

## Author's Accepted Manuscript

Predicting the future in schizophrenia: The discrepancy between anticipatory and consummatory pleasure

Clementine J Edwards, Matteo cella, Nicholas Tarrier, Til Wykes



PII: S0165-1781(15)00405-9  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2015.05.091>  
Reference: PSY9012

To appear in: *Psychiatry Research*

Received date: 29 September 2014

Revised date: 21 April 2015

Accepted date: 20 May 2015

Cite this article as: Clementine J Edwards, Matteo cella, Nicholas Tarrier and Til Wykes, Predicting the future in schizophrenia: The discrepancy between anticipatory and consummatory pleasure, *Psychiatry Research*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2015.05.091>

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.

## Predicting the Future in Schizophrenia: The Discrepancy between Anticipatory and Consummatory Pleasure

*Clementine J Edwards\**, Matteo Cella, Nicholas Tarrrier, Til Wykes.

Department of Psychology, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, Kings College London, De Crespigny Park, SE5 8AF, UK.

clementine.edwards@kcl.ac.uk\*, matteo.cella@kcl.ac.uk, nicholas.tarrrier@kcl.ac.uk, til.wykes@kcl.ac.uk.

\*Corresponding author.

### Abstract

When predicting future emotions we use inaccurate biases which rely on our most salient and recent experiences. In schizophrenia, there appears to be a specific deficit in this anticipatory process which is associated with reduced motivation and engagement. The nature of this deficit and how it differs to the general population is unclear. This study introduces a new task examining the discrepancy between anticipated and experienced pleasure and investigates its potential usefulness to characterise the pleasure deficit in people with schizophrenia. Forty-eight healthy controls and 50 individuals with schizophrenia completed the Component of Pleasure Task (COP) which uses a range of images to generate anticipatory and experiential ratings. Participants also completed measures of mood and symptoms. Individuals with schizophrenia had a larger anticipatory-consummatory discrepancy score. This was due to under-anticipating highly pleasant stimuli and over-anticipating low pleasantness stimuli. People with schizophrenia are blunted compared to controls when anticipating stimuli, considering highly and lowly rated stimuli alike. A greater discrepancy between anticipated and experienced pleasure may contribute to negative symptoms such as poor motivation and social withdrawal. Reducing the discrepancy between experienced and anticipated pleasure may be a target for interventions aiming to reduce negative symptoms.

Keywords: schizophrenia; negative symptoms; anhedonia; anticipatory pleasure; consummatory pleasure.

### 1. Introduction

Individuals with schizophrenia often report reduced enjoyment of activities and low pleasure in everyday life. This problem is defined as anhedonia and is one of the negative

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/6814263>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/6814263>

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