Combining Psychedelic Treatments with Substance Use Disorder Treatments

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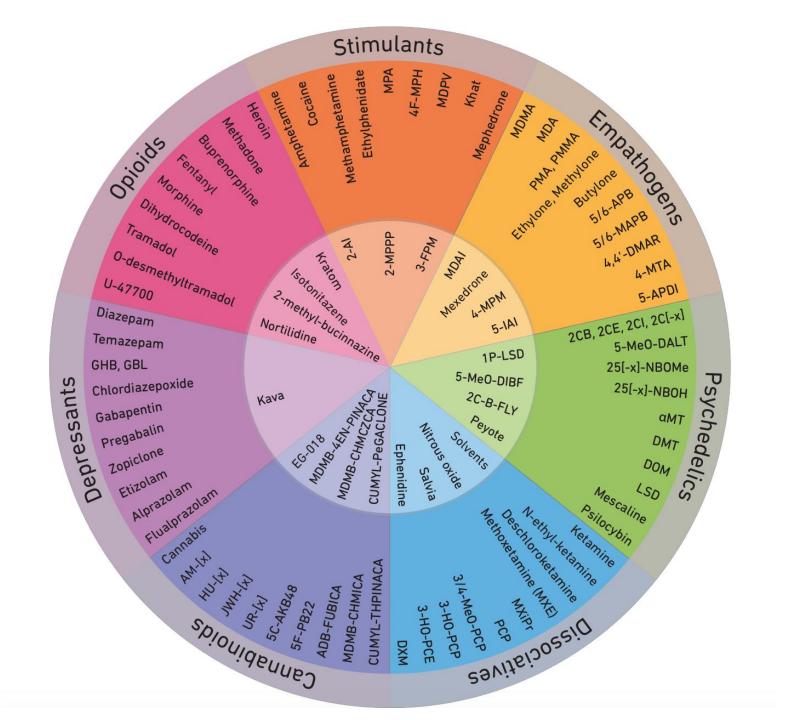
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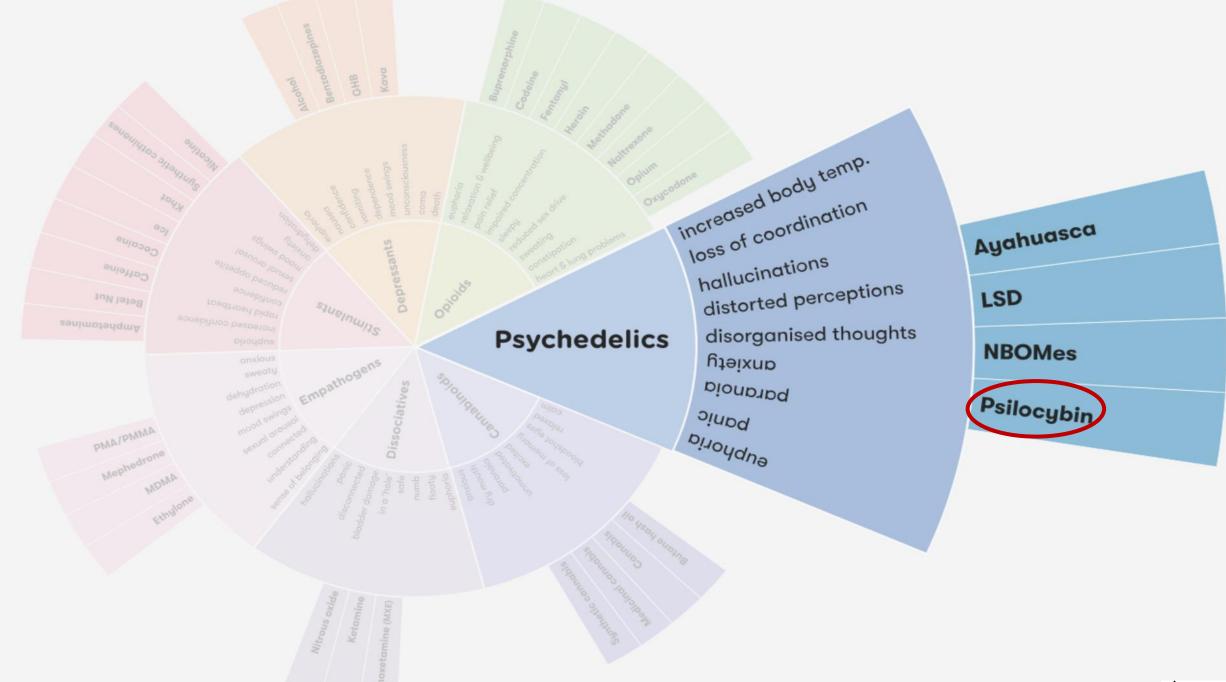




