

Research Evidence Sheet

SEO recommendation topic: **Topic 5 - OCD**

A Randomized Clinical Trial of Repeated Doses of Psilocybin for the Treatment of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

Moreno FA, Allen KE, Wiegand CB, et al. J Psychopharmacol. 2026;40(5):837-849.

Early / small-sample evidence

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Study design	Small randomized clinical trial with a blinded initial phase and repeated psilocybin dosing.
Population	15 participants with OCD.
Why it matters to this SEO topic	The most current direct OCD trial in the binder and an important update beyond the 2006 pilot.

What the study found

- The study reported symptom reductions and found repeated dosing generally well tolerated in the research setting.
- The authors concluded the approach appears potentially effective but explicitly called for larger trials.

Important limitations / boundaries

- Extremely small sample; repeated dosing protocol differs from standard Oregon service-center experiences.
- Results remain preliminary and are not sufficient for strong public efficacy claims.

How this can be used responsibly in Satya content

- Supports saying OCD research is active and promising but remains early.
- Avoid using responder/remission percentages without immediately stating the sample was only 15 people.

Important: Clinical-trial results are evidence about the study population and protocol. They do not establish that Oregon psilocybin services at Satya will reproduce the same outcomes, and they should not be presented as a guarantee of benefit.

Official source / access

[Open the official study page](#)

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