Table 1. Summary of included PET studies from 1997-2022

Published PET	Drug	Method of	Type of Imaging	Time Elapsed	Principal Findings
Study	Administered	Analysis		Between Drug	
				and/or Placebo	
				Administration and	
				Scan	
Vollenweider et al	Psilocybin	ROIs chosen	¹⁸ F-FDG PET, an	Baseline scan, then	Increase in cerebral glucose
(1997)		from	isotope of glucose	scan with radiotracer	metabolism in frontomedial,
		Talairach		administered 90	frontotemporal,
		coordinate		minutes after drug	temporomedial and anterior
		system		ingestion, with a	cingulate cortices and
				month between each	thalamus. This demonstrates
				session	a hyper frontal pattern.

Vollenweider et al	Psilocybin	ROIs with	¹¹ [C]-Raclopride	Radiotracer and scan	Binding decreased at D ₂
(1999)		high tracer	PET, a D ₂ R	administered 80	receptor in striatum.
		activity in	antagonist	minutes after drug	Psilocybin has direct effect
		cerebellum		(and placebo)	on endogenous dopamine
		and striatum		ingestion, with one	release.
				month between each	
				session	
Gouzoulis-Mayfrank	Psilocybin	ROIs of	¹⁸ [F]-FDG PET, a	Scans started 110-	Increase in glucose
et al		whole brain	glucose isotope	120 minutes after	metabolism at right
(1999)			Word activation	drug or placebo	frontotemporal regions and
			task	ingestion, repeated	anterior cingulate cortex.
				2-4 weeks later with	Decrease in glucose
				activation or control	metabolism in right thalamus
				task	and left precentral region.

Hasler et al (2009)	Psilocybin	Distribution	¹⁸ [F]-Altanserin	Radiotracer and scan	Psilocybin competed for
		volume in	PET, a 5-HT _{2A} R	administered 75 min	receptor occupancy in
		whole brain	antagonist	after drug (and	frontomedial regions, the
				placebo)	insula and anterior cingulate
				administration, with	cortex.
				two weeks between	
				each session	
Madsen et al (2019)	Psilocybin	Simplified	¹¹ [C]-Cimbi-36	Scan started one	Dose-dependent occupancy
		reference	PET, a 5-HT _{2A} R	hour after drug (and	of 5-HT _{2A} receptors in
		tissue model	agonist	placebo)	neocortex. High
		and ROIs		administration, with	interindividual variability in
				a week between each	dose response curves,
				session	correlated with psilocin
					concentration level.

^a McCulloch et al	Psilocybin	Neocortical	¹¹ [C]-Cimbi-36	Scan at baseline and	Change in binding of 5-HT _{2A}
(2022)		and cerebellar	PET, a 5-HT _{2A} R	1 week after drug	receptor from baseline to one
		ROIs	agonist	administration	week after psilocybin
Data from Madsen et					reflective of resting state
al. (2020)					changes at 3 months in
					executive control network.
Sondegaard et al	Psilocybin	Linear	¹¹ [C]-Cimbi-36	Scan at baseline then	Negative association
(2022)		regression	PET, a 5-HT _{2A} R	for 120 min after	between mindfulness at 3
		model using	agonist	tracer injected	months and right amygdala
		ROI binding			5-HT _{2A} receptor binding.
		potentials			
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Notes: ^aThis manuscript includes both PET and fMRI analyses in its experimental design. The word activation task (Gouzoulis-Mayfrank et al., 1999) involved a control task (repeating stimulus word) and activation task (associating one word to every stimulus) during the PET scan.

 $Table\ 2.\ Summary\ of\ included\ functional\ MRI\ studies\ from\ 2012-2023$

Published fMRI	Drug	Method of	Type of Imaging	Time Elapsed	Principal Findings
Study	Administered	Analysis		Between Drug	
				and/or Placebo	
				Administration	
				and Scan	
Carhart-Harris et al	Psilocybin	Ventromedial	Resting-state fMRI	Scan started 6	Decreased coupling between
(2012)		PFC ROI	Eyes closed	min before drug	posterior cingulate cortex and
				(and placebo)	medial PFC, decreases in
				administration,	medial PFC, ventral posterior
				with one week	cingulate cortex, putamen and
				between each	subthalamic nuclei.
				session	Reduced resting state
					functional connectivity in the