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- History of Psychedelic Research
- Pharmacology
- Pre-Clinical
- Physiological Effects
- Set and Setting
- Subjective Effects
- Treatment Efficacy
 - Well-Being
 - Mood Disorders
 - Substance Use Disorders
- Future Directions





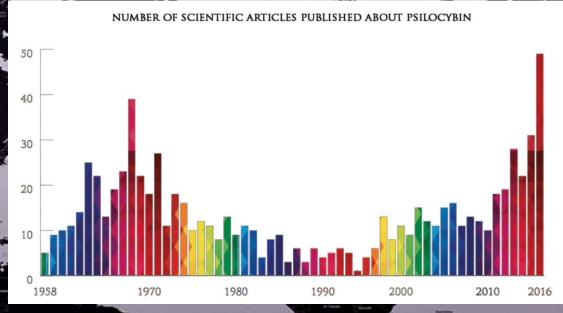


Johnson, Hendricks, Barrett, & Griffiths, 2019, Pharmacology & Therapeutics



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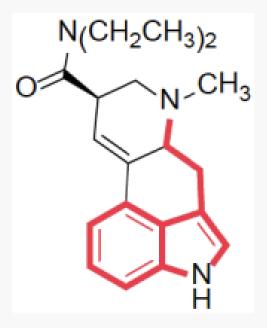
University of Zurich^{UZH}



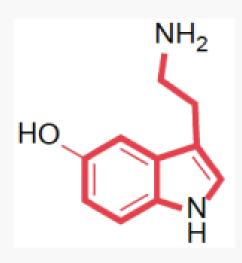


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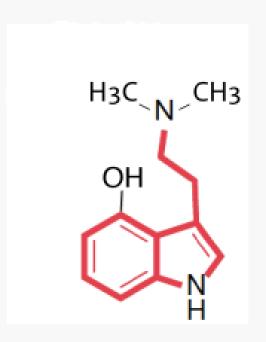




LSD



Serotonin

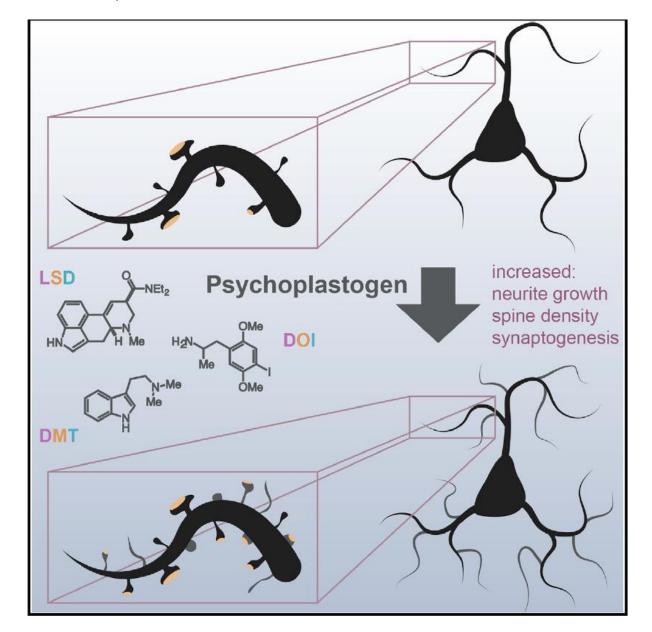


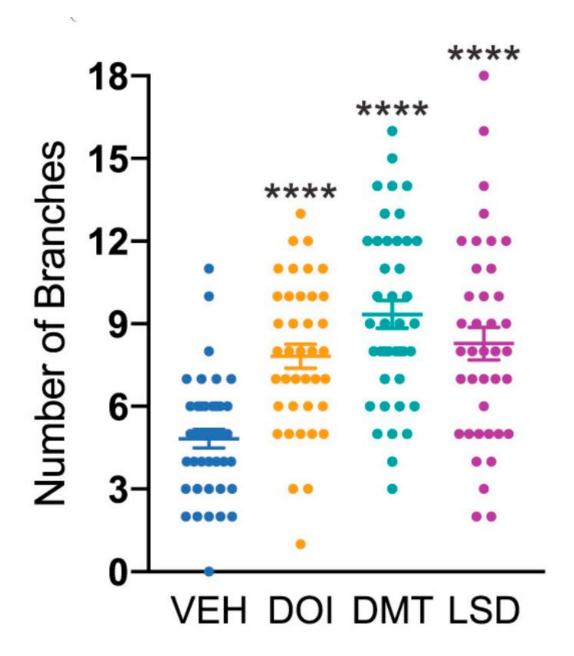
Psilocin

Psychedelics ("Serotonergic Hallucinogens)

