

# Identification of methodological issues and how to overcome them

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# Conflict of Interest

Chair of the Psychedelic Working Group and executive committee member (past-president) of the European College of Neuropsychopharmacology (ECNP)

Served as

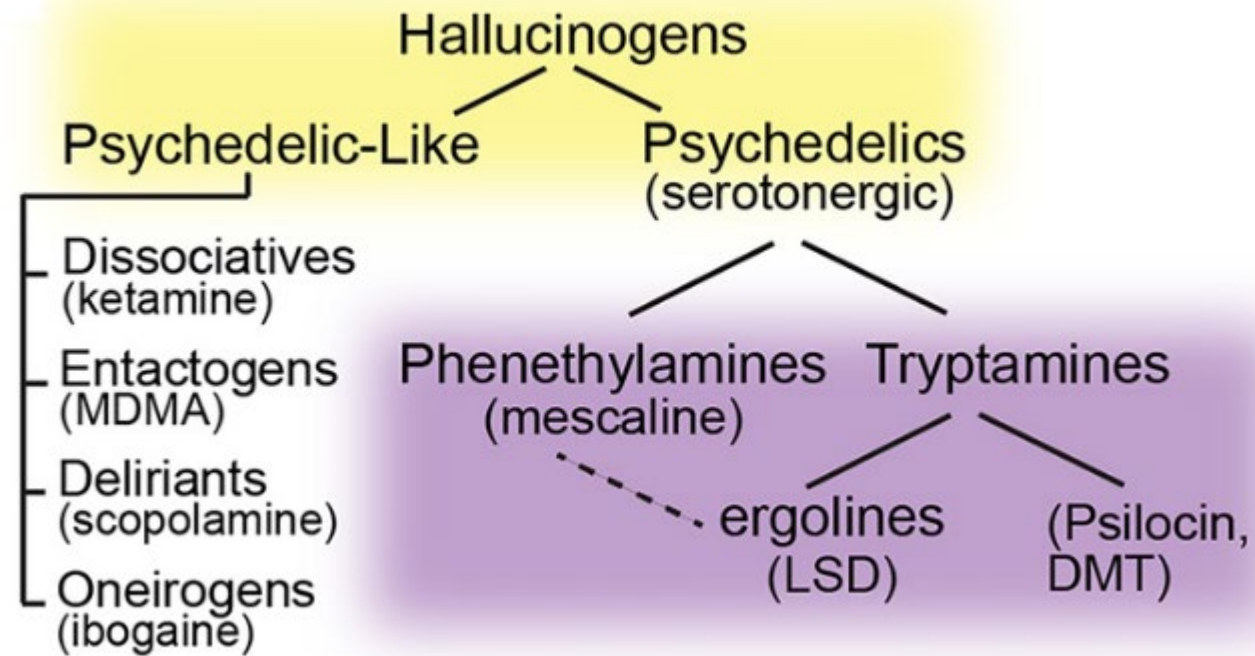
- a speaker for Angelini, Abbvie, Cybin, and H. Lundbeck
- an advisor for Sanos, Onsero, Pangea Botanica, Gilgamesh, Pure Technologies
- a research site for Reunion and Delix Therapeutics