					anterior cingulate cortex and
					medial PFC.
Carhart-Harris et al	Psilocybin	Independent	Resting-state fMRI	Scan started 6	Increased connectivity
(2013)		component	Eyes closed	min before drug	between DMN and task
		analysis of		(and placebo)	positive network, and between
Data from Carhart-		DMN		administration,	thalamus and task positive
Harris et al (2012)				with one week	network.
				between each	
				session	
Tagliazucchi et al (2014)	Psilocybin	Voxel-wise	Resting-state fMRI	Scan started 6	Increased signaling variation
		distribution	Eyes closed	min before drug	in hippocampi and anterior
Data from Carhart-				(and placebo)	cingulate cortex.
Harris et al (2012)				administration,	Decrease signaling in
				with one week	executive control and attention
				between each	network.
				session	

Kraehenmann et al	Psilocybin	General linear	Task-based fMRI	Scans started 70	Decrease in right amygdala
(2014)		model and	Amygdala reactivity	to 90 min after	activation after exposure to
		ROIs of	task	drug (and	negative and neutral facial
		amygdala		placebo)	expressions.
				administration,	
				with two weeks	
				between each	
				session	
Roseman et al (2014)	Psilocybin	Independent	Resting-state fMRI	Scan started 6	Decreased coupling between
		component	Eyes closed	min before drug	visual and sensorimotor
Data from Carhart-		analysis of		(and placebo)	network.
Harris et al (2012)		whole brain		administration,	Increased coupling between
				with one week	network resting state
				between each	networks.
				session	

Kraehenmann et al	Psilocybin	Dynamic	Task-based fMRI	Scans started 70	Decreased connectivity
(2015)		causal	Amygdala reactivity	to 90 min after	between amygdala and
		modeling and	task	drug (and	primary visual cortex (area
Data from Kraehenmann		network ROIs		placebo)	V1), preventing processing of
et al (2014)				administration,	negative visual stimulus.
				with two weeks	
				between each	
				session	
Lebedev et al (2015)	Psilocybin	Clustering	Resting-state fMRI	Scan started 6	Decreased FC between medial
		coefficients of	Eyes closed	minutes before	temporal lobe and parietal
		whole brain		drug (and	lobes. Decreased integrity of
		ROIs		placebo)	salience network and inter-
				administration	hemispheric connectivity.
					These decreases corresponded
					to ego-dissolution.

Preller et al (2016)	Psilocybin	Small-volume	Task-based fMRI	Scan and task	Decreased neural response in
		correction of	Cyberball task	started 75 min	the dorsal anterior cingulate
		ROIs		after drug	cortex and middle frontal
				administration	gyrus.
Carhart-Harris et al	LSD	Seed-based	Resting-state fMRI	Scan performed	Increased resting-state FC
(2016)		analysis and	Eyes closed	70 min after drug	between primary visual cortex
		independent		(and placebo)	and (sub)cortical regions,
		component		administration	between parahippocampus and
		analysis		with two weeks	dorsal medial PFC, between
				between each	ventromedial PFC, caudate
				session	and inferior frontal gyrus.
					Decreased resting-state FC
					between parahippocampus and
					retrosplenial cortex and
					posterior cingulate cortex.

Tagliazucchi et al (2016)	LSD	Functional	Resting-state fMRI	Scan performed	Increased global connections
		connectivity	Eyes closed	70 min after drug	between thalamus and primary
Data from Carhart-		density of		(and placebo)	sensory cortex.
Harris et al (2016)		ROIs		administration	Increased coupling between
				with two weeks	association and sensory
				between each	networks.
				session	Increased global FC in areas
					with high 5-HT _{2A} receptor
					density.
Müller et al (2017)	LSD	ROI-to-ROI	Resting-state fMRI	Scan started 2.5h	Increased functional
		and ROI-to-	Eyes closed	after drug (and	connectivity between
		voxel of whole		placebo)	thalamus, right fusiform gyrus
		brain		administration,	and insula. Overall increased
				with a week	connectivity of thalamus and
				between each	striatum.
				session	

					Explains intense sensory and
					visual effects.
Mueller et al (2017)	LSD	ROI-based	Task-based fMRI	Scan started 2.5h	Decreased response in left
		voxel clusters	Facial expression	after drug or	amygdala and right medial
			task	placebo	PFC during fearful faces (fear
				administration,	stimulus). Increased subjective
				with one week	effects linked to decreased
				between each	amygdala response.
				session	
Grimm et al (2018)	Psilocybin	Seed-to-voxel	Task-based fMRI	Scans started 70	Decreased connectivity
		connectivity	Amygdala reactivity	to 90 min after	between right amygdala and
Data from Kraehenmann			task	drug or placebo	left striatum (angry face) and
et al (2014)				administration,	between amygdala and frontal
				with two weeks	pole decreased.
				between each	
				session	