• Substances that exert their effects primarily by an agonist (or partial agonist) action on brain serotonin 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) 2A receptors

Cultured Cortical Neurons

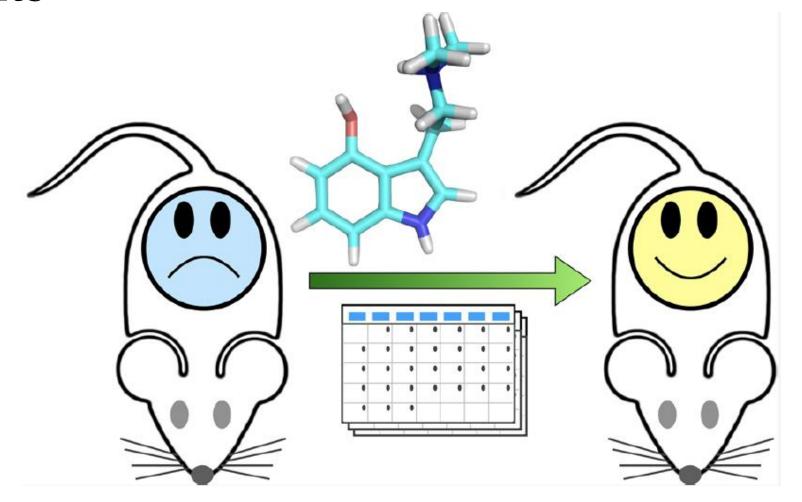




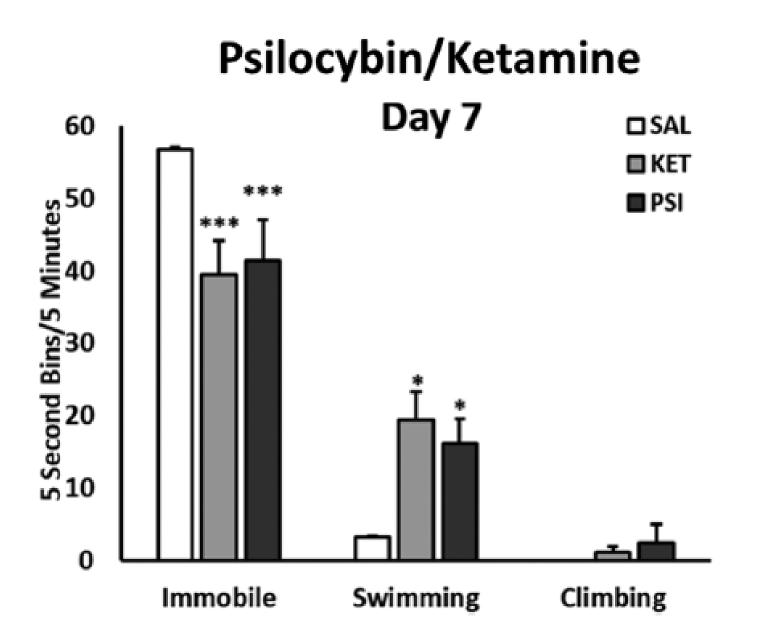
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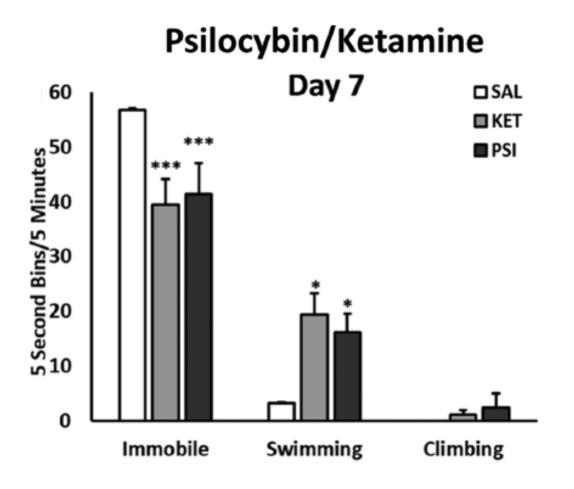


