

Pharmacotherapies for Psychological Trauma

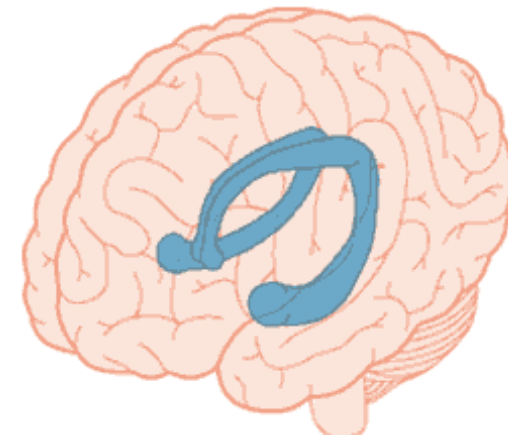
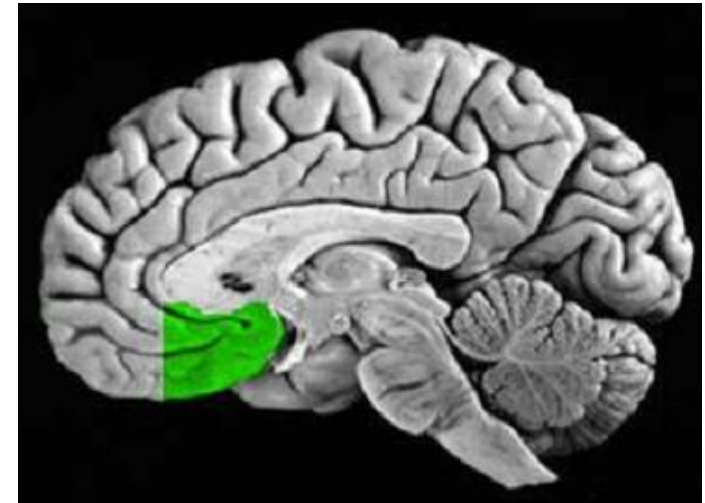
Jon Bisson

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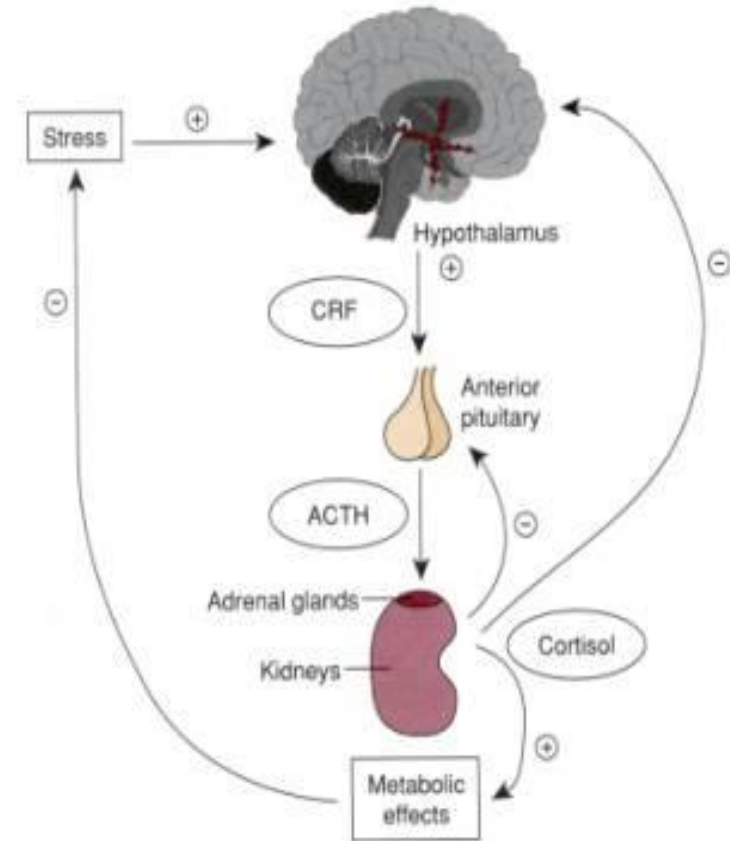
Neurobiology of PTSD

- ? PTSD represents a failure of medial prefrontal/anterior cingulate networks to regulate amygdala activity resulting in hyperreactivity to threat

