

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [nidm-terms](#) on Jul 28, 2026

Altered States Database

RRID:SCR_016350

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Altered States Database (RRID:SCR_016350)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.nitrc.org/projects/asdb/>

Proper Citation: Altered States Database (RRID:SCR_016350)

Description: Database as an open science framework with a scientific data extracted from scientific literature about various altered states of consciousness assessed with questionnaires. Used to compare what experiences are elicited by different drugs and non-pharmacological methods that induce altered states to help to understand human consciousness functions. Is listed by Neuroimaging Informatics Tools.

Abbreviations: ASDB

Synonyms: Altered States Database

Resource Type: database, data or information resource

Defining Citation: [DOI:10.17605/OSF.IO/8MBRU](https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/8MBRU)

Keywords: altered, state, database, comprised, questionnaire, data, consciousness, neuroscience

Funding: Wikimedia Foundation ;
Stifterverband ;
VolkswagenStiftung

Availability: Free, Freely available

Resource Name: Altered States Database

Resource ID: SCR_016350

Alternate URLs: <http://alteredstatesdb.org/#focus>

License: Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International, CC0 1.0 Universal

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080330+0000

Record Last Update: 20260725T191212+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Altered States Database.

No alerts have been found for Altered States Database.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [nidm-terms](#) .

Chen T, et al. (2023) Cross-Domain Echocardiography Segmentation with Multi-Space Joint Adaptation. Sensors (Basel, Switzerland), 23(3).

Hirschfeld T, et al. (2021) Dose-response relationships of psilocybin-induced subjective experiences in humans. Journal of psychopharmacology (Oxford, England), 35(4), 384.