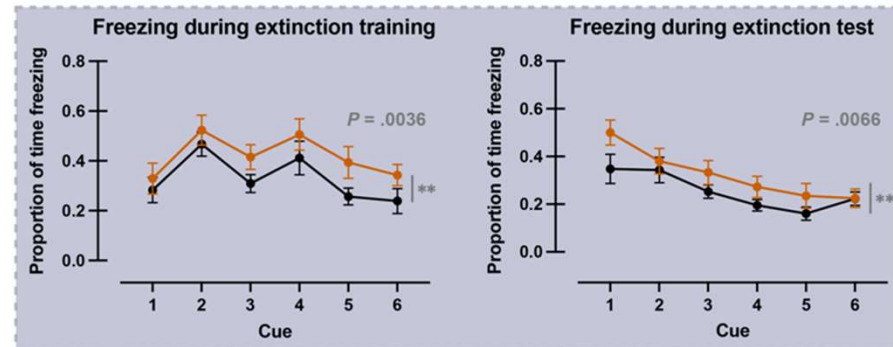
B

Early extinction training after MDMA administration:



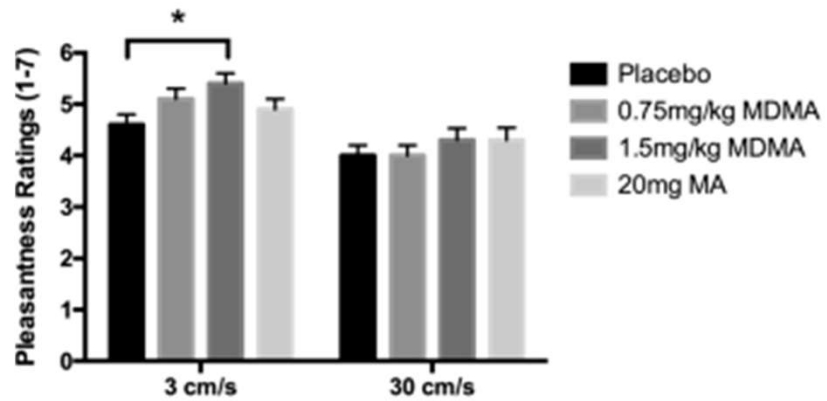
C

Late extinction training after MDMA administration:

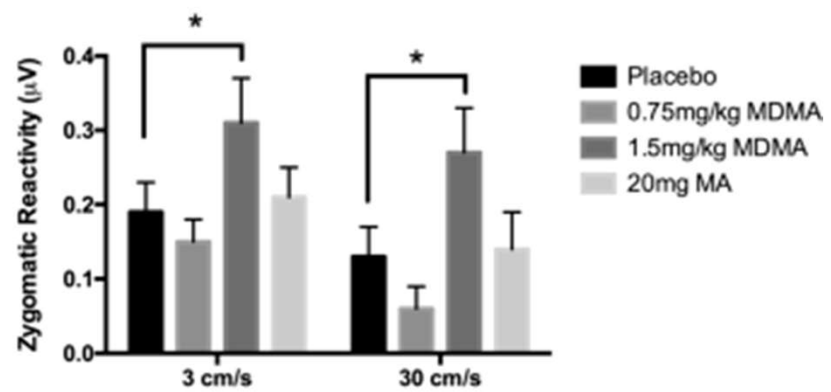


Social connectedness

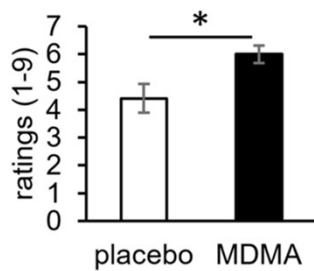
a Ratings of experienced touch



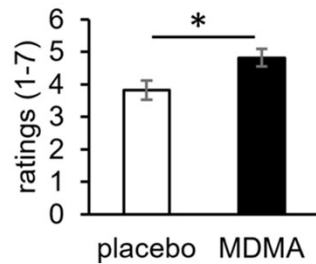
b EMG responses to experienced touch



How meaningful was the conversation?