Preller et al (2018)	LSD	ROI-to-ROI	Resting-state fMRI	Scan started 75	Increased connectivity
		global brain	Eyes closed	and 300 min after	from thalamus to posterior
		connectivity		drug or placebo	cingulate cortex.
				administration	Decreased connectivity from
					ventral striatum to thalamus.
					Both dependent on 5-HT _{2A}
					receptor activation.
Barrett et al (2020)	Psilocybin	Independent	Resting-state fMRI	Scans started 90	Decreased connectivity
		component	Eyes closed	min after drug	between right claustrum and
		analysis of		(and placebo)	DMN. Increased connectivity
		claustrum		administration,	of right claustrum-fronto-
				both on same day	parietal task network.
					Decreased connectivity of left
					claustrum-fronto-parietal task
					network.

					Significant effect of 5-HT _{2A}
					receptor signaling on
					claustrum function.
Barrett et al (2020)	Psilocybin	ROI analysis	Resting-state and	First scan one day	Decreased emotional response
		of amygdala,	task-based fMRI	before drug	in left anterior cingulate
		anterior	Emotion conflict,	administration	cortex, right and left amygdala
		cingulate	recognition, and	then follow-up	up to one month later.
		cortex	discrimination task	scans one week	
				and one month	
				after	
Bershad et al (2020)	LSD	Seed based	Resting-state fMRI	Scans started 90	Decreased connectivity from
		ROI of		min after drug	amygdala and bilateral
		amygdala		(and placebo)	postcentral gyrus and superior
				administration,	temporal gyrus.
				with one week	Increased connections from
					amygdala to right angular

				between each	gyrus, middle frontal gyrus
				session	and cerebellum.
					Increased connectivity of
					thalamus to cerebellum.
Preller et al (2020)	Psilocybin	Voxel-based	Resting-state fMRI	Scans started 20,	Reduction in connectivity at
		global brain	Eyes closed	40, and 70 min	associative regions.
		connectivity		after drug (and	Increase in connectivity at
				placebo)	sensory regions.
				administration,	5-HT _{1A} R expressed baseline
				with two weeks	readout indicates response.
				between each	
				session	
Mason et al (2020)	Psilocybin	Independent	Resting-state fMRI	Scan started 102	Overall increase of between-
		component	Eyes open, focused	min after drug or	network functional
		analysis of	on cross	placebo	connectivity. Increased
				administration	connectivity between the

		resting-state			DMN and the frontoparietal
		networks			network and salience
					networks.
Madsen et al (2021)	Psilocybin	Region-based	Resting-state fMRI	Baseline scan	5-HT _{2A} receptor agonism
		network pairs	Eyes closed	performed, then	induces desynchrony of
				40, 80, 130, 300	executive control and attention
				min after drug	networks, that connect to other
				administration	networks in the brain. Plasma
					psilocin level negatively
					correlated with level of
					network integrity.
^a McCulloch et al (2022)	Psilocybin	ROI network	Resting-state fMRI	First scan at	Decrease in executive control
			Eyes closed	baseline, then 1	network FC at 1 week
				week and 3	reflective of subjective
				months after drug	personality changes at 3
				administration	months.

Gaddis et al (2022)	Psilocybin	Independent	Resting-state fMRI	First scan at	Overall decrease in
Gaddis et al (2022)	FSHOCYDIII	maepenaem	Resulig-state liviki	Tilst scan at	Overall decrease in
		component	Eyes closed	baseline, second	connectivity between
		analysis of		scan 2-4 months	thalamocortical pathway and
		thalamus		later, starting 90	visual and default mode
				min after drug	networks.
				(and placebo)	
				administration	
Avram et al (2022)	LSD	Seed-based	Resting-state fMRI	Scan began 2.5	Increased thalamic self-
		correlation	Eyes closed	hours after drug	inhibition between left
Data from Holze et al		analysis of		or placebo	auditory cortex and right
(2020)		thalamus		administration	lingual cortex and connectivity
					between right lingual gyrus
					and thalamus.
					Decreased self-inhibition in
					right postcentral cortex.