# Overview

## Methodological issues and how to overcome them

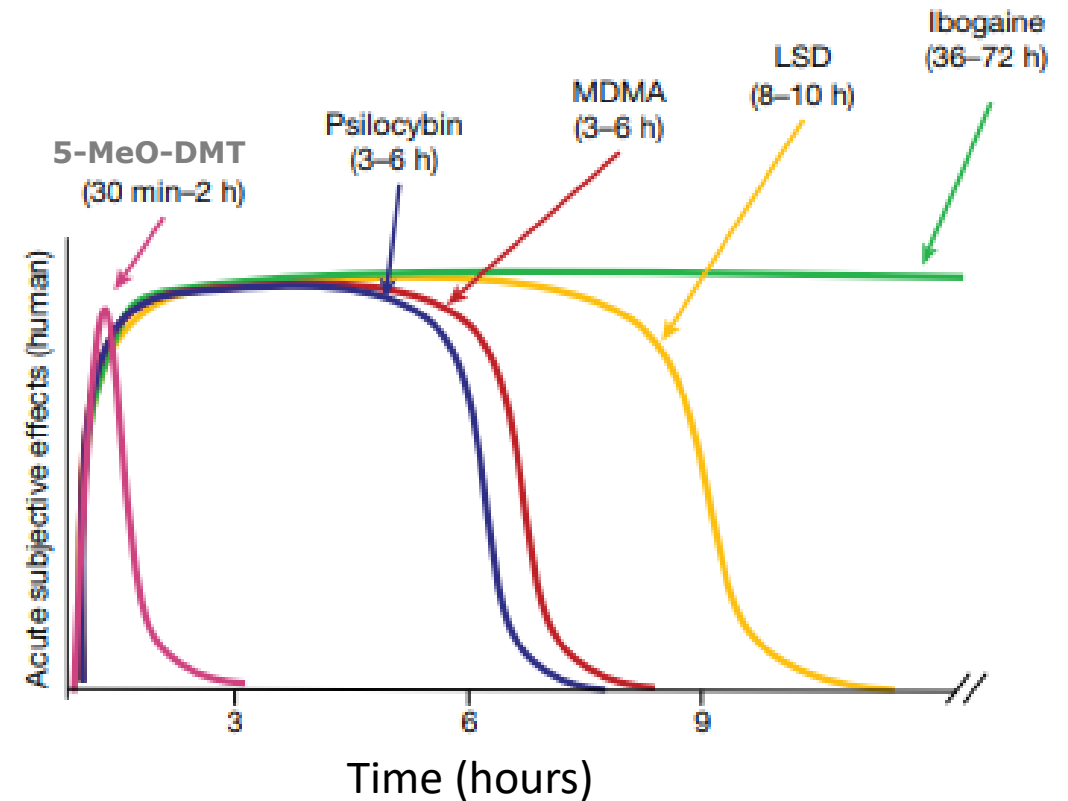
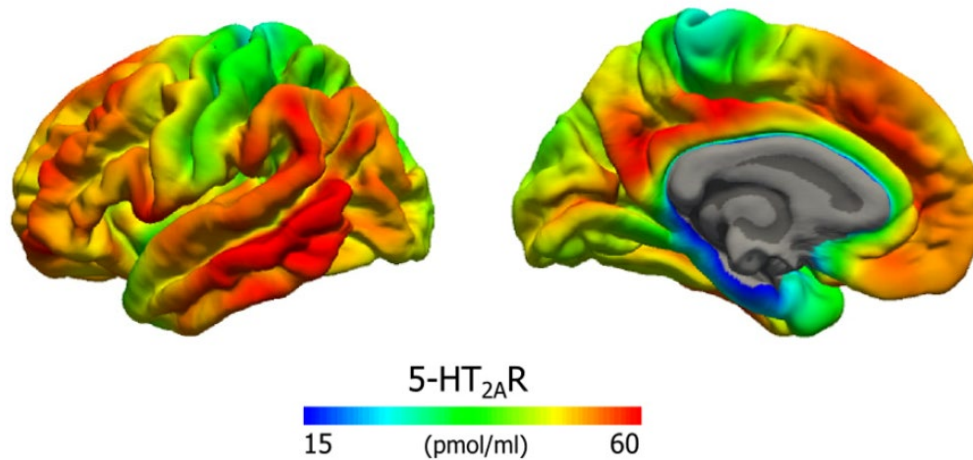
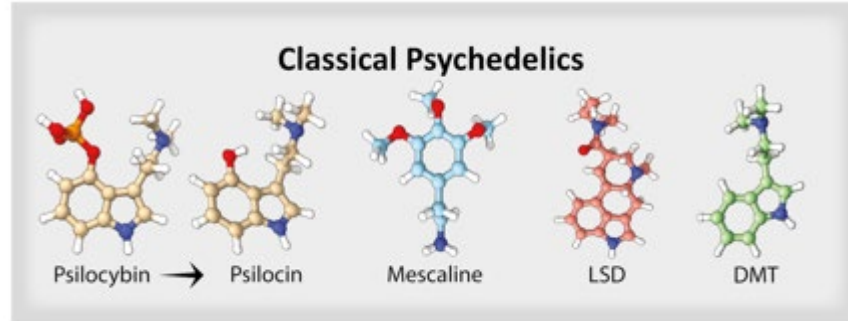
- Placebo, blinding, and expectations
- Dosing and maintenance of effect
- Safety and adverse events
- Setting and psychological support/psychotherapy
- Questions

# Nomenclature



Grieco et al, J Neurosci 2022

# The psychedelic experience is contingent on 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor stimulation of classical psychedelics