I felt my partner cared about me

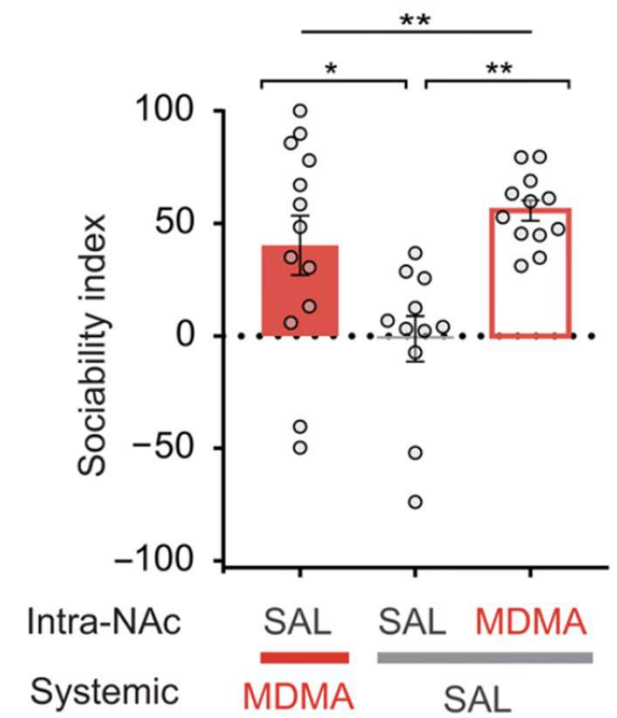
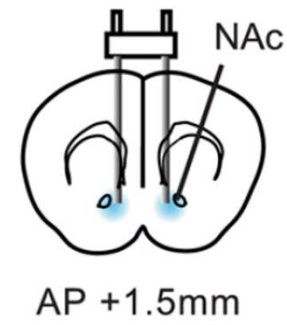