					Decreased effective
					connectivity between left
					auditory cortex, right
					postcentral cortex and
					thalamus.
Moujaes et al (2023)	LSD	ROI-to-ROI	Resting-state fMRI	Scan started 75	Increased connectivity in
		connectivity	Eyes closed	and 300 min after	frontoparietal, somato-motor,
Data from Preller et al		matrices		drug or placebo	right lingual, primary visual
(2018)				administration	and dorsal attention networks,
					and inferior temporal gyrus.
					Decreased connectivity in
					salience, auditory and default
					mode networks and inferior
					temporal gyrus.

Moujaes et al (2023)	Psilocybin	Voxel-based	Resting-state fMRI	Scans began 20,	Increased FC between dorsal
		global brain	Eyes closed	40, 70 min after	attention, primary visual and
Data from Preller et al		connectivity		drug (and	auditory networks, superior
(2020)				placebo)	lateral occipital cortex and
				administration,	superior temporal gyrus.
				with two weeks	Decreased connectivity in
				between each	DMN, frontoparietal network,
				session	superior temporal gyrus,
					auditory, salience networks
					and cerebellum and primary
					and secondary visual
					networks.
Pizzi et al (2023)	LSD	Voxel-based z	Resting-state fMRI	Scan began 2	Increased FC in DMN and
		scores of	Eyes closed	hours after drug	attention networks that
Data from Carhart-		intrinsic		(and placebo)	correspond to high density of
Harris et al (2016)		connectivity		administration, at	5-HT _{2A} receptors.

				least two weeks	Decreased FC in limbic
				between each	regions that correspond to high
				session	density of 5-HT _{1A} receptors.
Bedford et al (2023)	LSD	Whole brain	Resting-state fMRI	Scan started 121-	Increased interregional
		network of all	Eyes closed	200 min after	connectivity and reduced local
Data from Müller et al		ROIs		drug (and	connectivity in occipital and
(2018), Dolder et al				placebo)	subcortical regions.
(2016)				administration,	Direction of connectivity was
				one week apart	changed upon drug
					administration.
Timmermann et al (2023)	DMT	Voxel-based	Resting-state fMRI	Scan starts 8	Decreased integrity of
		connectivity	Eyes closed	minutes prior to	connections within global and
		matrix		drug (and	language-associated networks.
				placebo)	Decreased segregation in
				administration,	frontoparietal, salience and
				with two weeks	default mode networks.
		· L			

	between each	Increase in global FC in
	session	frontoparietal, salience, default
		mode networks.
		Hyper-connectivity of
		association pole and overall
		global FC increase.

Notes: ^aThis manuscript includes both PET and fMRI analyses in its experimental design. The amygdala reactivity task (Kraehenmann et al., 2014, 2015) involves exposing the participant to a negative or neutral picture and having them select from two others, the image that best matches. The Cyberball task (Preller et al., 2016) involves the participant playing a video game that models social exclusion. The facial expression task (Mueller et al., 2017) involves exposing the participant to 10 different facial affects that demonstrate 50 or 100% fearful or neutral expression, and having the participant categorize the faces by gender. The amygdala reactivity task (Grimm et al., 2018) involves asking the participant to categorize an angry, happy, or neutral expression as 'emotional' or 'neutral' as quickly as possible. The emotional tasks (Barrett et al., 2020) involve matching one of two images at the bottom of a screen to a fearful or angry image in the center, identifying happy, sad, fearful, angry or neutral facial expressions, and identifying valence of facial expressions with emotional words. LSD= lysergic acid diethylamide; DMT= N, N-Dimethyltryptamine; DMN: default mode network; PFC= prefrontal cortex; FC= functional connectivity.

Table 3. Summary of Study Design, Drug Information and Demographics in PET Studies

Published PET	Psychedelic	Study Design	Total N	Dose	Method of	Psychedelic-
Study	Administered			Amount	Administration	naïve/
			Female N	(mg/kg)	(IV, Oral)	Handedness
Vollenweider et	Psilocybin	Open label without	N=10	15-20mg	oral	Treatment-
al (1997)		control group	Female N=2			naïve status not
						provided/
						Handedness
						not considered
Vollenweider et	Psilocybin	Randomized, single-	N=7	0.25mg/kg	oral	Treatment-
al (1999)		blind, placebo-	Female N=0			naïve status not
		controlled cross over				provided/
						Handedness
						not considered