Beliveau et al, J Neurosci, 2017

Modified from Nardou et al, Nature, 2023

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# Blinding, placebo, and expectations

- With psychedelic doses, patients and investigators invariably know that they are getting active drug
- Placebo effects (even) hard(er) to discern
- Patients expectations *may* mean that placebo experience is disappointing
- Solutions include:
  - Incorporate different doses of active compound in the trial design
  - Monitor subjective intensity of the psychedelic experience, patient's guess of dose and expectation
  - Use of independent and blinded external raters

# IV

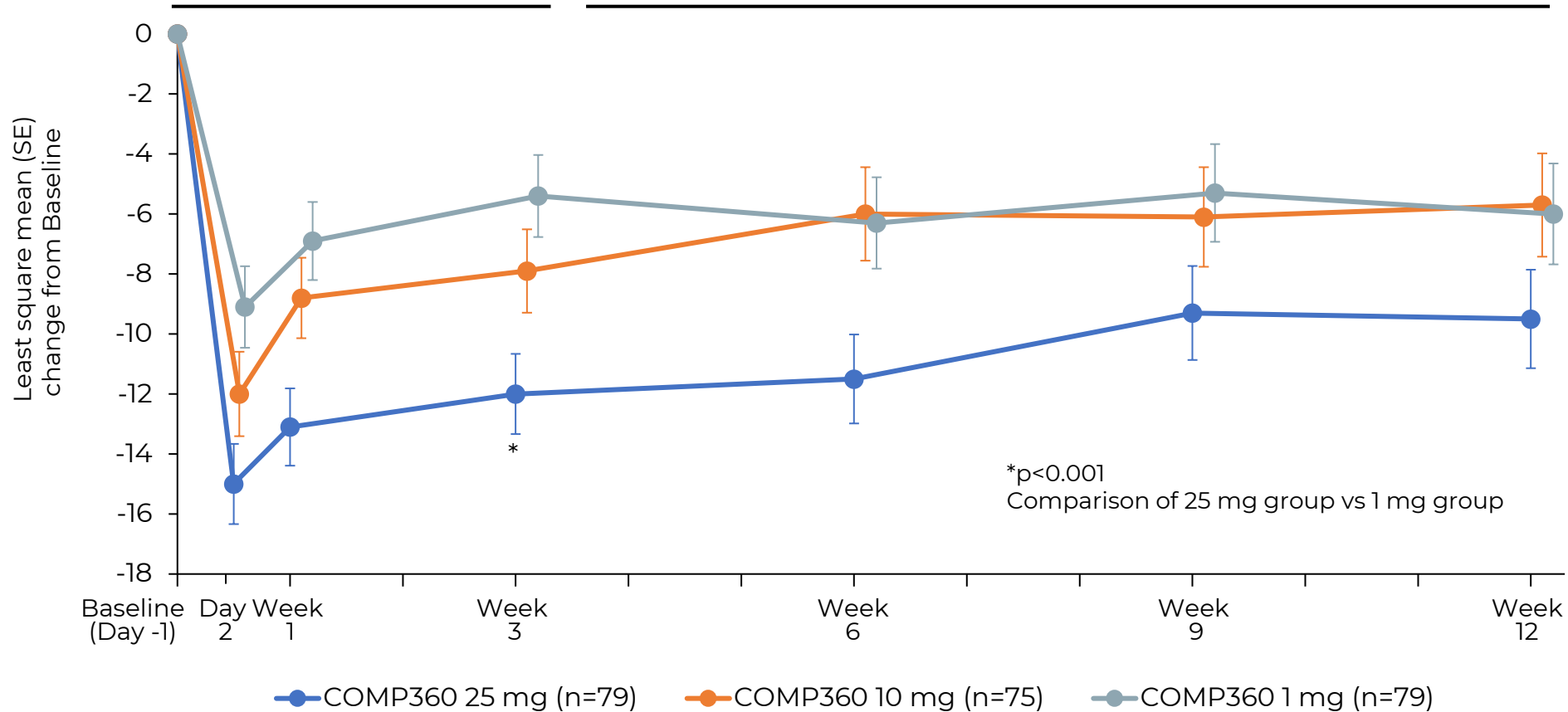
## Efficacy, Safety, and Tolerability of COMP360



Change from Baseline in MADRS total score up to Week 12 (full analysis set)

Primary efficacy assessment;  
3 weeks post dose

Follow-up period;  
6 to 12 weeks post dose



MADRS: Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale; n: Number of participants; SE: Standard error  
Goodwin GM, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2022;387(18):1637-1648.