Bershad et al 2019; Molla et al 2023

Social connectedness

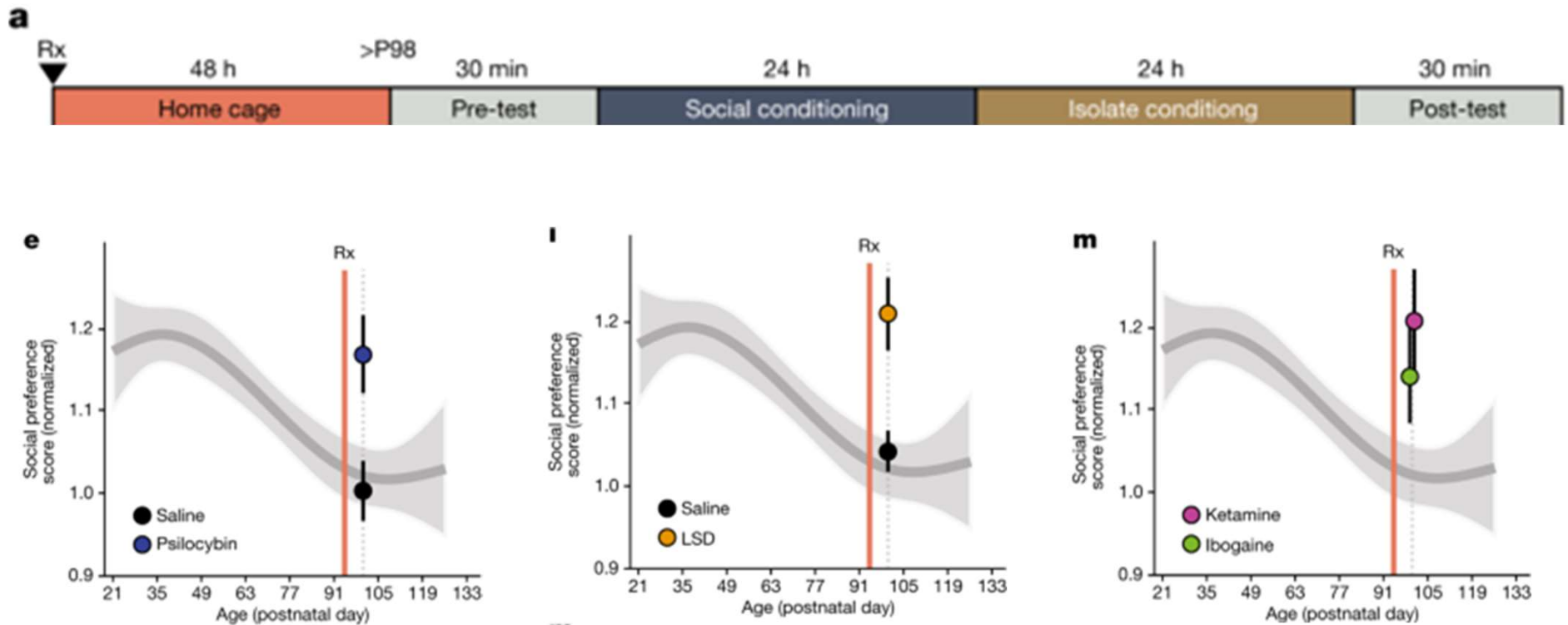


C



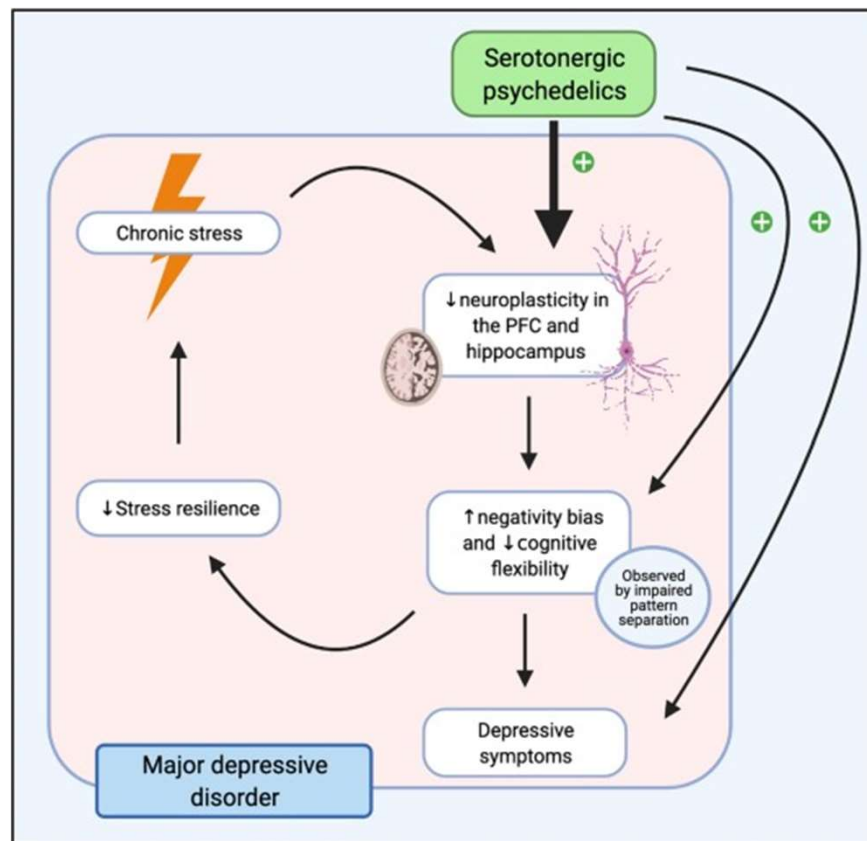
Heifets et al 2021