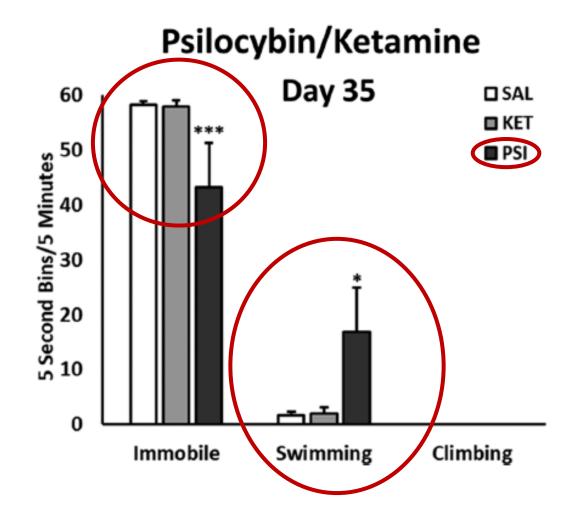
Rodents



Climbing Swimming Immobile







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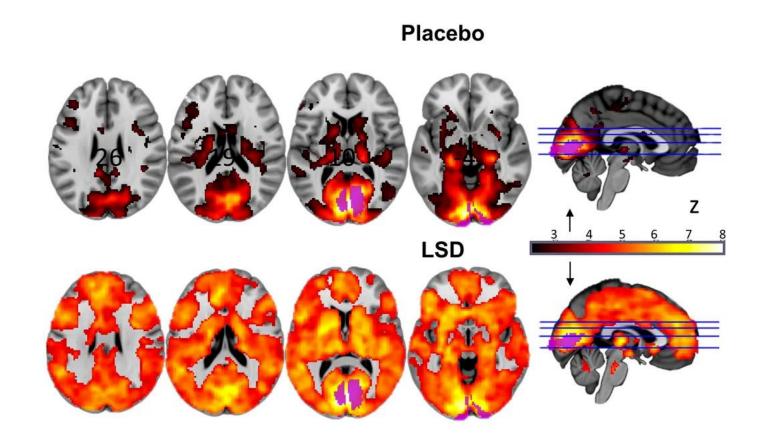


Physiological Effects

- Transient increase in heart rate and blood pressure
- Mild Headaches
- Non-toxic
- Non-addictive

Neuroimaging

Increased Resting State Functional Connectivity



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"Set and Setting"

"Set and Setting"

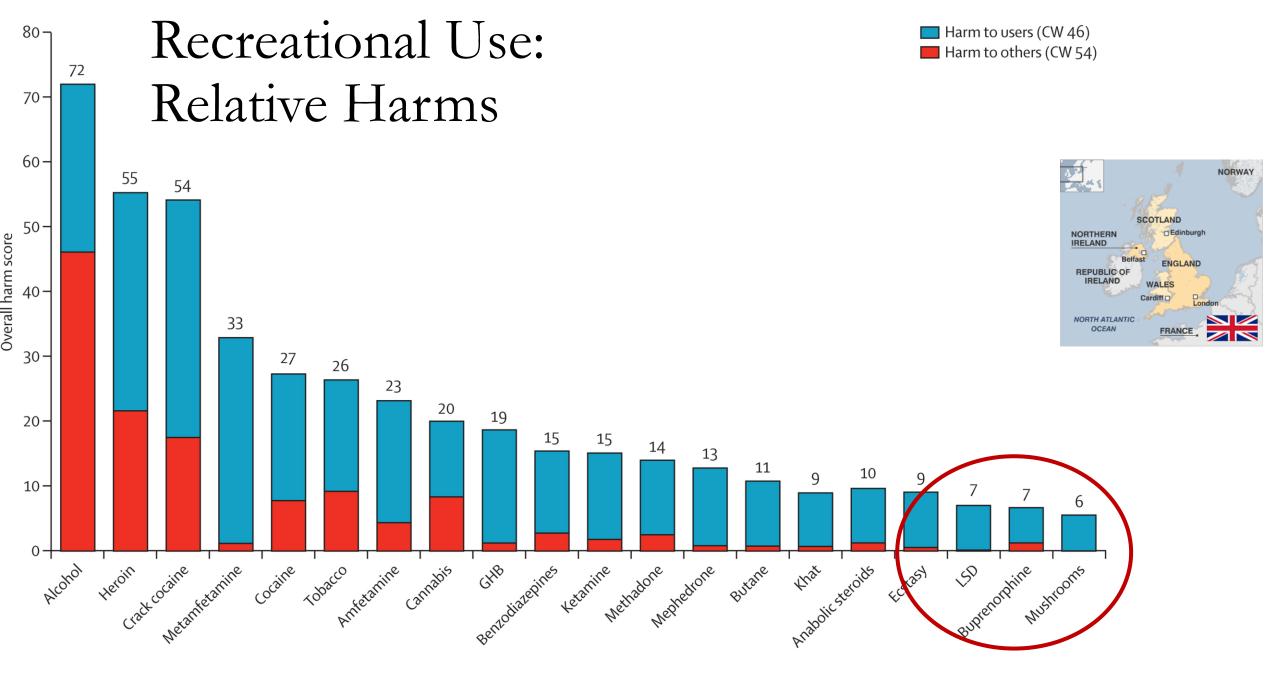
• Set = Mindset (expectations, mindset, cultural messages, clinical messages)

