

## Chapter 1 : Psychedelic Science - Psychedelic Science

*Founded in , the Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies (MAPS) is a (c)(3) non-profit research and educational organization that develops medical, legal, and cultural contexts for people to benefit from the careful uses of psychedelics and marijuana.*

While therapy, antidepressants, and antipsychotics have shown to help patients, many times these methods fall short, leaving patients to continue suffering from PTSD. Studies have suggested that anti-depressants do not work so well for people who have had multiple traumas or chronic PTSD, over the course of years. A new study found that risperidone, the antipsychotic medication used to help some PTSD patients, worked no better than a placebo in alleviating typical PTSD symptoms in patients who had been suffering from the disorder long-term or who continued to suffer symptoms after being treated with antidepressants. Because the use of many of these drugs may result in intolerable side effects, many patients are left to suffer through PTSD with no sign of relief. A study analyzing data from the National Comorbidity Survey, a nationally representative sample, showed that out of six anxiety diagnoses, PTSD was significantly associated with suicidal attempts. A study from the University of South Florida in found that psilocybin stimulates neurogenesis: In the study, mice that were given psilocybin overcame fear conditioning far better than mice that were given a sham drug. The study supported the hypothesis that psilocybin can help break the traumatic cycle that occurs in patients with PTSD. For the study, half of the participants were randomly assigned to receive a 0. Halfway through the study period 7 weeks , all of the participants switched treatments. Neither the researchers nor the patients knew which patients had first received psilocybin or which received the control. The control group and double-blind procedures maximized the validity of the results of the study. All of the patients, mostly women aged 22 to 75, had advanced gastrointestinal, blood, or breast cancers. All had been diagnosed as having serious psychological distress that was related to their disease. The researchers concluded that if psilocybin could reduce psychological distress in terminally ill cancer patients, it could apply to less extreme medical conditions related to psychological distress as well. Patients noted that after being treated with psilocybin, they felt their quality of life improve. They noted that they wanted to engage more with external activities, had more energy, experienced improved relationships with their family members, and performed better at work. Ross means that the patients could recount their psilocybin experience the same way they recount their traumatic experiences, except in a positive rather than negative way. The psilocybin experience leaves lasting positive effects on the patient, similar to the way a traumatic experience leaves lasting negative effects on the patient. Psilocybin has not only been given to patients with PTSD, it has been given to terminally ill patients with a certain amount of time left to live, according to their prognoses well. After the study, patients reported that their psilocybin experiences felt spiritual. Terminally ill patients claim to no longer feel death because they felt connected to the universe in a way they had never experienced in the past. Researchers and supporters of the drug believe that because the drug can give people such a different and positive perspective, the patients would not lose this new perspective, which would explain while the positive effects last over six months a lot of the time. Because these psilocybin experiences are oftentimes profound and life-changing, the drug gives people the opportunity to permanently change the way they think about and see the world. What are the pros and cons of approving such a treatment? For The supporters of using psychedelic drugs to help patients lessen their anxiety feel strongly that these drugs should be able to be legally given in a safe and supportive medical setting. If these drugs can have such a success rate, then what could possibly be the reason for them not being legal? Secondly, drugs can be either chemically addicting or psychologically addicting. Psilocybin is not chemically addicting like other drugs, such as nicotine. Psilocybin is also known to have no strongly harmful negative effects. Supporters believe that because the drug is not that bad for you and has shown to have positive effects, the good definitely outweighs the bad. This usually happens when the patient does not feel safe, or feels uncomfortable in some way. Potentially, a bad trip could mentally scar the individual who