Social connectedness



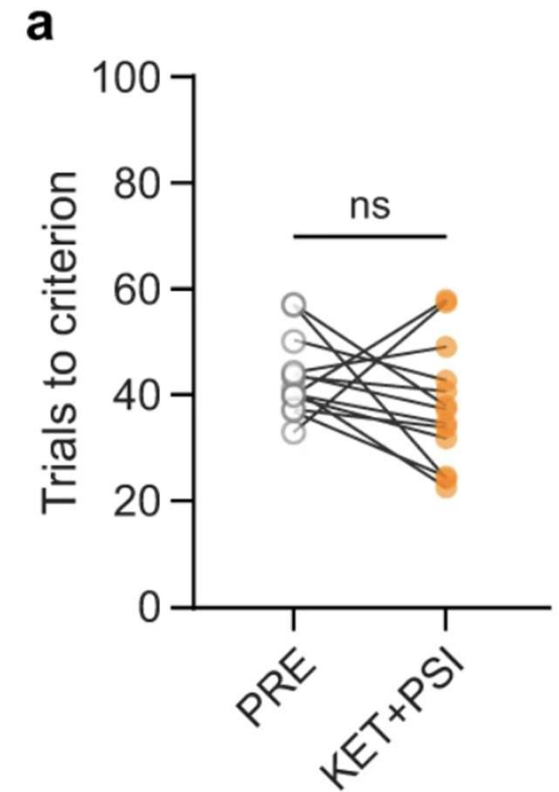
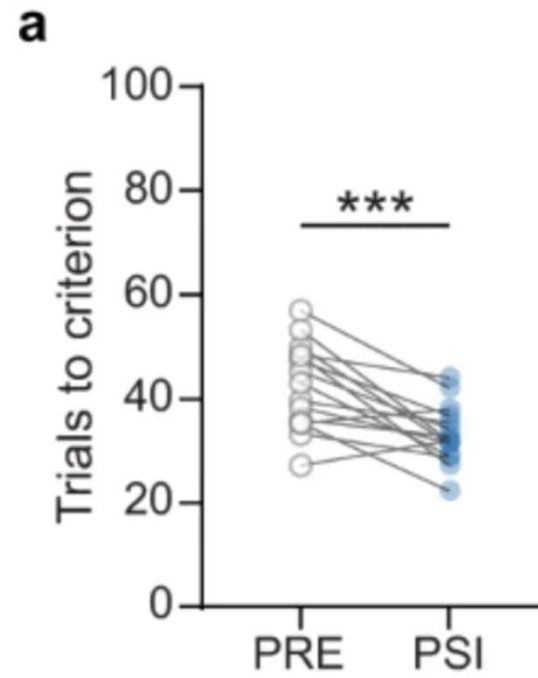
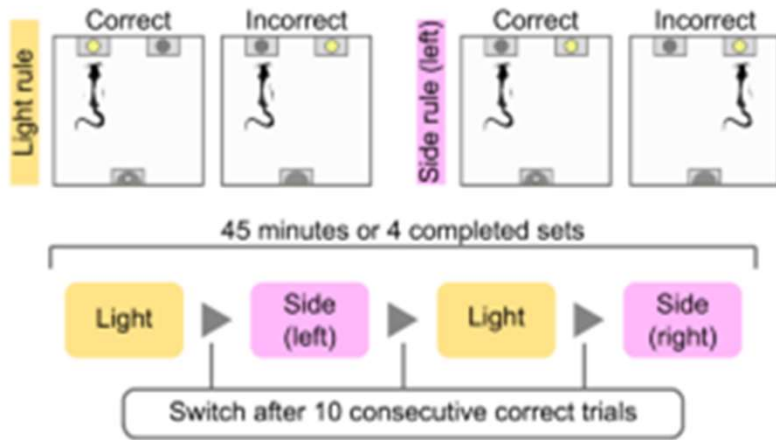
Nardou et al 2019; Nardou et al 2023

