

Endogenous Salivary α -Amylase does not Interact
with Skin Conductance Response during Fear
Extinction in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

Daniel V. Zuj, Matthew A. Palmer, Gin S. Malhi,
Richard A. Bryant, Kim L. Felmingham



PII: S0165-1781(17)30910-1
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2018.02.016>
Reference: PSY11190

To appear in: *Psychiatry Research*

Received date: 23 May 2017
Revised date: 28 January 2018
Accepted date: 2 February 2018

Cite this article as: Daniel V. Zuj, Matthew A. Palmer, Gin S. Malhi, Richard A. Bryant and Kim L. Felmingham, Endogenous Salivary α -Amylase does not Interact with Skin Conductance Response during Fear Extinction in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, *Psychiatry Research*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2018.02.016>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting galley proof before it is published in its final citable form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Endogenous Salivary α -Amylase does not Interact with Skin Conductance Response during Fear Extinction in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

Daniel V. Zuj^a, Matthew A. Palmer^a, Gin S. Malhi^{b,c}, Richard A. Bryant^d, Kim L.

Felmingham^e

^aDivision of Psychology, School of Medicine, University of Tasmania, Australia

^bRoyal North Shore Hospital, Sydney, Australia

^cSydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Australia

^dSchool of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Australia

^eSchool of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne, Australia

Address correspondence to: Daniel V. Zuj, Division of Psychology, School of Medicine,
University of Tasmania, Locked Bag 1342, Launceston TAS 7250, Australia.

Daniel.Zuj@utas.edu.au

Abstract

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is associated with elevated noradrenergic signaling, which has an impact on emotional learning and memory. Fear extinction is thought to underlie the processes of exposure therapy, however the relationship between noradrenaline and extinction in PTSD is unclear. Participants with PTSD ($n = 21$), trauma-exposure without PTSD (TC; $n = 36$), and non-trauma-exposed controls (NTC; $n = 27$) completed a fear conditioning and extinction paradigm, and conditioned fear was indexed by skin conductance response (SCR). Salivary α -amylase (sAA) collected at baseline and immediately post-fear acquisition was used as an index of noradrenaline, and we examined whether sAA in response to fear acquisition was a moderator between fear extinction and PTSD symptoms. While there was a significant increase in sAA from baseline to post-fear acquisition, this was not modulated by group. Compared to TC and NTC, the PTSD group displayed a slower decline in SCRs during early extinction, which generalized across stimulus type, and was not

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/6811661>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/6811661>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)