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experiences it. People who take psychedelic drugs have also reported experiencing flashbacks, or the feeling as if they are experiencing a trip on a psychedelic drug when they are not. This can be dangerous in certain situations, like when operating a motor vehicle. Also, while it has not been shown that psychedelic drugs have any serious health concerns, there are physical effects of psychedelic drug use that can be dangerous. There are also studies that show that patients do not experience any strong positive effects from being given the drug. If the drug does in fact get approved, it will need to be tested in clinical trials. There are many dangers and risky situations that arise when clinical trials become involved with new drugs. This can cause problems from a legal perspective, which is concerned with patient safety and protection. If psilocybin is as helpful as supporters say, then patients besides ones suffering from PTSD would want to take the drug as well. Patients suffering from different types of anxiety and other issues will be eager to access the drug. If so many patients want to try the drug, a new way to regulate the legal use of the drug will become necessary. Can you think of others ideas? What other good can come out of patients being given the opportunity to take these drugs? What risks could the drug potentially cause? Class Activity Read aloud: A new pill has been made that helps people lose five pounds every time they take it. The weight loss community is going crazy about this new miracle drugâ€”begging for the FDA to finally approve it so that people can lose weight instantly and feel more confident. But there are drawbacksâ€”taking the drug leads to increasing risk of many diseases, including heart disease. The drug also makes you age faster. Lastly, the drug takes away all appetite, so much so that it is difficult for a person who is taking the drug to get their daily nutrients from food. Split the classroom into two groups. Whose arguments will be stronger? References and Further Reading.

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## Chapter 2 : Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies - Wikipedia

*The Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies (MAPS) is a membership-based (c)(3) organization working to raise awareness and understanding of psychedelic substances. MAPS was founded in by Rick Doblin, and is now based in Santa Cruz, California.*

Psychedelic therapy[ edit ] The psychoactive properties of LSD were discovered in by Swiss chemist Albert Hofmann when he accidentally ingested a small dose through the skin while studying the compound. Studies into the effects of LSD on human creativity and spirituality were also conducted during this period. The next major development in the history of psychedelic research was the rediscovery of psilocybin by Western society due to the appearance of an article in a issue of Life magazine written by R. Gordon Wasson detailing his experiences ingesting psilocybin mushrooms in a shamanic ceremony in Mexico. An article by Pichot about the basic effects of psilocybin on normal and unhealthy subjects appeared in the medical journal Lancet in the same year. The first of these was the Concord Prison Experiment which began in under the supervision of principal researchers Timothy Leary and Richard Alpert. The purpose of the experiment was to determine if psilocybin-assisted psychotherapeutic techniques could permanently reverse the criminal and anti-social tendencies of 32 state prisoners nearing parole and prevent them from being incarcerated again. Pahnke set out to determine if psilocybin could be used to facilitate "mystical" experiences and if these experiences could cause permanent and beneficial personality transformation. In order to do so, he recruited 20 Protestant divinity students, 10 of whom would take synthetic psilocybin and 10 of whom would take a placebo. The experiment took place in a basement chapel in which the audio from a Good Friday service conducted in the main chapel upstairs was broadcast. Throughout the short history of LSD research, people unaffiliated or loosely affiliated with the scientific establishment distributed supplies of LSD outside of laboratory settings. Soon the lines between legitimate research and personal experimentation began to blur for some, and as early as fellow faculty members at Harvard openly criticized Leary and Alpert for abandoning scientific principles and experimenting with LSD outside official research settings. A few months later the university would dismiss both professors for violating university regulations by providing LSD to undergraduates. The controversy at Harvard coincided with greatly increased FDA restrictions on the procurement of LSD for scientific research; although some research did continue, most studies underway before the new FDA restrictions did not. After restricting its manufacture and distribution in , the US government fully criminalized LSD in , after which the European nations which hosted psychedelic research followed suit. The study, which eventually came to be headed by Pahnke and Grof , resulted in the treatment of over terminal patients, including 31 in a controlled LSD psychotherapy study. As psychedelics gained increasing recognition as potential psychotherapeutic agents, so too were they recognized within popular culture for their recreational use. Despite such efforts, the DEA pursued emergency scheduling in , citing an imminent risk to public health. Holding the belief that MDMA had the unique potential both to aid psychotherapy and eventually to become a prescription medicine, Rick Doblin sought to gain incorporation for MAPS as a c 3 non-profit research and educational organization. The founding of MAPS was a primary step toward the future envisioning of what Doblin has called a "non-profit psychedelic-pharmaceutical company. Erowid and MAPS have been collaborating on two large reference database projects since The study has received FDA approval. Evgeny Krupitsky into ketamine-assisted psychotherapy as a potential treatment for heroin addiction and alcoholism. Barnhart, and Rick Doblin. Ashawna Hailey served on the board until her death in MAPS is the only organisation in the world funding clinical trials of MDMA-assisted psychotherapy, as it is of little interest to commercial pharmaceutical companies[ citation needed ]. The study is taking place in Charleston, SC and is conducting experimental treatment with 16 veterans, both male and female, suffering war-related PTSD. The study will follow a randomized triple-blind protocol and test three different experimental doses. The Israel Study is awaiting approval from the Israeli Institutional Review Board as well as the Ministry of Health before