Cognitive flexibility



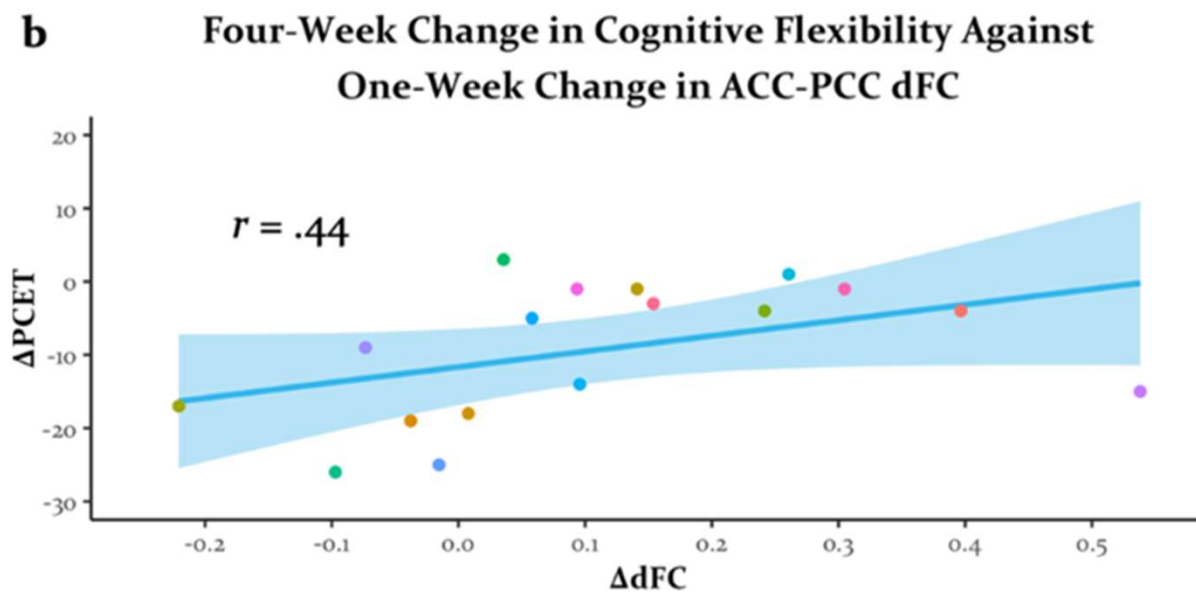
Magaraggia et al 2021

Cognitive flexibility



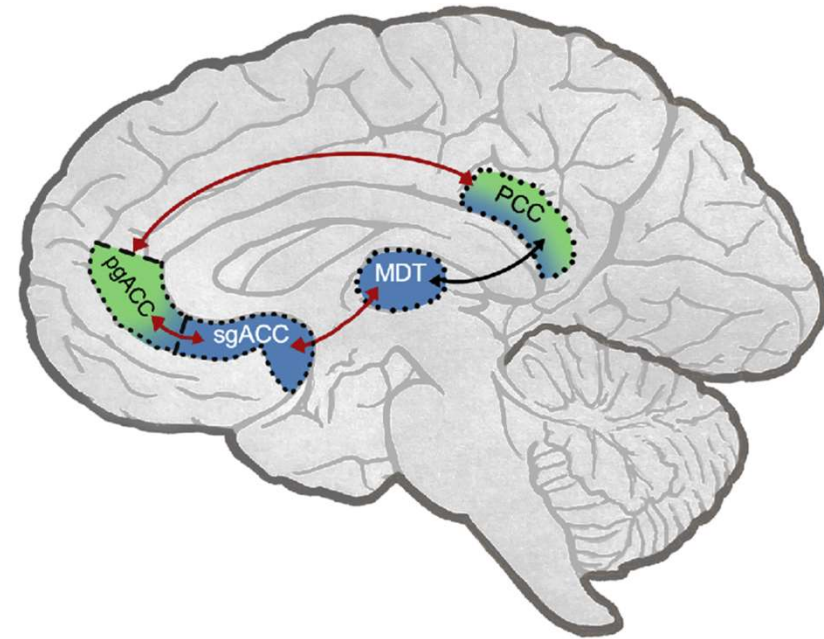
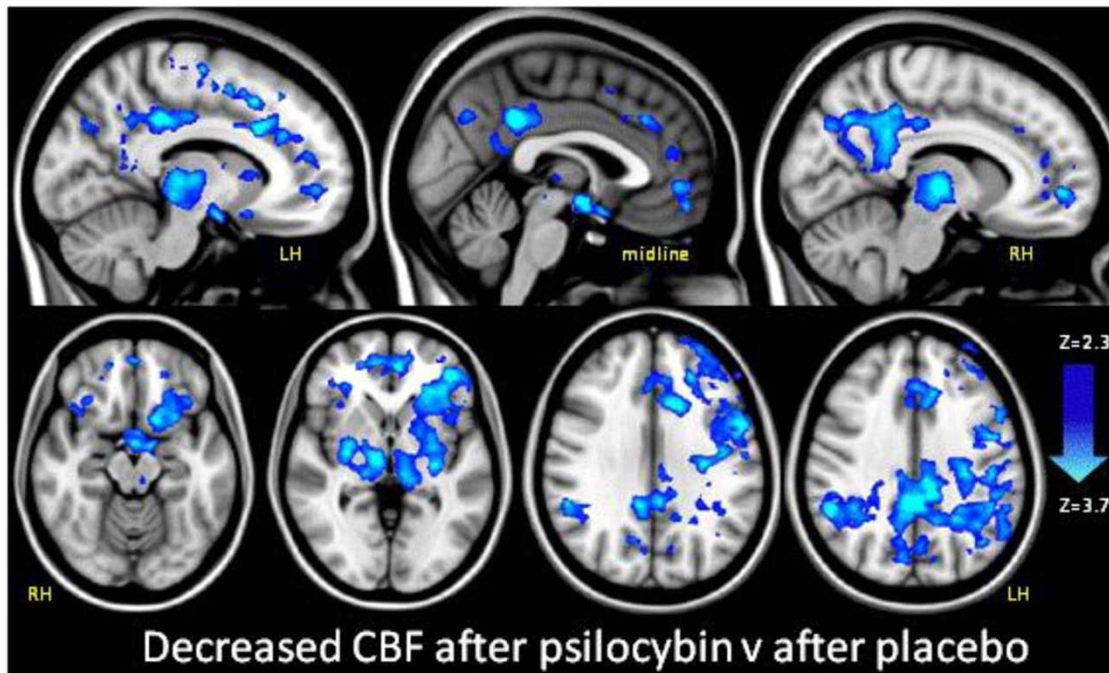
Torrado Pacheco et al