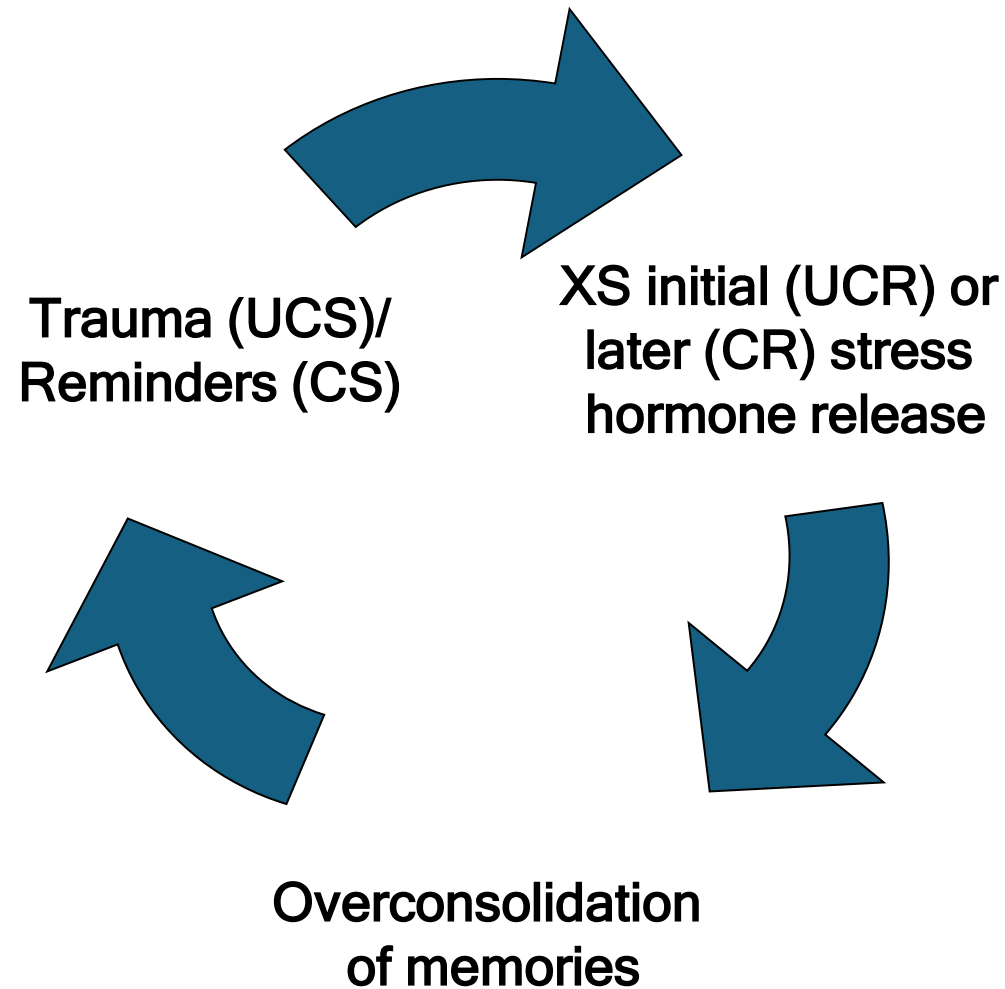


Hypothalamic- Pituitary-Adrenal Axis

- Enhanced negative feedback
- Low cortisol levels
 - Disinhib'n traumatic memory retrieval
 - Failure to contain sympathetic response
- CRF increases locus ceruleus firing and noradrenaline release
- Adrenergic surge consolidates traumatic memories

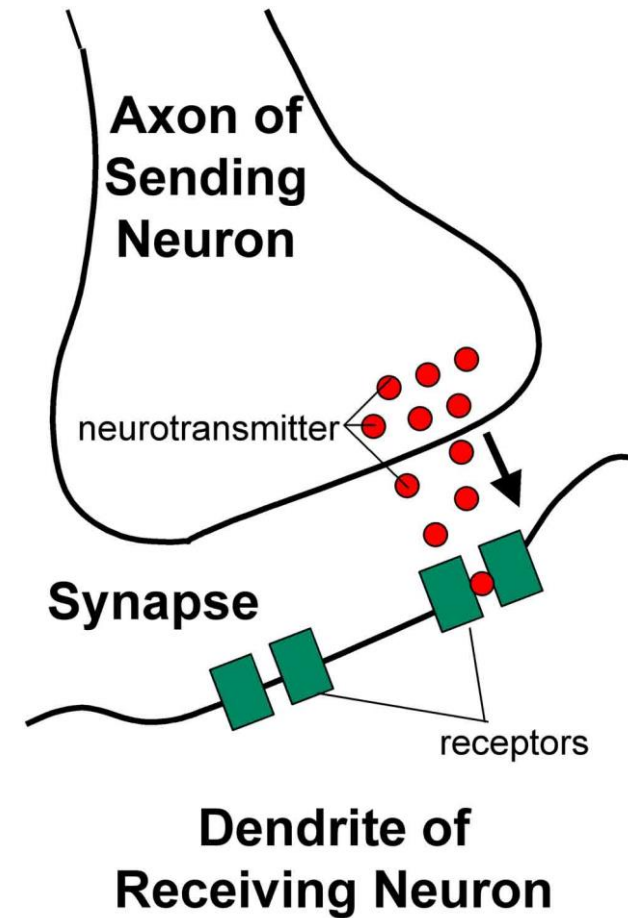


Positive Feedback Cycle (Pitman, 1989)