it can proceed with enrollment.. An Israeli Defense Force official has indicated a willingness to refer war affected soldiers suffering from PTSD, thus greatly enabling recruitment for the study. A protocol amendment is to be submitted in the near future. The study is in progress and nearing completion as MAPS is collecting long-term follow-up data following the experimental treatment of all 12 subjects. Mithoefer, the primary clinical investigator in this study, has received his Schedule 1 license from the DEA, enabling him to administer MDMA within this study. The study is taking place in Solothurn, Switzerland, and is the first study in 35 years to investigate the therapeutic use of LSD in human subjects. Enrolment began in April and is now complete. Since NIDA is solely interested in researching the negative aspects of marijuana use and abuse, studies to explore its potential medical benefit are impossible within the US. MAPS is the only organization working to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of botanical marijuana as a prescription medicine to the satisfaction of the FDA[ citation needed ]. This marks the first time the FDA has approved an outpatient marijuana study. It provides summaries of psychedelic research conducted under the auspices of the organization and other worldwide research efforts in addition to discussions of psychedelic culture, personal reflections on psychedelic experiences, and writings from leading figures in the psychedelic research community. Psychedelic harm reduction is an approach to minimize harmful consequences and risks associated with the therapeutic and recreational use of psychedelic drugs. A harm reduction approach is an alternative to drug prohibition laws that criminalize users of psychedelic substances. Inexperienced or overwhelmed users of psychedelics sometimes have challenging emotional experiences that are resolved through law enforcement or medical intervention, which may lead to psychological damage long after the trip is over. MAPS has also formed a partnership with [Bluelight](#) , a web forum dedicated to harm reduction. Please help improve the article by presenting facts as a neutrally-worded summary with appropriate citations. Consider transferring direct quotations to [Wikiquote](#). NIDA uses its monopoly power to obstruct research that conflicts with its vested interests. MAPS has also been trying without success for almost four years to purchase 10 grams of marijuana from NIDA for research into the constituents of the vapor from marijuana vaporizers, a non-smoking drug delivery method that has already been used in one FDA-approved human study. United States federal law registers cannabis as a Schedule I drug. However, it is anticipated that there will be requests for cannabis cigarettes with a higher potency or with other mixes of cannabinoids. The subcommittee notes that very little is known about the clinical pharmacology of this higher potency. Thus, while NIDA research has provided a large body of literature related to the clinical pharmacology of cannabis, research is still needed to establish the safety of new dosage forms and new formulations.

**Chapter 3 : Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies**

*AP News profiles MAPS Founder Rick Doblin, Ph.D., exploring Rick's decades of work towards legalizing psychedelic medicine and highlighting Rick's goal to receive FDA approval for MDMA-assisted psychotherapy as a treatment for PTSD by*