Gouzoulis-	Psilocybin	Randomized, double-	N=32	0.2mg/kg	oral	Treatment-
Mayfrank et al		blind, placebo-	Female N=11			naïve status not
(1999)		controlled, cross over				provided/
						Handedness
						not considered
Hasler et al	Psilocybin	Within-subjects,	N=11	215µg/kg	oral	Treatment-
(2009)		placebo-controlled	Female N=0			naïve status not
						provided/
						Handedness
						not considered
Madsen et al	Psilocybin	Single-blinded	N=8	3-30mg	oral	Not naïve/
(2019)			Female N=3			Handedness
						not considered
^a McCulloch et	Psilocybin	Single-blinded	N=10	0.2-0.3mg/kg	oral	Naïve/
al (2021)			Female N=4			Handedness
						not considered

Sondergaard et	Psilocybin	Randomized, double-	N=32	0.21mg/kg or	oral	Treatment-
al (2022)		blind placebo-controlled	^b Female N=17	0.31mg/kg		naïve status not
		design				provided/
						Handedness
						not considered

Notes: ^aThis manuscript includes both PET and fMRI analyses in its experimental design. ^bThis value is taken from total psilocybin interventions, N=46. Mostly naïve: some participants had previous use of psychedelics, creating a mix of naïve and non-naïve individuals; Not naïve: participants had previous use of psychedelics, but not within three months of study date.

Table 4. Summary of Study Design, Drug Information and Demographics in fMRI Studies

Published	Psychedelic	Study Design	Total N	Dose	Method of	Psychedelic-
fMRI Study	Administered			Amount	Administration	naïve/
			Female N	(mg/kg,	(IV, Oral)	Handedness
				mg, or μg)		
Carhart-Harris	Psilocybin	Within-subjects	N=15	2mg	IV	Not naïve/
et al (2012)		placebo-controlled	Female N=2			Handedness
						not considered
Carhart-Harris	Psilocybin	Within-subjects	N=15	2mg	IV	Not naïve/
et al (2013)		placebo-controlled	Female N=2			Handedness
						not considered
Tagliazucchi et	Psilocybin	Within-subjects	N=15	2mg	IV	Not naïve/
al (2014)		placebo-controlled	Female N=2			Handedness
						not considered

Kraehenmann et	Psilocybin	Randomized, double-	N= 25	0.16mg/kg	oral	Mostly naïve/
al (2014)		blind, placebo-	Female N=9			Right-handed
		controlled, cross over				
Roseman et al	Psilocybin	Within-subjects	N=15	2mg	IV	Not naïve/
(2014)		placebo-controlled	Female N=2			Handedness
						not considered
Kraehenmann et	Psilocybin	Randomized, double-	N= 25	0.16mg/kg	oral	Mostly naïve/
al (2015)		blind, placebo-	Female N=9			Right-handed
		controlled, cross over				
Lebedev et al	Psilocybin	Within-subjects,	N= 15	2mg	IV	Not naïve/
(2015)		counterbalanced-order,	Female N=2			Handedness
		placebo-controlled				not considered
Preller et al	Psilocybin	Randomized, double-	N=21	0.215mg/kg	oral	Treatment-
(2016)		blind counterbalanced	Female N=9			naïve status
		cross-over				not provided/
						Right-handed

Carhart-Harris	LSD	Within-subjects,	N=15	75µg	IV	Not naïve/
et al (2016)		placebo-controlled	Female N=4			Handedness
		counterbalanced				not considered
Tagliazucchi et	LSD	Within-subjects,	N=15	75µg	IV	Not naïve/
al (2016)		placebo-controlled	Female N=4			Handedness
		counterbalanced				not considered
Müller et al	LSD	Randomized, placebo-	N=20	100μg	oral	Mostly naïve/
(2017)		controlled, double-	Female N=10			Right-handed
		blind crossover design				
		with placebo				
Mueller et al	LSD	Randomized, placebo-	N=20	100µg	oral	Mostly naïve/
(2017)		controlled, double-	Female N=11			Right-handed
		blind crossover design				
		with placebo				