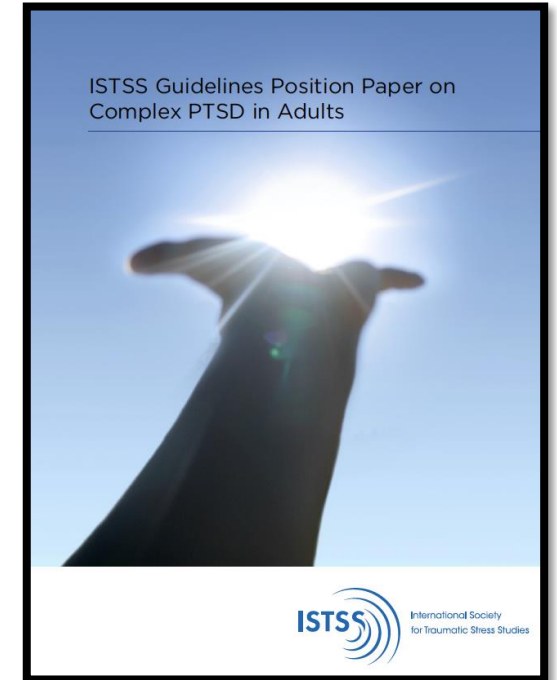
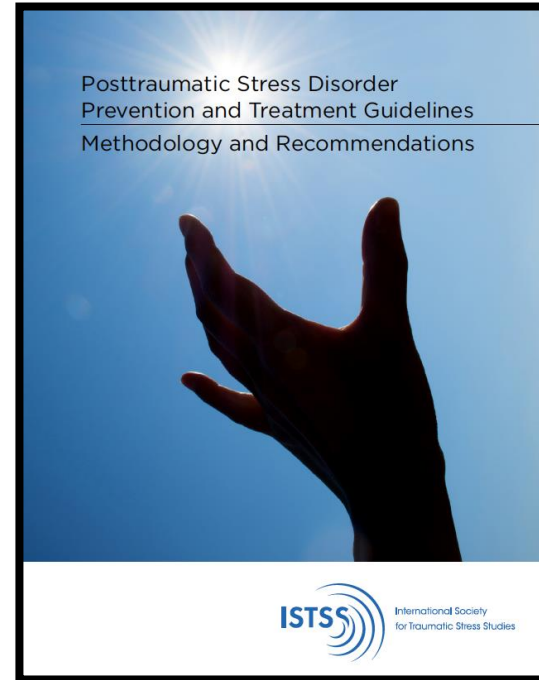
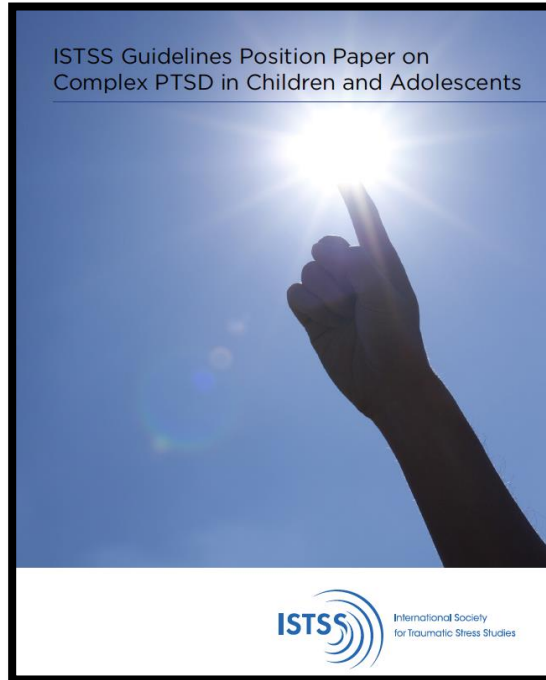


Strategies to Reduce Noradrenergic Overactivity

- Direct
 - Alpha 2 adrenergic receptor agonism
 - e.g., clonidine
 - Postsynaptic beta adrenergic blocking
 - e.g., propranolol
 - Alpha 1 adrenergic receptor blocking
 - e.g., prazosin
- Indirect
 - Benzodiazepines, alcohol, gabapentin
 - Cortisol