History[ edit ] Early Psychedelic Therapy[ edit ] Psychedelic therapy, in the broadest possible sense of the term, may have originated from prehistoric knowledge of hallucinogenic plants. Though usually viewed as predominantly spiritual in nature, elements of psychotherapeutic practice can be recognized in the entheogenic or shamanic rituals of many cultures. In addition to spawning six international conferences and the release of dozens of books, over 1, peer-reviewed clinical papers detailing the use of psychedelic compounds administered to approximately 40, patients were published by the mids. However, many of these trials did not meet the methodological standards that are required today. Beginning in , he conducted experiments with prison inmates in an attempt to reduce recidivism with short, intense psychotherapy sessions. Participants were administered psilocybin during these sessions weeks apart with regular group therapy sessions in between. During a congressional hearing in , Senator Robert Kennedy questioned the shift of opinion, stating, "Perhaps to some extent we have lost sight of the fact that LSD can be very, very helpful in our society if used properly. Schedule I compounds are claimed to possess "significant potential for abuse and dependence " and have "no recognized medicinal value" [14] , effectively rendering them illegal to use in the United States for all purposes. Despite objections from the scientific community, authorized research into therapeutic applications of psychedelic drugs had been discontinued worldwide by the s. Despite broad prohibition, unofficial psychedelic research and therapeutic sessions continued nevertheless in the following decades. Some therapists exploited windows of opportunity preceding scheduling of particular substances or, alternatively, developed non-drug techniques such as Holotropic Breathwork for achieving similar states of consciousness. Informal psychedelic therapy was conducted clandestinely in underground networks consisting of sessions carried out both by licensed therapists and autodidacts within the community. Advances in science and technology allowed researchers to collect and interpret extensive data from animal studies, and the advent of new technologies such as PET and MRI scanning made it possible to examine the sites of action of hallucinogens in the brain. Much of the renewed clinical research has been conducted with psilocybin and MDMA in the United States with special permission by the FDA , while other studies have investigated the mechanisms and effects of ayahuasca and LSD. Phase two trials conducted between and reported an overall remission rate of No complications of LSD administration were observed. Some research has shown that these substances have helped people with such mental disorders as obsessive-compulsive disorder , post-traumatic stress disorder , alcoholism , depression , and cluster headaches. In general, however, the drugs remain poorly understood. In alcoholism[ edit ] Studies by Humphrey Osmond , Betty Eisner , and others examined the possibility that psychedelic therapy could treat alcoholism or, less commonly, other addictions. One review of the usefulness of psychedelic therapy in treating alcoholism concluded that the possibility was neither proven nor disproven. This treatment effect from LSD on alcohol misuse was also seen at 2 to 3 months and at 6 months, but was not statistically significant at 12 months post-treatment. Among the three trials that reported total abstinence from alcohol use, there was also a significant beneficial effect of LSD at the first reported follow-up, which ranged from 1 to 3 months after discharge from each treatment program. The lack of conclusive evidence notwithstanding, individual case reports are often dramatic. Bill Wilson , the founder of Alcoholics Anonymous conducted medically supervised experiments in the s on the effects of LSD on alcoholism. If, therefore, under LSD we can have a temporary reduction, so that we can better see what we are and where we are goingâ€”well, that might be of some help. The goal might become clearer. So I consider LSD to be of some value to some people, and practically no damage to anyone. It will never take the place of any of the existing means by which we can reduce the ego, and keep it reduced. However, he felt this method

only should be attempted by individuals with well-developed super-egos. I find myself with a heightened colour perception and an appreciation of beauty almost destroyed by my years of depressions. In , research consisting of providing a psychedelic experience for the dying was conducted at the Spring Grove State Hospital in Maryland. Of 17 dying patients who received LSD after appropriate therapeutic preparation, one-third improved "dramatically", one-third improved "moderately", and one-third were unchanged by the criteria of reduced tension, depression, pain, and fear of death. Some aspects of published accounts of methodologies are discussed below. Psycholytic therapy[ edit ] Psycholytic therapy involves the use of low to medium doses of psychedelic drugs, repeatedly at intervals of 1â€”2 weeks. The therapist is present during the peak of the experience and at other times as required, to assist the patient in processing material that arises and to offer support when necessary. This general form of therapy was utilized mainly to treat patients with neurotic and psychosomatic disorders. The name, coined by Ronald A. Psycholytic therapy was historically an important approach to psychedelic psychotherapy in Europe , but it was also practiced in the United States by some psychotherapists including Betty Eisner. An advantage of psychedelic drugs in exploring the unconscious is that a conscious sliver of the adult ego usually remains alert during the experience. Dialogue with the therapists is sparse during the drug sessions but essential during psychotherapy sessions before and after the drug experience. There are two therapists, one man and one woman. The recent resurgence of research see above uses this method. Psychedelic therapy is practiced primarily in North America. He analyzed the LSD experience in a Freudian or Jungian psychoanalytic context in addition to giving significant value to the overarching transpersonal, mystical, or spiritual experience that often allowed the patient to re-evaluate their entire life philosophy. Developed by two London psychoanalysts, Joyce Martin and Pauline McCririck, this form of treatment is similar to psycholytic approaches as it is based largely on a psychoanalytic interpretation of abreactions produced by the treatment, but it tends to focus on those experiences in which the patient re-encounters carnal feelings of emotional deprivation and frustration stemming from the infantile needs of their early childhood. As a result, the treatment was developed with the aim to directly fulfill or satisfy those repressed, agonizing cravings for love, physical contact, and other instinctual needs re-lived by the patient. Therefore, the therapist is completely engaged with the subject, as opposed to the traditional detached attitude of the psychoanalyst. With the intense emotional episodes that came with the psychedelic experience, Martin and McCririck aimed to sit in as the "mother" role who would enter into close physical contact with the patients by rocking them, giving them milk from a bottle, etc. After training the patient to respond to hypnosis, LSD would be administered, and during the onset phase of the drug the patient would be placed into a state of trance. Levine and Ludwig found the combination of these techniques to be more effective than the use of either of these two components separately.