# CYB003: Phase 1/2a Trial Design

## Study Design:

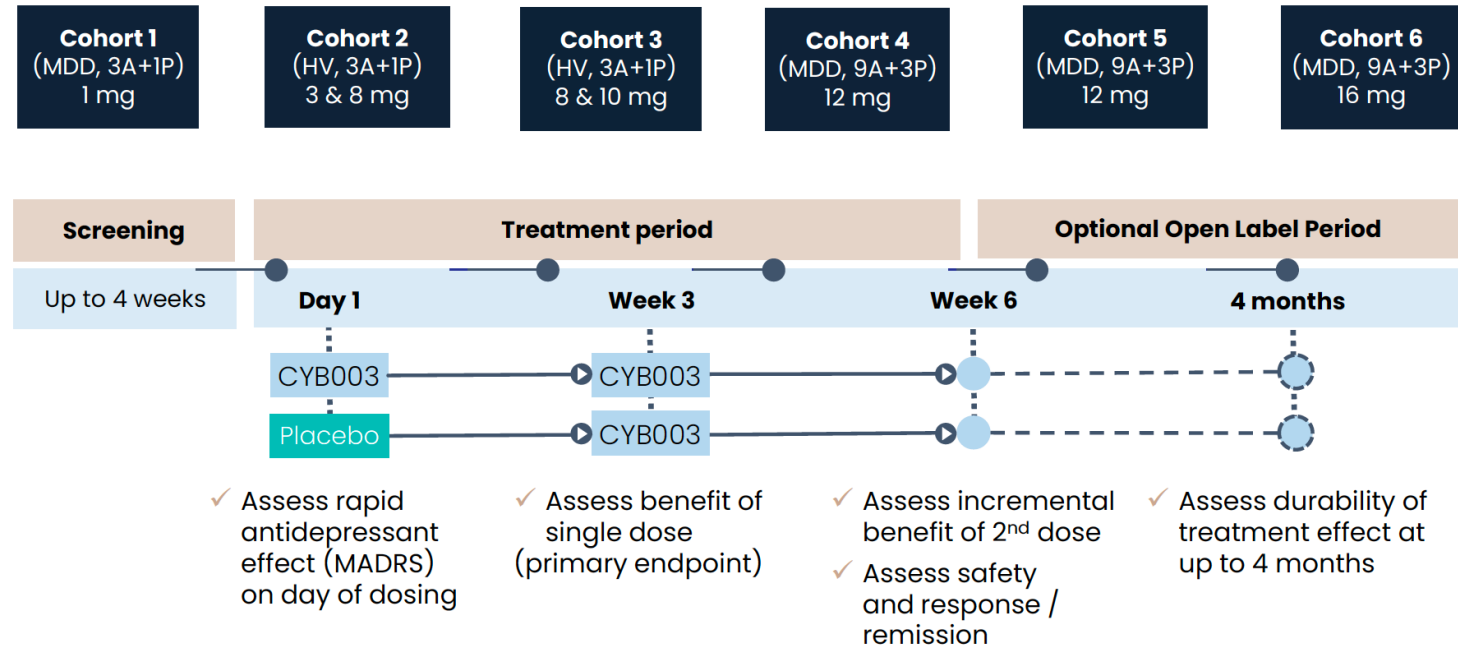
- ✓ Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

## Key Inclusion Criteria:

- ✓ Men and women, 21 to 65 years old
- ✓ Moderate to severe MDD (MADRS  $\geq$  21)
- ✓ Inadequate response to antidepressant medication

## Endpoints:

- ✓ Reduction in depression symptoms (change in MADRS score) at Week 3 after a single dose\*
- ✓ Change in MADRS score at Day 42, after second dose
- ✓ Safety, PK and tolerability