<https://www.istss.org/treating-trauma.aspx>



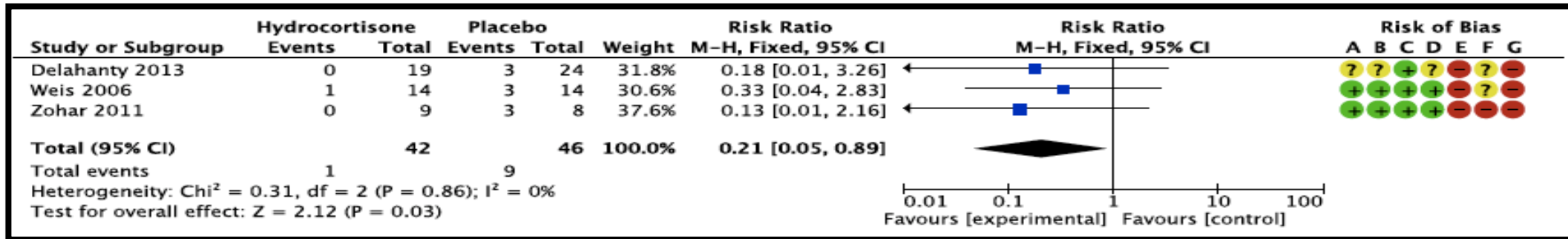
Early Pharmacological Interventions

- Emerging Evidence

- Hydrocortisone*

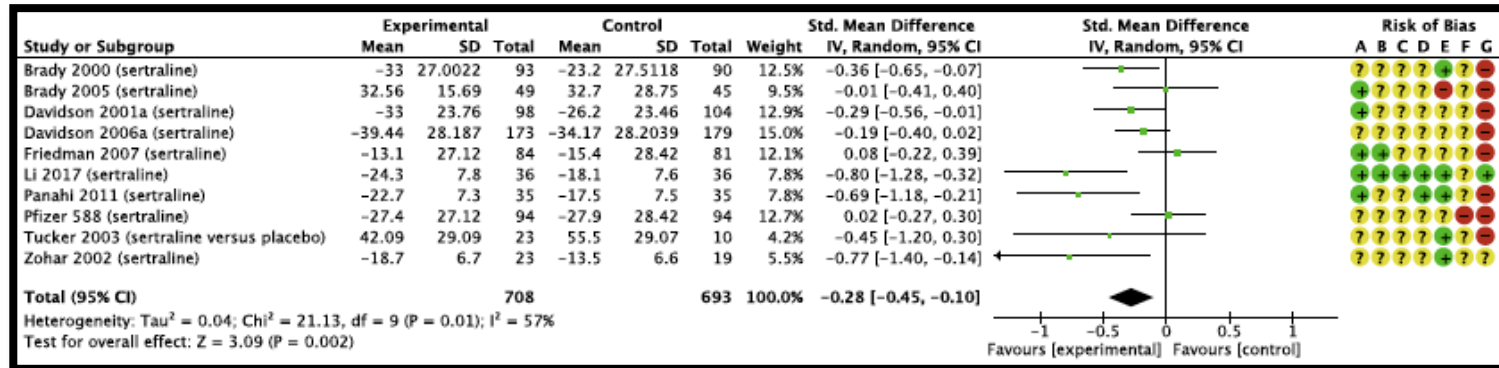
- Insufficient Evidence

- Docosahexaenoic Acid, Escitalopram, Gabapentin, Oxytocin, Propranolol*



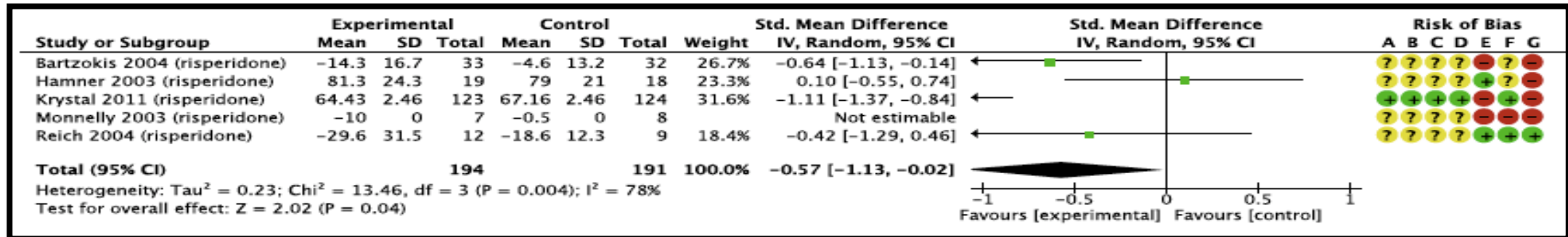
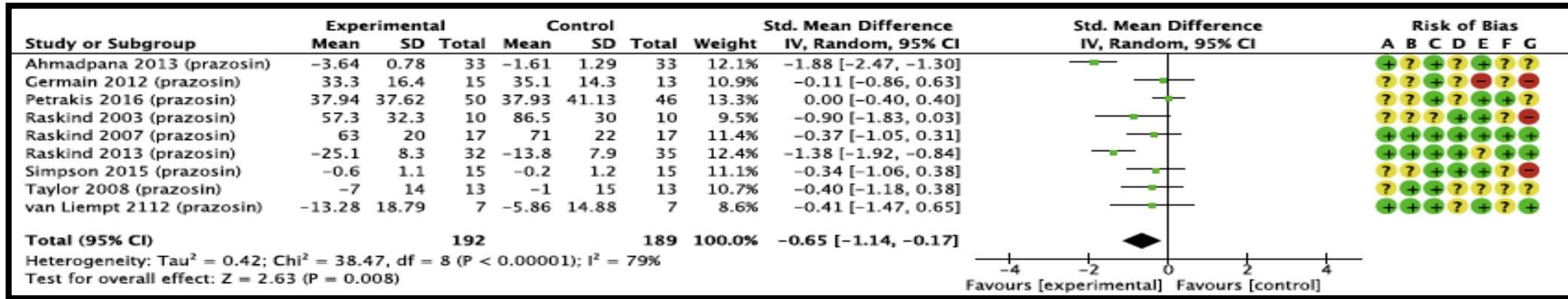
Pharmacological Treatment (Adults)

- Low Effect - *Fluoxetine, Paroxetine, Sertraline, Venlafaxine*
- Emerging Evidence – *Quetiapine*
- Insufficient Evidence to Recommend – *Amitriptyline, Brofaromine, Divalproex, Imipramine, Lamotrigine, Mirtazapine, Olanzapine, Paroxetine, Phenezine, Tiagabine, Topiramate*