"Set and Setting"

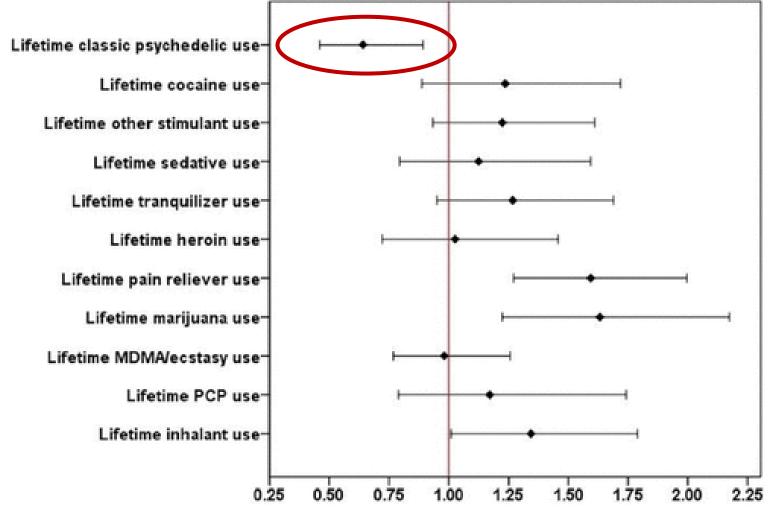
- Set = Mindset (expectations, mindset, cultural messages, clinical messages)
- Setting = Context (physical location, treatment room, social situation)

Recreational Use: Challenging Experience Survey

- Of these respondents, 39% rated the experience as among the top five most challenging experiences of their lifetime
- 11% reported putting themselves or others at risk of physical harm
- 2.7% reported getting medical help during the occasion.



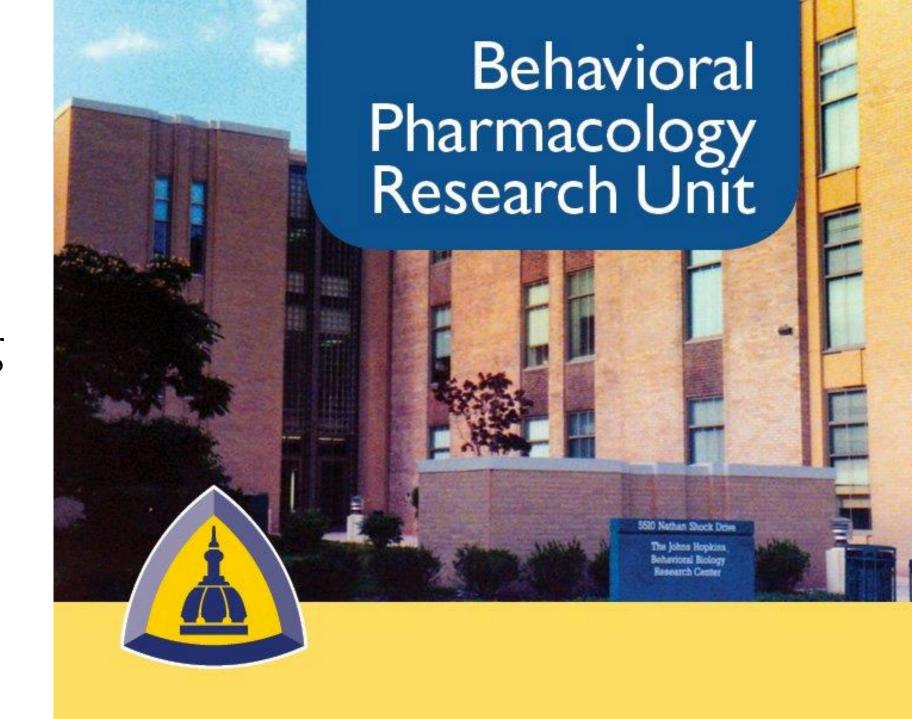
Recreational Use Previous Year Suicide Attempt