\* Patients allowed to remain on stable doses of antidepressant medications

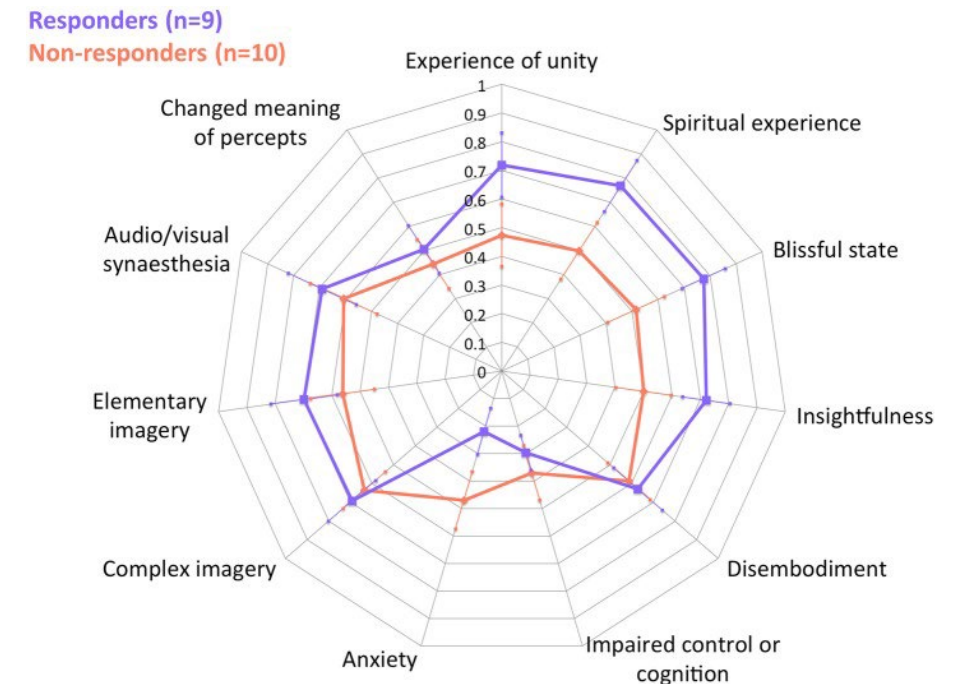
MDD: participants with major depressive disorder; HV: healthy volunteers; Primary efficacy assessed at Week 3; Optional 12 week follow up to assess durability of effects

Note:

\*All data presented are preliminary.

# Dosing and maintenance of effect

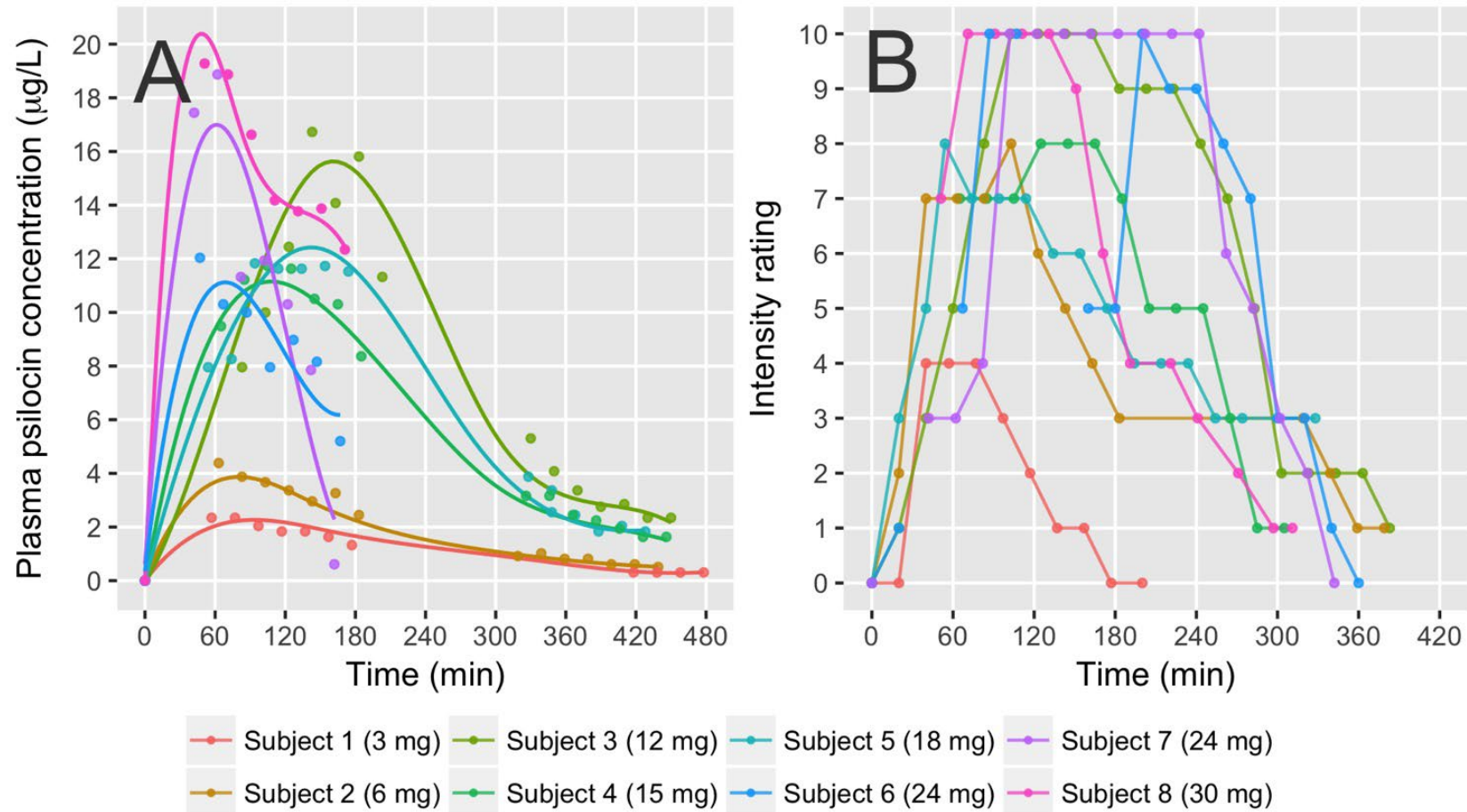
- The relationship between characteristics of the acute psychedelic experience (e.g., MEQ) and clinical improvement should be characterised
- Should concomitant treatments (e.g., SSRI's) be abandoned?
- Long-term (> 6 months) therapeutic effects monitored – with or without other treatments?
- Is one dose enough?
- Need for individualised dosing due to interindividual variability in drug metabolism, age, sex, or personality ?



