MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 2022 heraldsun.com.au **NEWS 15**

'Shroom a magic cure

ROBYN RILEY
MEDICAL EDITOR

IN a world first, Monash University researchers are investigating how a compound found in magic mushrooms could benefit people suffering from eating disorders, including anorexia pervosa

Psilocybin is a psychedelic compound found naturally in the mushrooms that, when eaten, produce mind-altering effects including hallucinations and euphoria, but it also has therapeutic outcomes.

In the first study in an animal model of anorexia nervosa, the Melbourne team is hoping to show how psilocybin

Melbourne team makes anorexia breakthrough

acts in the brain to safely "break down" rigid and inflexible patterns of thought and behaviour that are characteristic of anorexia nervosa.

Claire Foldi leads a research team at Monash University's Biomedicine Discovery Institute that is using behavioural neuroscience technologies in animals. She has been awarded a four-year NHMRC Ideas Grant to do the work.

"Critically, the reason we don't have an effective treatment for anorexia nervosa is because we don't understand enough about why it develops," Dr Foldi said.

On Tuesday at the Metabolic Disease Conference in Marysville she will present evidence on the improvement in flexible learning in animals given psilocybin which she says could explain its efficacy in treating human psychiatric conditions.

"What we found was that the group given psilocybin could learn a complicated cognitive task much more quickly," Dr Foldi said.
"If it is true that psilocybin

"If it is true that psilocybin has fundamental effects on learning, on flexible thinking in a human patient, it has the potential to impact on a whole range of psychological disorders."

She said psilocybin was already being investigated in human clinical trials world-wide for mental illnesses such as depression, substance use disorder and anorexia nervosa.

"But we still don't know enough about how it works, or why it works successfully in some patients, but not others," she said. "We also don't know how the results from clinical trials might be influenced by placebo effects."

Animal studies provided a way to investigate therapeutic effects while avoiding biases.

"Placebo control is the gold standard in clinical research, but the intense nature of the psychedelic experience makes it impossible to control for placebo effects," Dr Foldi said.

"Animal models are required to understand how responses to psychedelics might be driven by individual differences in brain function and behaviour, without concern for biases or placebo effects."

About one million Australians have eating disorders, which Dr Foldi says are among the most complex psychiatric disorders in clinical practice.

"Anorexia nervosa has the



Claire Foldi

highest mortality rate of any psychiatric illness, less than half of patients recover and there are no existing effective medical treatments," she said. Dr Foldi will be a panellist at a public lecture, The Obesity Crisis, at the NGV on Thursday.

robyn.riley@news.com.au





Epworth for rehabilitation.

Epworth for life.

Ask your doctor for a referral to Epworth Rehabilitation in Melbourne or Geelong.

epworth.org.au

