

PRESSURE-INDUCED DOPAMINERGIC DISORDERS ARE NOT CONNECTED TO THE EMOTIONAL STATUS BUT TO PRESSURE EFFECTS ON NEUROCHEMICAL PROCESSES

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The present study investigate whether it viewed as a biochemical manifestation of stress caused by pressure environment or else may reflect the effect of pressure in neurochemical processes. Roman Low-(RLA/Verh) and High-(RHA/Verh) avoidance, were chronically implanted in the nuclues accumbens with electrodes sensitive to DA. Results show that during pressure experiments RLA/Verh presented a greater increase in dopamine than RHA/Verh. these results are discussed in the light of experiments in rats exposed to stressful situations or pressure environment. It is concluded that the increase in dopamine release induced by high pressure is not connected to the emotional reaction caused by the introduction of the animals into an unfamiliar environment, as the dopaminergic responses are not those classically observed in stressful situations and therefore could rather reflect the effect of pressure in neurochemical processes.

Key words: Dopamine release; High pressure; Emotional status; Nuclues accumbens; Roman Low-avoidance (RLA/Verh); Roman High –avoidance (RHA/Verh)