Altered State of Consciousness (ASC)  
Roseman et al, Front Pharmacol 2018

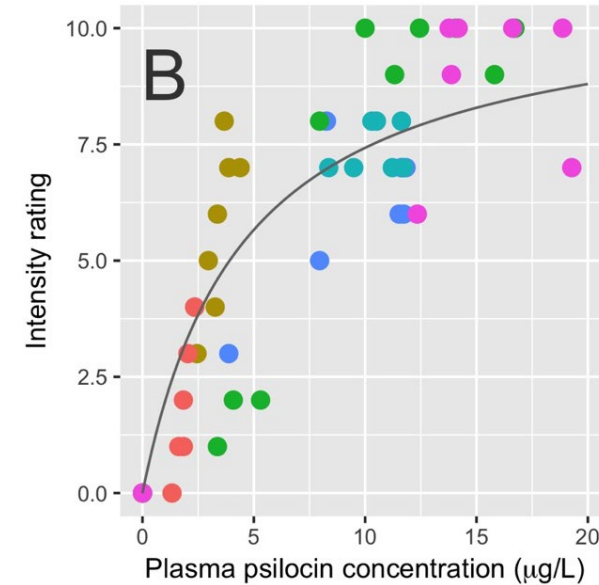
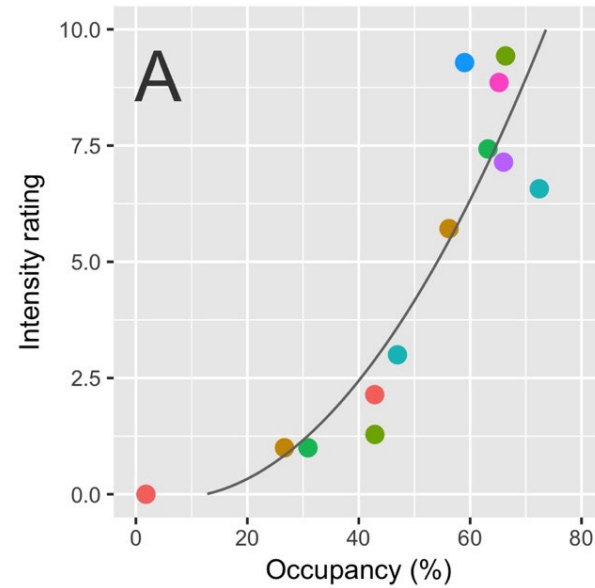
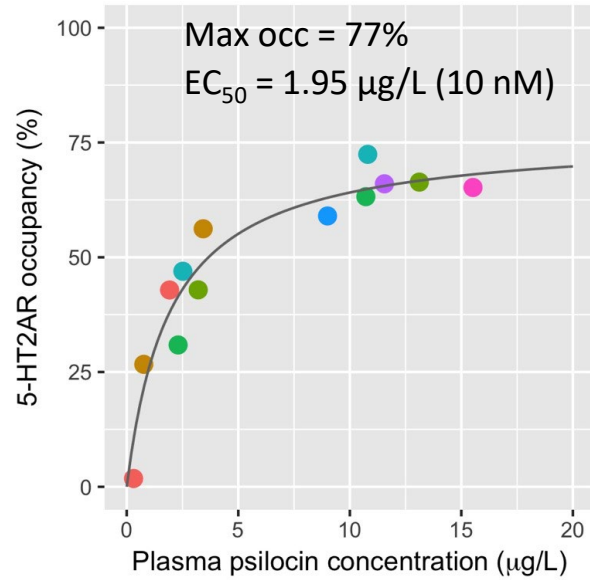
# Psilocin levels and subjective effects