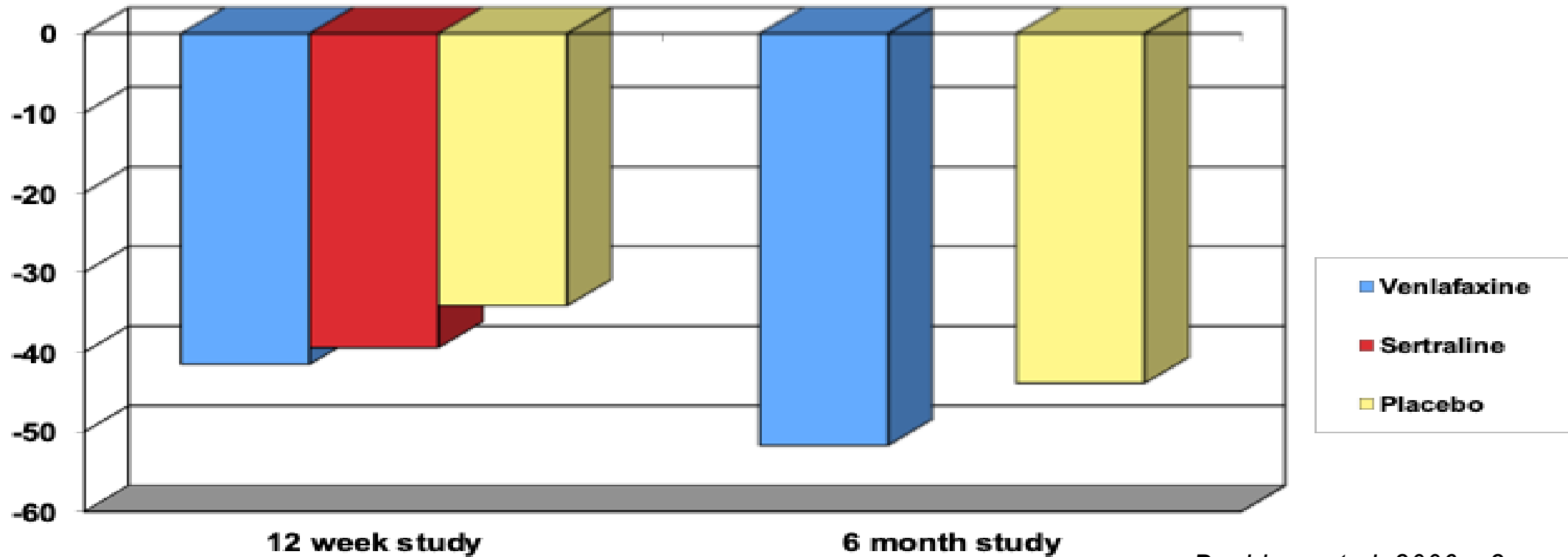


Hoskins MD, et al. (2021) Eur J Psychotraumatol

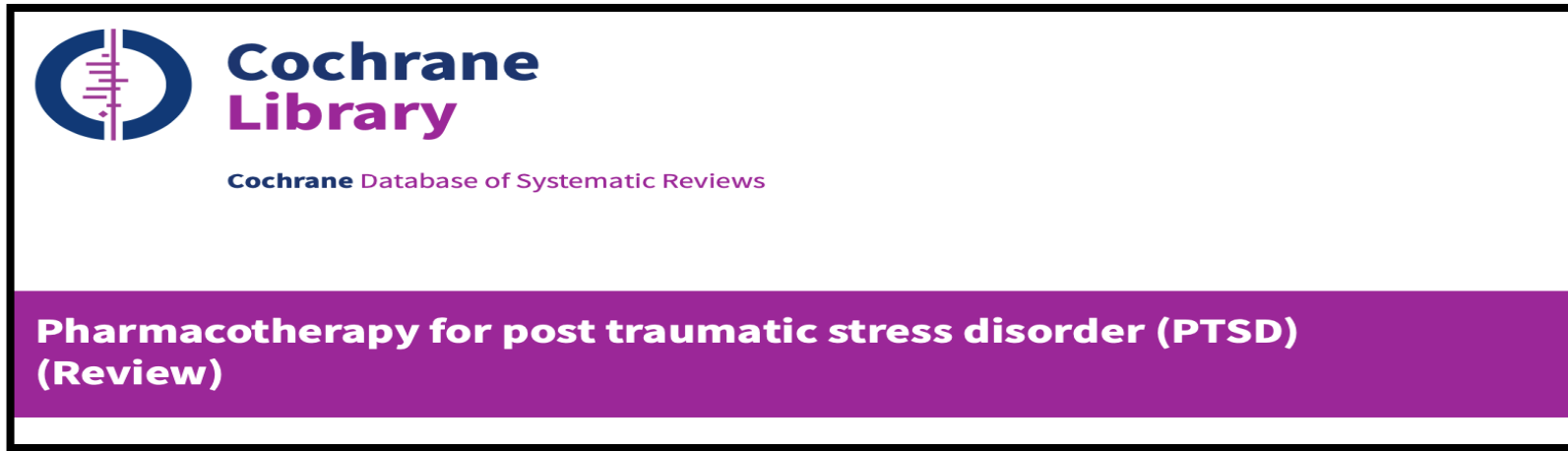
Pharmacological Augmentation



PTSD Symptom Reductions

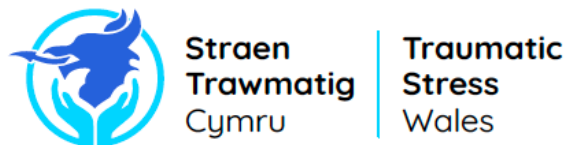


Davidson et al, 2006 x 2

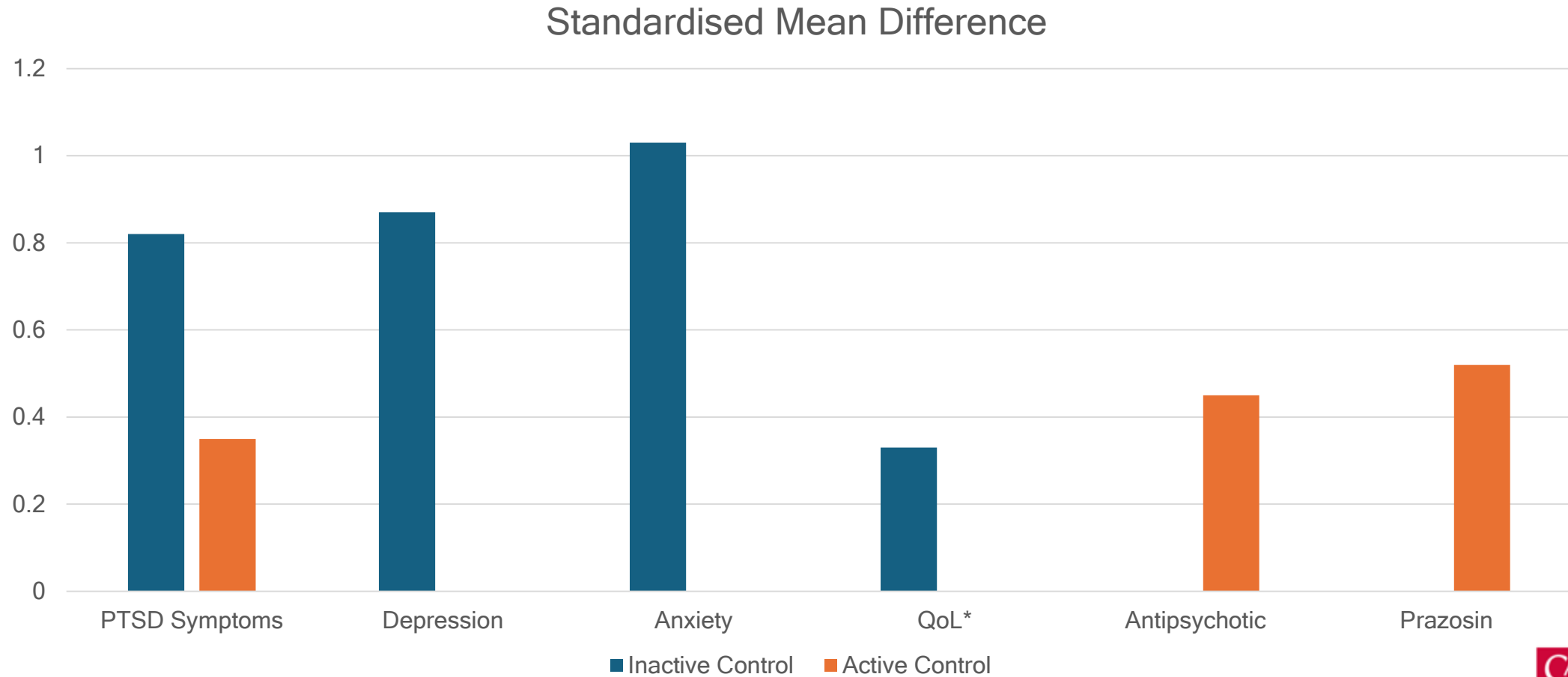


- Selective serotonin reuptakes inhibitors improve PTSD symptoms
 - moderate-certainty evidence
- Mirtazapine and amitriptyline may improve PTSD symptoms
 - low-certainty evidence