Cognitive flexibility



Doss et al 2021

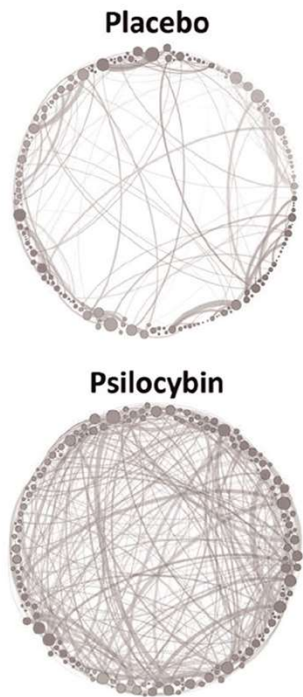
Experiential transformation



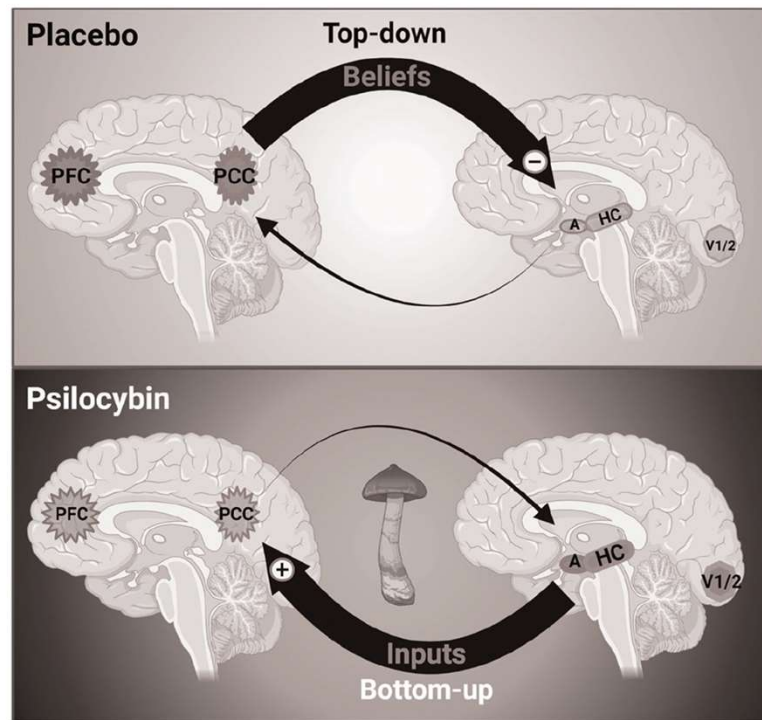
Carhart-Harris et al 2012; Alexander et al 2021

