



How Psychedelic Drugs Alter the Brain

Psilocybin temporarily disrupts a brain network involved in creating a person's sense of self.

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Psychedelic drugs such as psilocybin cause acute changes in how people perceive time, space, and the self. In ongoing experimental research, a single psilocybin dose under controlled conditions is showing promise for relieving mental health symptoms such as depression. These therapeutic effects can last long after the acute effects of the drug wear off. But it's not clear how these drugs affect the workings of the brain and lead to the drugs' therapeutic effects.

A research team led by Dr. Joshua Siegel at Washington University in St. Louis used functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to track changes in brain activity related to use of psilocybin. Seven healthy young adults participated in the study, which involved regular fMRI sessions before, during, and after a carefully controlled dose of psilocybin. Results of the study, which was funded in part by NIH, [appeared in Nature on July 17, 2024](#).

Psilocybin caused major changes in functional connectivity, or FC—a measure of how activity in different regions of the brain is correlated—throughout the brain. These regions included most of the cerebral cortex, thalamus, hippocampus, and cerebellum. The changes were more than three times greater than those caused by a control compound, methylphenidate (a stimulant used to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder). Psilocybin induced the largest changes in areas involved in the default mode network. This network is usually most active when the brain isn't focused on a specific task. It is thought to govern people's sense of space, time, and self.

Study participants also completed a questionnaire designed to measure the intensity of their subjective psychedelic experience. The questionnaire scores correlated with FC changes in their brains. The greater the FC changes, the more intense the person's psychedelic experience.

Psilocybin caused activity within brain networks to become less synchronized. It also led to less distinction between brain networks that normally show distinct activity. Notably, the psilocybin-associated FC changes were reduced when participants performed a task that involved concentrating on matching spoken words with images.

Most brain activity returned to normal within days of taking psilocybin. But a reduction in FC between the default mode network and part of the hippocampus lasted for at least three weeks. This may reflect lasting changes in hippocampus circuits involved with the perception of self.

The findings shed light on how psychedelic drugs may affect brain function and alter perceptions of self. “The idea is that you’re taking this system that’s fundamental to the brain’s ability to think about the self in relation to the world, and you’re totally desynchronizing it temporarily,” Siegel explains.

This research provides important information to inform scientists as they seek to harness these drugs’ therapeutic potential. However, the researchers strongly caution against self-medicating with psilocybin, as there are serious risks to taking it without supervision by trained mental health experts.

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