

Application of MDMA in PTSD Psychotherapy (from MAPS)

Activity		Effects	Application in PTSD Psychotherapy
SEROTONIN Release	Downstream Post-synaptic 5-HT _{1A} 5-HT _{2A}	↓depressed mood ↓anxiety ↓fear recognition (amygdala) ↓aggression and defensiveness ↑self-confidence ↑alterations in the perceptions of meaning	Facilitates experience of positive mood and reduced anxiety Increases engagement and ability to focus on trauma without overwhelm
	3-H1 _{2A}	alterations in the perceptions of meaning	 Provides opportunity to see old problems in a new light
NOREPINEPHRINE Release DOPAMINE Minor ↑ secondary to Serotonin		↑arousal ↑alertness ↑conscious of external stimuli	 Increases motivation to engage in therapy Improved recall of state-dependent memories Works with other activity to create optimal arousal zone
ALPHA-2 ADRENO-CEPTORS †activity		↑relaxation ↑calmness	 Reduces hypervigilance associated with PTSD Works with other activity to create optimal arousal zone
HORMONAL EFFECTS Release of oxytocin, vasopressin, prolactin and cortisol		↑attachment ↑feelings of trust ↑empathy ↓perception of social rejection	Improves capacity to reflect on traumatic memories Improves therapeutic alliance Improves discussion of social/emotional relationships
BDNF Upregulation		†neuroplasticity †fear extinction learning	Allows reflection on traumatic memories during psychotherapy without being overwhelmed Facilitates memory reconsolidation
REGIONAL BRAIN CHANGES ↑ PFC activation ↓amygdala activation ↓cerebral blood- right amygdala and hippocampus		↑detection of happy faces ↓detection of fearful faces ↓subjective fear response on recall of negative memories	 Enhances levels of shared empathy and prosocial functioning Increases reflection on painful memories of trauma during psychotherapy

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