**Chapter 4 : MAPS Canada - Home**

*WebMD reports on the growing number of studies investigating the therapeutic use of psychedelics to treat depression and PTSD. The article highlights how the rising rate of depression and suicide is influencing current acceptance of psychedelic research within the field of psychiatry, stating that modern medicine is facing "a moment of great need."*

We also sponsored completed clinical trials of MDMA-assisted psychotherapy for anxiety associated with life-threatening illness, and MDMA-assisted therapy for social anxiety in autistic adults. MAPS is interested in LSD for its potential to help people with a variety of conditions, focusing primarily on the treatment of anxiety associated with life-threatening illness. Our Phase 2 pilot study in 12 subjects found positive trends in the reduction of anxiety following two LSD-assisted psychotherapy sessions. The study results also indicate that LSD-assisted psychotherapy can be safely administered in these subjects, and justify further research. Ibogaine Therapy for Drug Addiction MAPS-sponsored researchers have published observational data from the first prospective ibogaine outcome studies in order to contribute to the growing scientific literature about ibogaine as a treatment for drug addiction. Although first-hand accounts indicate that ibogaine is not popular as a recreational drug, ibogaine remains classified as a Schedule I drug in the United States it is also scheduled in Belgium and Switzerland. Yet despite its classification as a drug with a "high potential for abuse" and "no currently accepted medical use," people who struggle with substance abuse continue to seek out international clinics or underground providers to receive ibogaine treatment. We also support conferences, meetings, and publications about the scientific, therapeutic, sustainable, and spiritual uses of ayahuasca. We also serve as non-profit fiscal sponsor for organizations that support these uses. We recently completed the first North American observational study of the safety and long-term effectiveness of ayahuasca treatment for addiction and dependence. The paper describing the results of the study was published in June in Current Drug Abuse Reviews. Medical Marijuana MAPS has been working since to sponsor FDA-approved clinical studies into the safety and efficacy of botanical marijuana as a prescription medicine for specific medical uses. On March 14, , the U. Psychedelic Peer Counseling The Zendo Project provides a supportive environment and specialized care at festivals and events, designed to transform difficult psychedelic experiences into valuable learning opportunities, and even potentially offer healing and growth. In turn, our work reduces the number of drug-related hospitalizations and arrests. Our Values Information is shared openly and clearly. Communications are respectful, honest, and forthright. Passion and Perseverance We persist in the face of challenges. Intelligent Risk Our decisions are informed by research. We try new things and learn from our mistakes. Trust and Accountability We value integrity and honesty, and embrace high standards. MAPS We are a c 3 non-profit research and educational organization developing medical, legal, and cultural contexts for people to benefit from the careful uses of psychedelics and marijuana.