- Plasma psilocin levels
- Subjective experience intensity

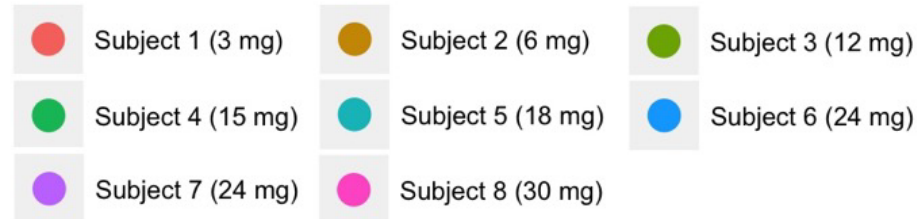
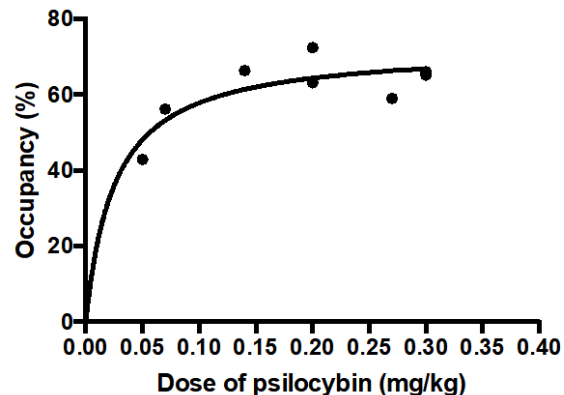


Madsen et al., *Neuropsychopharmacol* 2019

# 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor occupancy, dose, p-psilocin, and the subjective intensity of the psychedelic experience



Occupancy vs psilocybin dose



Madsen et al., Neuropsychopharmacology 2019

# Safety and adverse events

- Acute effects
  - Transiently elevated blood pressure and tachycardia
  - Nausea
  - Headaches
  - Anxiety (with derealization)
  - Harms to self and other
- Late effects
  - Flash-backs
  - Potential personality changes
  - Altered metaphysical beliefs
  - Psychosis
  - Suicidality?

Schlag et al, J Psychopharmacol 2022

## Setting and psychological support/psychotherapy

Is it

- psilocybin-assisted psychotherapy *or*
- psychotherapy-assisted psilocybin therapy *or*
- psychologically supported psilocybin therapy?

How much does the setting matter?

# Settings during the psilocybin psychedelic experience



|                  |                      | MR   | Room |         |
|------------------|----------------------|------|------|---------|
| Acute experience | MEQ - mystical       | 2.0  | 3.6  | p=0.007 |
|                  | MEQ - positive mood  | 2.5  | 3.8  | p=0.01  |
|                  | ASC - spiritual      | 13.7 | 47.2 | p=0.008 |
|                  | ASC - blissful state | 37.1 | 66.0 | p=0.02  |
| 12 weeks later   | PEQ - SumPositive    | 6.8  | 47.7 | p=0.008 |



# Neurobiology Research Unit Rigshospitalet & University of Copenhagen, Denmark



Funded by the Horizon 2020  
Framework Programme of the  
European Union

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