- No evidence for antipsychotic drugs
 - low-certainty evidence
- There remain important gaps in the evidence base

Williams T, et al.
(2022)



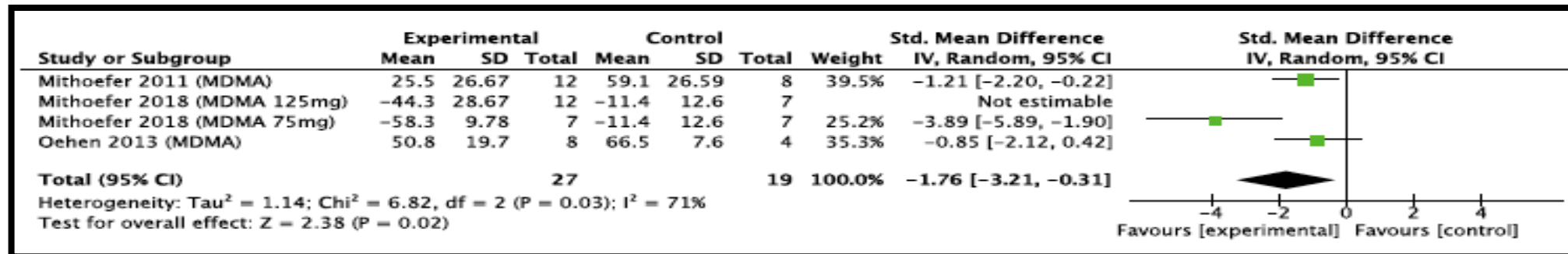
PTSD and Comorbidity after Complex Traumatic Events



Coventry PA, et al. (2021) PLOS Medicine

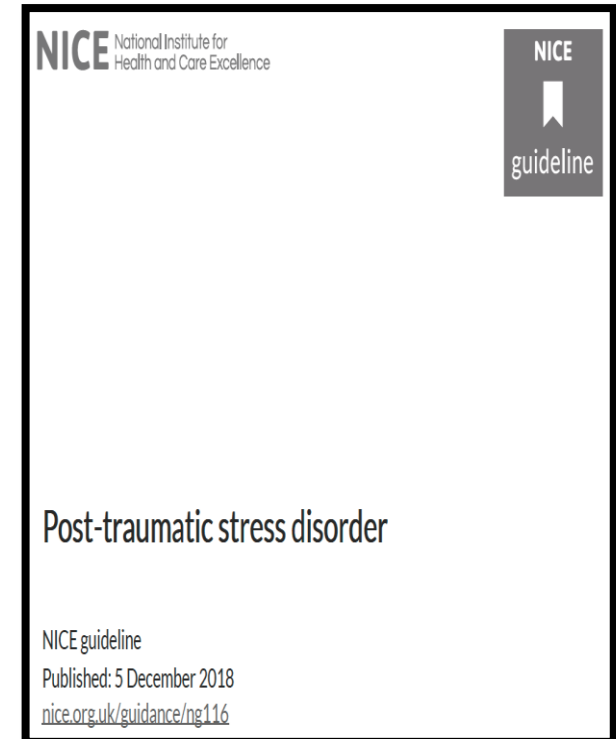
MDMA-Assisted Psychotherapy

- 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine
 - Reduces fear of emotional injury
 - Enhances communication
 - Increases empathy