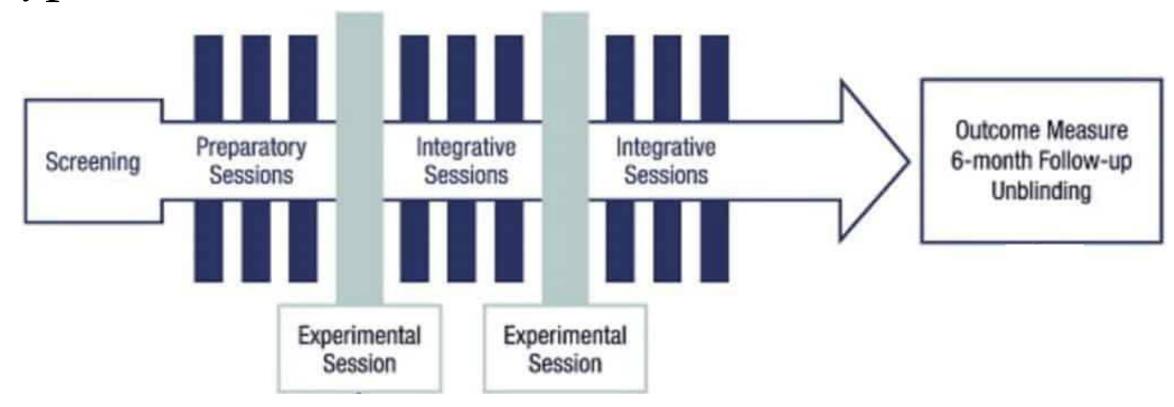


(Holds true for past month psychological distress and past year suicidal thinking)

Clinical Setting



Clinical Use: Typical Procedures







Challenging Experiences in Clinical Contexts

• Many participants endorse that the experience was challenging

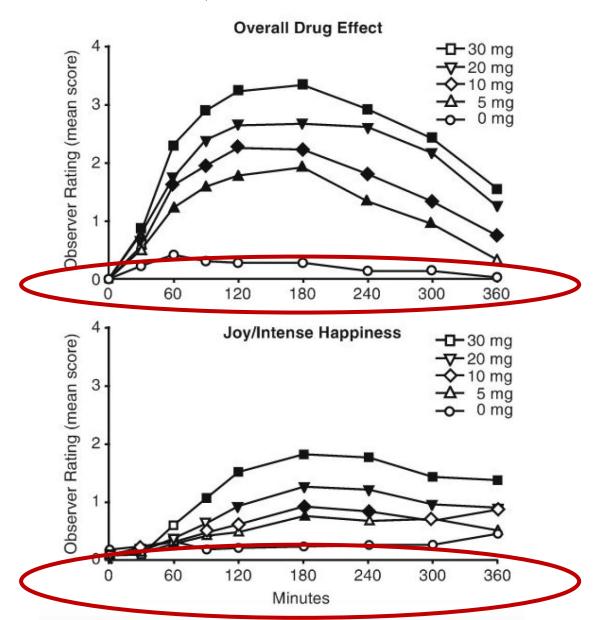
Challenging Experiences in Clinical Contexts

- Many participants endorse that the experience was challenging
- "It is not fun, that is the thing. It is a hard experience; it is a very rich experience. You have a lot of things to learn from it, but how much fun is learning, you know?"

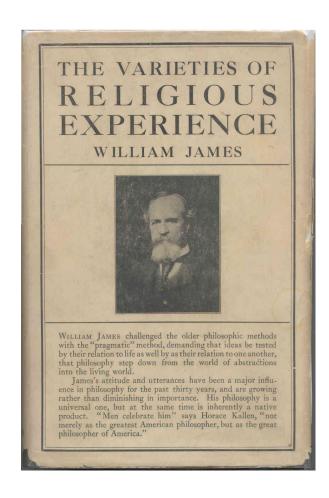
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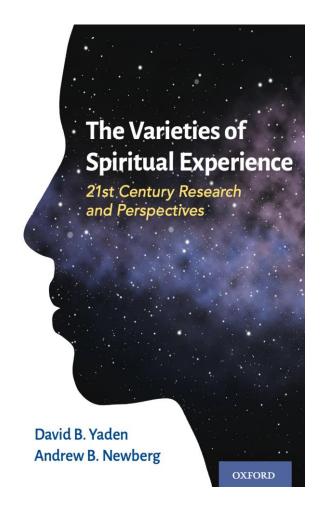


Dose-Dependent Subjective Effects



Mystical-Type Experience





Mystical Experience Questionnaire (MEQ)

Four Factors in the Mystical Experience Questionnaire (MEQ30)

Factor 1: Mystical

Internal Unity

Experience of pure being and pure awareness (beyond the world of sense impressions).