Experiential transformation

(a) Global brain connectivity



(b) The REBUS model

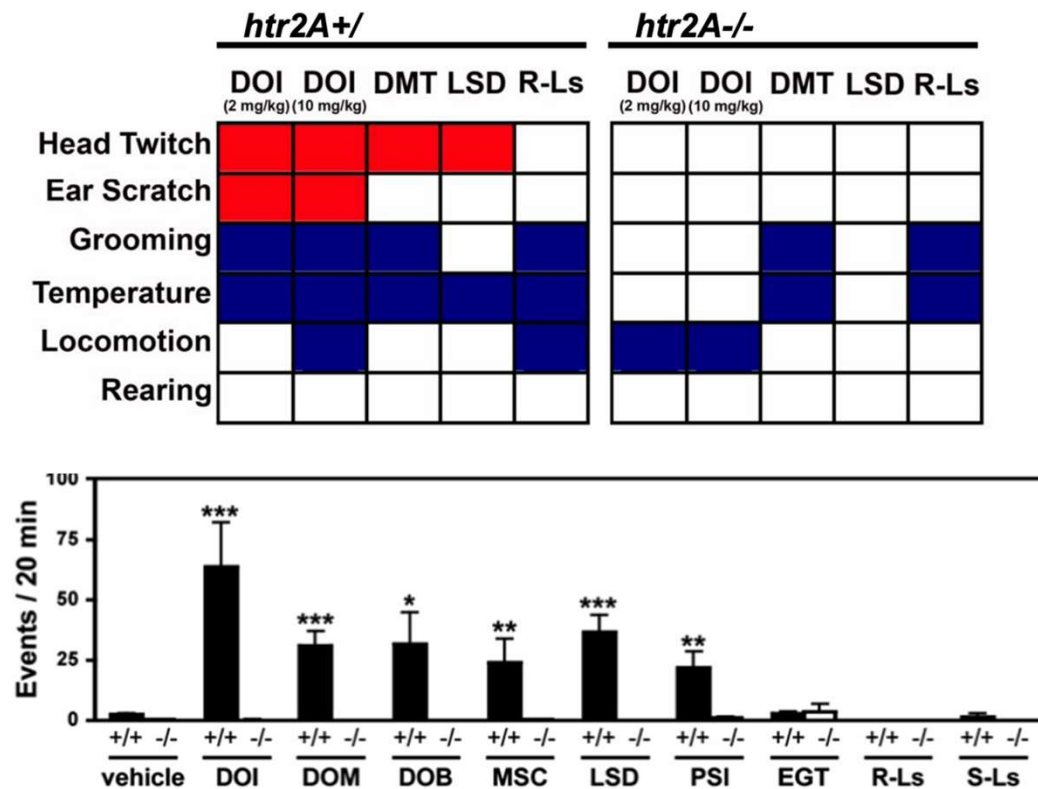


REBUS Model

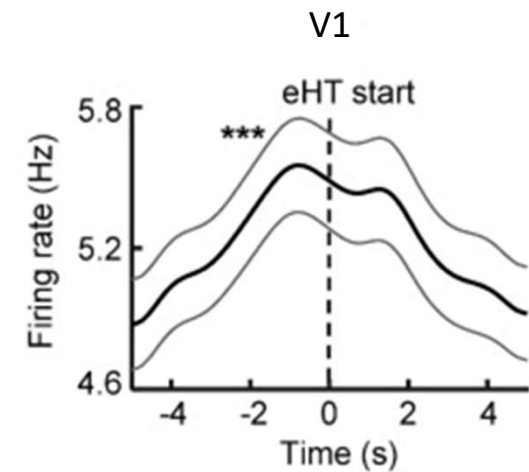
- Relaxed beliefs under psychedelics

Carhart-Harris and Friston 2019; Smausz et al 2021

Experiential transformation



Gonzales-Maesó 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

Alumni

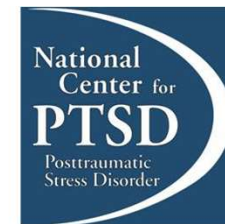
Abigail Yu
Patrick Wehrle



COLLABORATORS

Alex Kwan
Chris Pittenger
John Krystal
Ben Kelmendi

Twitter: @akaye
kayelab.com



Glenn
H. Greenberg Fund for
Research on Stress and
Resilience