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## Chapter 5 : Home - Zendo Project

*Mission: Founded in , the Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies (MAPS) is a (c)(3) non-profit research and educational organization that develops medical, legal, and cultural contexts for people to benefit from the careful uses of psychedelics and marijuana. MAPS furthers its mission by: Developing psychedelics and.*

Founded in , the Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies MAPS is a c 3 non-profit research and educational organization that develops medical, legal, and cultural contexts for people to benefit from the careful uses of psychedelics and marijuana. MAPS furthers its mission by: MAPS also has a study looking at LSD-assisted psychotherapy for treating end-of-life anxiety, an outcome study of the benefits of ibogaine for opiate dependence, and a protocol to investigate medical marijuana to relieve symptoms of PTSD. Any person whose life may be aided by the transformative nature of psychedelic psychotherapy Geographic areas served: A 7th therapist participated in our mdma-assisted psychotherapy therapist training study. In addition to our core clinical research, this fiscal year we began planning a series of studies in collaboration with researchers who work with the u. We also began our study looking at the safety and efficacy of using mdma-assisted therapy for anxiety in adults on the autism spectrum and began preparations for a study of mdma-assisted psychotherapy for end-of-life anxiety. These studies will grow significantly in the coming year. Mdma-study related program expenses include costs of video data storage and streaming systems development, budgeting, contracting, and meetings; the costs of developing the treatment manual; training therapists; blinded therapist adherence training; and costs of reviewing and documenting all published mdma literature. There are also mdma-study related supervision of therapists, presentation of our data at professional conferences, and costs to manage the mdma purchased early in our work and to secure the drug for phase 3 trials expected to begin in Clinical research general costs cover the development of the infrastructure needed for our mdma clinical trials, including work with communications and fundraising departments, staff professional development and conferences, and video streaming and statistical software. Most of the clinical research expenses are personnel, including personnel at each study site: Our zendo project provides a supportive space for people undergoing difficult psychedelic experiences in order to help turn those experiences into opportunities for learning and personal growth, and to reduce the number of drug-related psychiatric hospitalizations and arrests. Services were provided at five major events in fiscal year In order to share recent findings and to inspire existing and new support, maps produced events on psychedelic and marijuana research in colorado, vancouver and santa cruz; and attended more than 17 events that others produced, providing speakers, exhibits, sales of books and maps bulletins, and free distribution of clinical protocols and articles from peer-reviewed journals. Communications included publishing three maps bulletins, and 12 email newsletters, maintaining maps. Org, and launching mdma-autism. Maps saw significant growth in coverage of its work in social, online, and traditional media. Org had , unique visits and 1,, page views. Facebook likes more than doubled to 89, Maps received unique media mentions from online and print publications with significant reach. Media outlets include the los angeles times, the new york times, the san francisco chronicle, reason, scientific american, cnn, usa today, msnbc, time, associated press, fox news, forbes, nbc news, playboy, santa cruz sentinel, tricycle, business insider, npr, vice, and southern california public radio kpcc. This program supports projects that are in alignment with maps mission and vision by offering donors a way to give to a c 3 nonprofit organization. Maps monitors the project budget, takes a small fee, and sends the donor a receipt for their contribution.

## Chapter 6 : MAPS Benefit Corporation

*New Atlas reports on the results of a MAPS-sponsored trial of MDMA-assisted psychotherapy for reducing social anxiety in autistic adults, stating, "Tracking LSAS scores the MDMA-treated group showed significant clinical improvements one month after the two MDMA sessions.*

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## Chapter 7 : PTSD Treatment with Psychedelic Drugs | High School Bioethics

*About us. Founded in , the Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies (MAPS) is a (c)(3) non-profit research and educational organization that develops medical, legal, and.*

## Chapter 8 : Psychedelic therapy - Wikipedia

*Mission. Founded in , the Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies (MAPS) is a (c)(3) non-profit research and educational organization that develops medical, legal, and cultural contexts for people to benefit from the careful uses of psychedelics and marijuana.*

## Chapter 9 : Global Psychedelic Dinners - Global Psychedelic Dinners

*The Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies (MAPS) is a (c)(3) non-profit research and educational organization that supports scientific research and public education about the risks and benefits of psychedelics and marijuana.*