Factor 2: Positive Mood

Experience of amazement.

Factor 3: Transcendence of Time and Space

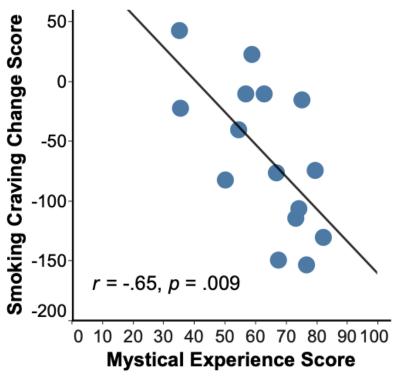
Loss of your usual sense of time or space.

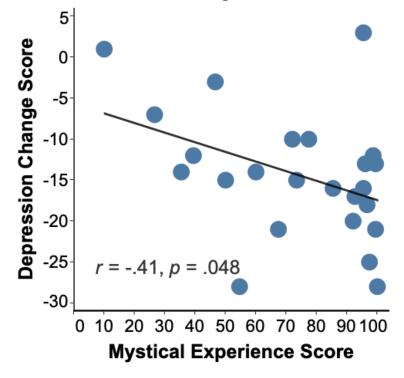
Factor 4: Ineffability

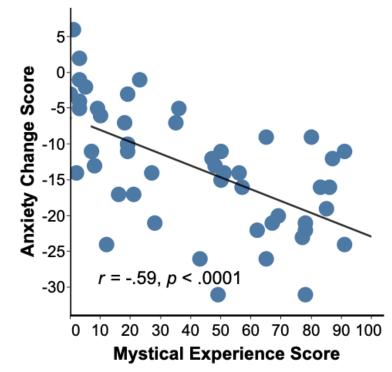
Sense that the experience cannot be described adequately in words.

"[I experienced a] feeling of no boundaries, where I didn't know where I ended and where my surroundings began. Somehow, I was able to comprehend what oneness is"

Mystical Experience on Sessions Days Predicts Later Therapeutic Outcomes







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 - Tobacco Use Disorder
 - Alcohol Use Disorder
 - On-Going Clinical Trials
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Substance Use Disorders (SUD)

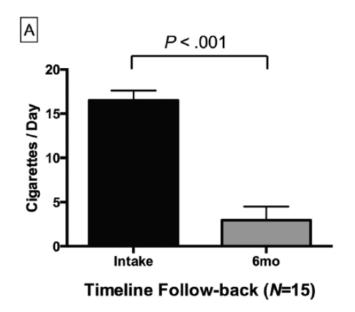


• Open-Label



- Open-Label
- N = 15
- Two doses of psilocybin (20 mg/70 kg & 30 mg/70 kg)
- Paired with 15-week smoking cessation program

- *Open-Label*
- 12 of 15 (80%) showed biologically confirmed abstinence at 6 months
 - (current behavioral and/or pharmacological therapies are about 35% effective)



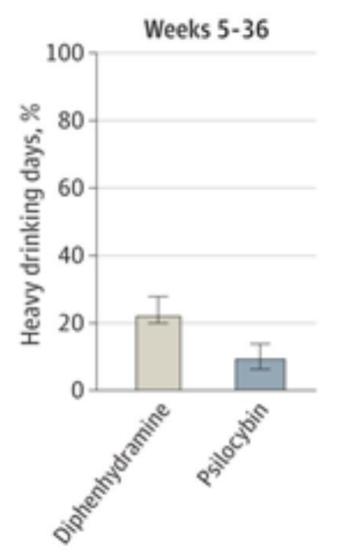
- Psilocybin-facilitated Smoking Cessation Treatment: A Pilot Study
 - Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
 - Randomized controlled trial (control = NRT, nicotine patch)
 - ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01943994
 - N = 95 expected enrollment
- 5-HT2A Agonist Psilocybin in the Treatment of Tobacco Use Disorder
 - Multisite: Johns Hopkins University, University of Alabama, NYU
 - Randomized controlled trial (inactive placebo = niacin)
 - ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT05452772
 - N = 66 expected enrollment

• RCT



- Randomized controlled trial (inactive placebo = diphenhydramine)
- N = 93
- Two doses of psilocybin (25 mg/70 kg & 25-40 mg/70 kg)
- Paired with 12-week manualized psychotherapy