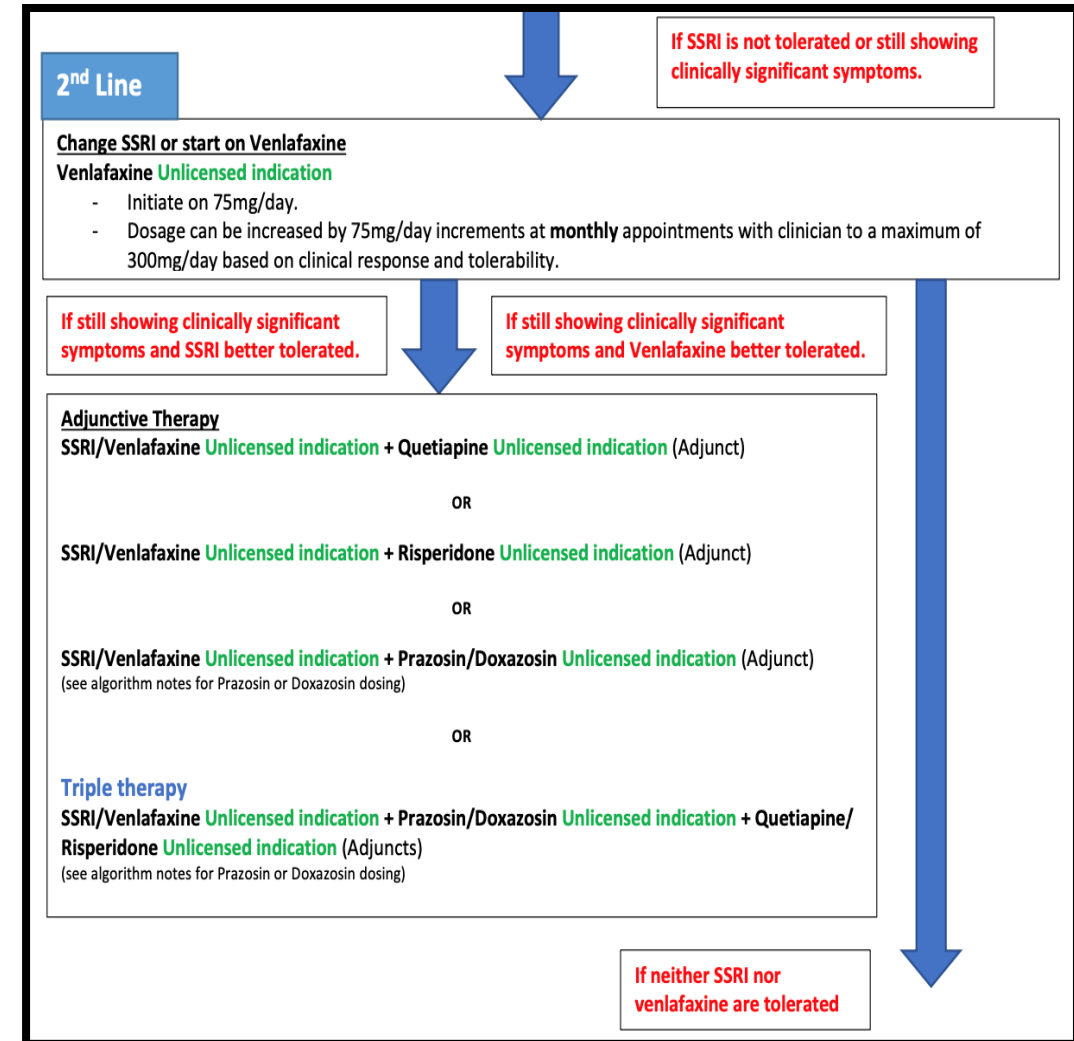
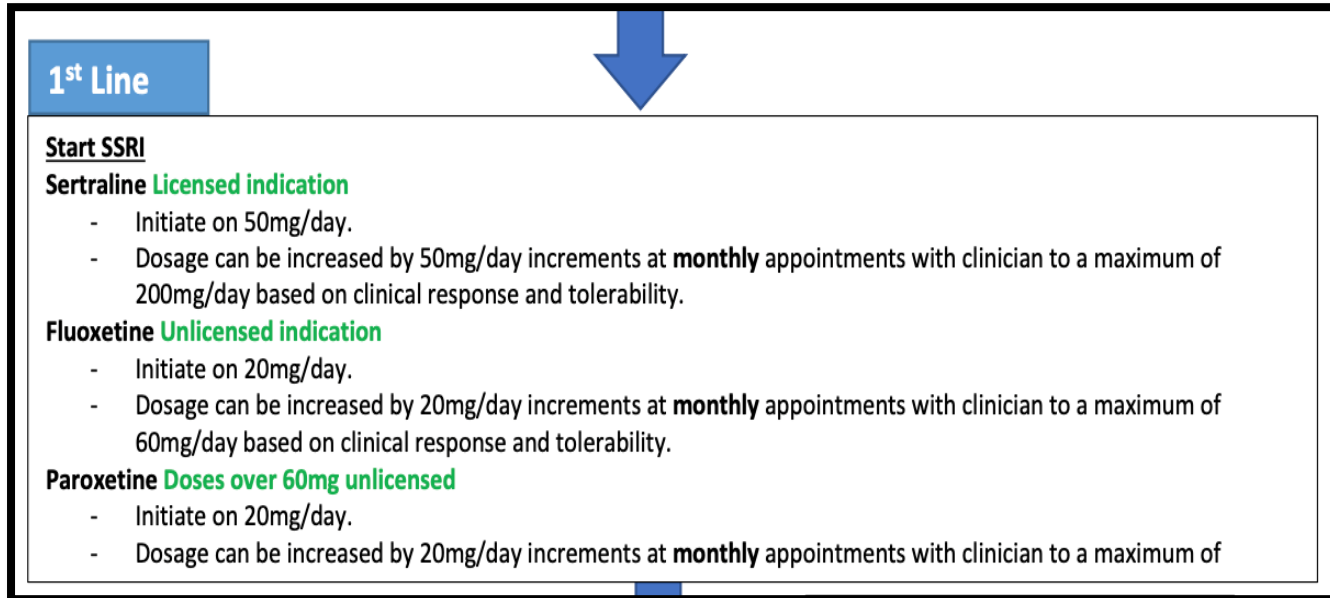


