

Posters

Involvement of dorsal hippocampus in context-induced the reinstatement of ethanol-seeking behavior in C57BL/6 mice

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ABSTRACT

The ABA renewal is an important animal model to study the influence of contextual cues on the reinstatement of ethanol-seeking. Here, we standardized a protocol for context-induced reinstatement of ethanol seeking in mice and investigated the involvement of the dorsal hippocampus in this behavior. For that, male C57BL/6 mice, at 8-10 weeks of age, were given free access to either a 9% ethanol + 2% saccharin (ES) or a 2% saccharin solution (SA) and water in their home cage, followed by an involuntary four-hour consumption of these solutions. Then, mice were trained to self-administer ES or SA in context A during three sessions of 16h, followed by 15 sessions of 1h. We extinguished drug-reinforced responding in a distinct context B for 14 sessions and assessed context-induced reinstatement of the alcohol-seeking behavior by placing the animals in context A or B. Sixty min later, mice were perfused, and brains were removed for immunofluorescence analysis for

Fos (cell activation marker) and NeuN (neuron marker) in the dorsal hippocampus. We found that animals of both groups acquired the operant self-administration behavior in context A and extinguished this behavior in context B. Re-exposure to context A but not context B reinstated the seeking behavior and increased neuronal activation in the hippocampal CA1 and CA2 regions in ethanol and saccharin groups. Thus, our findings suggest that the association of ethanol with saccharin facilitated the establishment of context-induced reinstatement protocol, and the context induced reinstatement of ethanol seeking is associated with the activation of CA1 and CA2 hippocampal subregions.

Keywords: ethanol, renewal, mice, hippocampus

Rats who lives with depressed ones drink more alcohol

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ABSTRACT

An interesting phenomenon, emotional contagion, allows the transmission of emotional states and, along with this, of behavioral patterns from one individual to another. The aim of our work was to observe the influence of emotional contagion on alcohol consumption in euthymic rats that cohabit with pharmacologically depressed peers. 40 female adolescent Wistar rats were used, which were divided into 5 boxes, designating one box as control.

disorder, 15.2% had personality disorder. Anxiety disorder is the most common psychiatric comorbidity at patients with alcohol use disorder. More studies are needed to find out if high doses of alcohol use are associated with dual diagnosis. Till now, the relationship between the amount of alcohol use and the superposition of a psychiatric diagnose remains still unclear.

Keywords: alcohol, dual diagnose, anxiety disorder, personality disorder

Perceived vulnerability and intention of use protective behavioral strategies among Spanish young adults: the mediating role of drinking motives

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ABSTRACT

Perceived vulnerability to alcohol consequences, a central factor in Protection Motivation Theory can motivate people to adopt health-protective behavior. However, systematic review showed that perceived vulnerability is a poor predictor of intention and behavior. From a motivational perspective on alcohol use, perceived vulnerability can be affected by reasons people have drinking. For example, previous studies showed that drinking motives predict perceived vulnerability, and drinking motives are associated high protective behavioral strategies (PBS) use. Thus, drinking motives would explain the relationship between perceived vulnerability and

intention to use PBS. The present study examines if drinking motives (social, enhancement, coping, and conformity) mediate the relationship between perceived vulnerability and intention to use PBS. Prospective design with a baseline assessment and a 2-month follow-up. We recruited 328 young adults (age: $M = 21.15$; $SD = 2.23$) who completed questionnaires to measure perceived vulnerability to negative consequences when consuming alcohol, and when getting drunk and drinking motives at baseline, and intention to use PBS at follow-up. Mediation analyses showed that higher perceived vulnerability was related higher positive motives (social and enhancement), which was related lower intention PBS use. Negative motives for drinking (coping and conformity) not mediated this relationship. Our findings support the usefulness of correcting self-perceptions risk of alcohol use in interventions aimed at reducing alcohol-related harm in young adults, and drinking positive motives should be included as a component of these interventions.

Keywords: perceived vulnerability, alcohol, drinking motives, intention, protective behavioral strategies

Role of 5-HT2A receptors in the development of ethanol-induced conditioned place preference in male mice

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ABSTRACT

Studies suggest that serotonin receptors may play a significant role in the abuse-related behavioral effects of ethanol, with a potential role for 5-HT2A receptors. However, whether 5-HT2A receptors are involved in the rewarding effects of ethanol remained unknown. This work aimed to investigate the role of 5-HT2A