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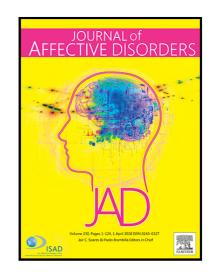
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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Resilience and amygdala function in older healthy and depressed adults

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Highlights

- Psychological resilience and depression are correlated, yet non-overlapping domains
- High resilience associated with lower amygdala function
- High resilience was linked with decreased ventral amygdala-frontal connectivity
- Depressed patients showed decreased dorsal amygdala-frontal connectivity

ABSTRACT

Background: Previous studies suggest that low emotional resilience may correspond with increased or over-active amygdala function. Complementary studies suggest that emotional resilience increases with age; older adults tend to have decreased attentional bias to negative stimuli compared to younger adults. Amygdala nuclei and related brain circuits have been linked to negative affect, and depressed patients have been demonstrated to have abnormal amygdala function.

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