- RCT
- Percentage of heavy drinking days during the 32-week double-blind period was 9.7% for the psilocybin group and 23.6% (P = .01)
- Mean daily alcohol (drinks per day) lower in the psilocybin group



Bogenschutz et al., 2022, JAMA

- Clinical and Mechanistic Effects of Psilocybin in Alcohol Addicted Patients
 - University of Zurich
 - RCT
 - N = 60 expected enrollment
 - ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT04141501
- Psilocybin Treatment of Major Depressive Disorder with Co-occurring Alcohol Use Disorder
 - Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
 - RCT
 - N = 90 expected enrollment
 - ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT04620759

- Psilocybin-assisted Therapy for Treatment of Alcohol Use Disorder
 - Copenhagen University
 - RCT
 - N = 90 expected enrollment
 - Clinical Trials.gov Identifier: NCT05416229
- Psilocybin-assisted Psychotherapy for Treatment of Alcohol Use Disorder
 - University of Iowa
 - RCT
 - N = 20 expected enrollment
 - ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT05421065

Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)

- Adjunctive Effects of Psilocybin and Buprenorphine
 - University of Wisconsin
 - RCT
 - N = 10 expected enrollment
 - Clinical Trials.gov Identifier: NCT04161066
- Psilocybin for Opioid Use Disorder in Patients on Methadone Maintenance With Ongoing Opioid Use
 - Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
 - RCT
 - N = 92 expected enrollment
 - ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT05242029

Cocaine Use Disorder (CUD)

- Psilocybin-facilitated Treatment for Cocaine Use: A Pilot Study
 - University of Alabama, Birmingham
 - RCT
 - N = 40 expected enrollment
 - ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02037126

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Integrating Psychedelics with SUD Treatments

CHARLES B. TOWNS HOSPITAL

For ALCOHOLISM and DRUG ADDICTION

ANY
PHYSICIAN
having an addict problem is
invited to write
for Hospital
literature.

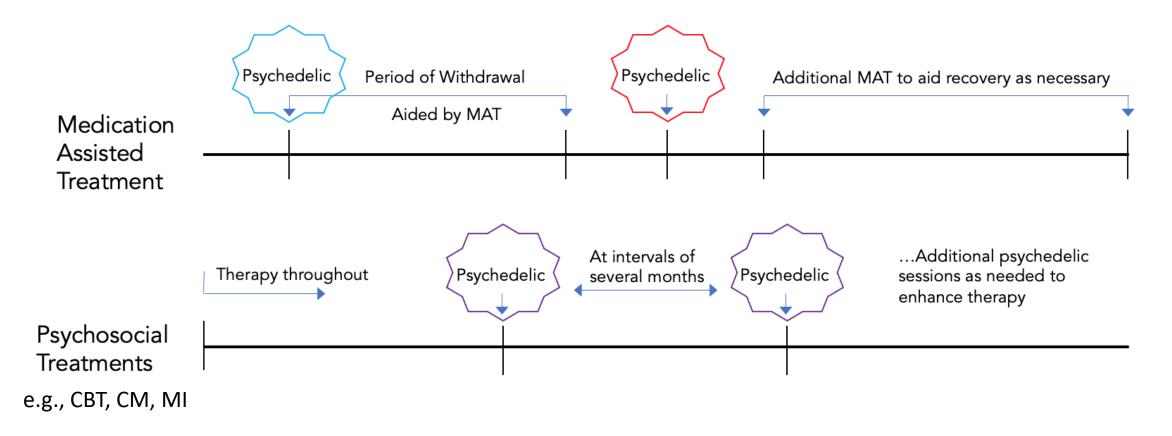
This institution has specialized in addictions for over 30 years. Its method of treatment has been fully described in THE JOURNAL A. M. A.; in The Handbook of Therapy, from the A. M. A. Press; and in other scientific literature. The treatment is a regular hospital procedure, and provider a definite means for eliminating the toxic products of alcohol and drugs from the tissues. A complete Department of Physical Therapy, with gymnasium and other facilities for physical rebuilding, is maintained. Operated as an "open" institution. Physicians are not only invited but urged to accompany and stay with their patients.





- Bill Wilson Founder of AA and 12-step programs
- Belladonna (scopolamine)
- LSD

Integrating Psychedelics with SUD Treatments







VIEWPOINT

Psychedelics in Psychiatry–Keeping the Renaissance From Going Off the Rails

VIEWPOINT

Preparing for the Bursting of the Psychedelic Hype Bubble



Thank you!



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