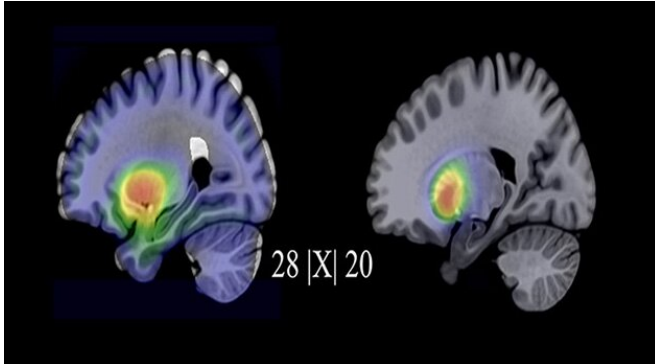


SSRIs and CBT lead to changes in brain

19 October 2022, by Elin Bäckström



Left panel shows serotonin transporter non-displaceable binding potential pre treatment and the right panel shows non-displaceable binding potential for the dopamine transporter.

Neurochemical changes in the brain differ among patients with social anxiety treated using both SSRIs and CBT, compared to those treated using only CBT. While the combined treatment involving the medicine blocked the serotonin transporters, availability of such transporters increased in patients who only received CBT.

Treatment using [selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors](#), or SSRIs, is effective for depression and anxiety and can be even more effective when combined with [cognitive behavioral therapy](#), or CBT. However, it has not been established which mechanisms in the [brain](#) clarify the clinical improvement.

In a double-blind positron emission tomography (PET) study, researchers at Uppsala University investigated people with [social anxiety](#) and looked at how serotonin and dopamine transporters in the brain react when SSRIs and CBT are combined. 24 people participated in the study. Half of the participants received both SSRI medication and CBT. The [control group](#) received CBT and placebo pills that had no effect.

Major differences

Both groups were helped by undergoing treatment, but there were major differences in how the serotonin and dopamine systems changed in the brain. As expected, the SSRI combination had a major effect on the serotonin transporters. Around 80 percent of them were blocked by the SSRI medication, which is considered a prerequisite for it to function. However, the opposite was true after exclusively psychological treatment, with the serotonin transporters increasing in the raphe nuclei, for example, a group of nuclei contained in the [brain stem](#).

Another striking aspect was that there were entirely different results concerning the link between dopamine and improvement in the two groups. "For purely psychological treatment, that is, those who received CBT along with the placebo medication, there was a connection between increased availability of dopamine transporters and stronger improvement, but the opposite was the case for the SSRI combination," explains Olof Hjorth, lead author of the study.

The researchers were also able to show that coexpression of the transporters, a measure of the serotoni-dopamine balance, was raised in several of the examined areas of the brain, which corresponded to the level of social anxiety that have been experienced by the patient. This high coexpression also had an impact on the effect of the treatment, except in opposing ways in the two groups.

The results indicate that effective neurochemical changes in the brain take different forms after SSRI treatment and CBT.

"Both pharmacological and psychological treatments work against social anxiety, but they affect the brain's [serotonin](#) and dopamine systems in different ways. The hope is that this knowledge could lead to us finding better and more tailored treatments in the future for affected individuals,"

notes professor Tomas Furmark, who led the research.

The research was published in *Translational Psychiatry*.

More information: Olof Hjorth et al, Serotonin and dopamine transporter availability in social anxiety disorder after combined treatment with escitalopram and cognitive-behavioral therapy, *Translational Psychiatry* (2022). DOI: [10.1038/s41398-022-02187-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41398-022-02187-3)

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