NICE (2018) PTSD Guideline Recommendations

- People under 18
 - Do not offer drug treatments for the prevention or treatment of PTSD
- Adults
 - Do not offer drug treatments to prevent PTSD
 - Consider venlafaxine or a SSRI, such as sertraline, if the person has a preference for drug treatment
 - Consider antipsychotics such as risperidone, in addition to psychological therapies, if:
 - disabling symptoms and behaviours, e.g., severe hyperarousal
 - psychotic symptoms
 - and symptoms have not responded to other drug or psychological treatments.



Traumatic Stress Wales PTSD Prescribing Algorithm



Hoskins & Bisson (2024)



Straen
Trawmatig
Cymru

Traumatic
Stress
Wales

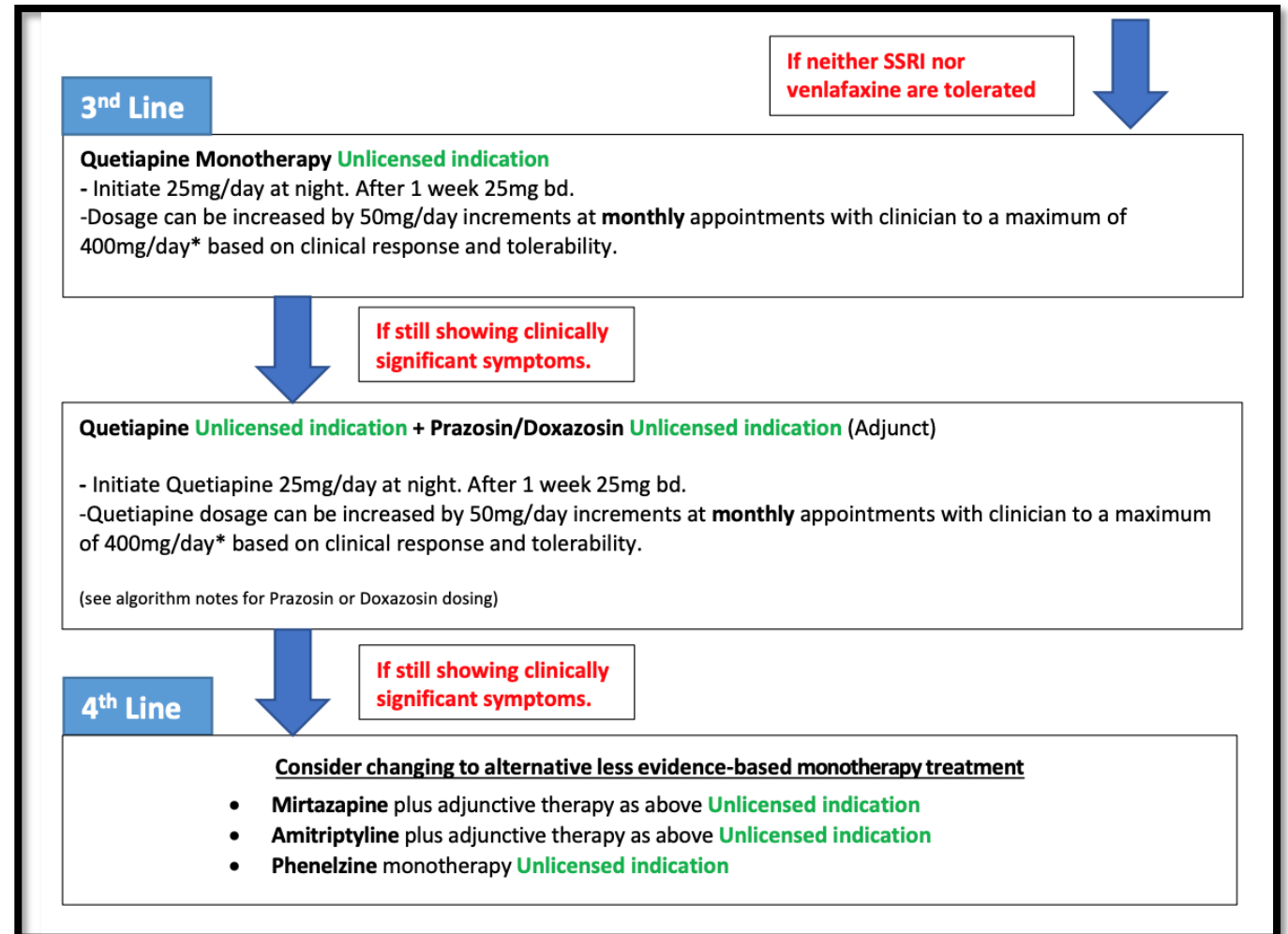
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Wales



Diolch Yn Fawr

<https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/people/view/122802-bisson-jonathan>

<https://traumaticstress.nhs.wales/>