Grimm et al	Psilocybin	Randomized, double-	N=18	0.16mg/kg	oral	Mostly naïve/
(2018)		blind placebo-	Female N=6			Right-handed
		controlled design				
Preller et al	LSD	Double-blinded,	N=24	100μg	oral	Mostly naïve/
(2018)		randomized, crossover	Female N=5			Right-handed
		design, placebo-				
		controlled				
Barrett et al	Psilocybin	Single-blinded,	N=15	10mg/70kg	oral	Not naïve/
(2020)		placebo-controlled	Female N=5			Handedness
						not considered
Barrett et al	Psilocybin	Open-label, within-	N=12	25mg/70kg	oral	Not naïve/
(2020)		subjects, longitudinal	Female N=7			Right-handed
Bershad et al	LSD	Within-subject, double-	N=20	13µg	oral	Not naïve/
(2020)		blind design with	Female N=10	10		Right-handed
(===,		placebo	2.2.2.2			8

Psilocybin	Double-blinded,	N=23	0.2mg/kg	oral	Mostly naïve/
	randomized, placebo-	Female N=11			Handedness
	controlled crossover				not considered
	design				
Psilocybin	Double-blind, placebo-	N=60	0.17mg/kg	oral	Not naïve/
	controlled, parallel-	Female N=25			Handedness
	group design				not considered
Psilocybin	Single-blind design	N=15	0.2mg/kg	oral	Mostly naïve/
	with placebo	Female N=6	(N=4)		Handedness
			0.3mg/kg		not considered
			(N=11)		
Psilocybin	Within-subjects, single-	N=10	0.2mg/kg	oral	Naïve/
	blinded	Female N=4	(N=4)		Handedness
			0.3mg/kg		not considered
			(N=6)		
	Psilocybin Psilocybin	randomized, placebo- controlled crossover design Psilocybin Double-blind, placebo- controlled, parallel- group design Psilocybin Single-blind design with placebo Psilocybin Within-subjects, single-	randomized, placebo- Female N=11 controlled crossover design Psilocybin Double-blind, placebo- N=60 controlled, parallel- Female N=25 group design Psilocybin Single-blind design N=15 with placebo Female N=6 Psilocybin Within-subjects, single- N=10	randomized, placebo- controlled crossover design Psilocybin Double-blind, placebo- controlled, parallel- group design Psilocybin Single-blind design N=15 0.2mg/kg with placebo Female N=6 (N=4) 0.3mg/kg (N=11) Psilocybin Within-subjects, single- blinded Female N=4 (N=4) 0.3mg/kg	randomized, placebo- controlled crossover design Psilocybin Double-blind, placebo- controlled, parallel- group design Psilocybin Single-blind design N=15 0.2mg/kg oral with placebo Female N=6 (N=4) 0.3mg/kg (N=11) Psilocybin Within-subjects, single- blinded Female N=4 (N=4) 0.3mg/kg 0.3mg/kg

Gaddis et al	Psilocybin	Randomized, double-	N=18	10mg/70kg	oral	Mostly naïve/
(2022)		blind placebo-	Female N=5			Handedness
		controlled design				not considered
Avram et al	LSD	Double-blind placebo-	N=25	100μg	oral	Mostly naïve/
(2023)		controlled crossover	Female N=12			Handedness
		design				not considered
Moujaes et al	LSD	Randomized, placebo-	N=24	100μg	oral	Mostly naïve/
(2023)		controlled, double-	Female N=6			Right-handed
		blind crossover design				
		with placebo				
Moujaes et al	Psilocybin	Double-blinded,	N=23	0.2mg/kg	oral	Mostly naïve/
(2023)		randomized, placebo-	Female N=10			Handedness
		controlled crossover				not considered
		design				
Pizzi et al	LSD	Randomized, placebo-	N=15	75µg	IV	Mostly naïve/
(2023)		controlled, double-				Right-handed

		blind crossover design with placebo	Female N=4			
Bedford et al	LSD	Randomized, placebo-	N=45	100µg	oral	Mostly naïve/
(2023)		controlled, double-	Female N=23			Handedness
		blind crossover design				not considered
Timmermann et	DMT	Single-blind, placebo-	N=20	20mg	IV	Not naïve/
al (2023)		controlled, counter-	Female N=7			Handedness
		balanced design				not considered

Notes: ^aThis manuscript includes both PET and fMRI analyses in its experimental design. LSD: lysergic acid diethylamide; DMT: N,N-dimethyltryptamine; IV: intravenous; Mostly naïve: some participants had previous use of psychedelics, creating a mix of naïve and non-naïve individuals; Not naïve: participants had previous use of psychedelics, but not within three months of study date.