

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910784761303321
Titolo	Handbook of anxiety and fear [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Robert J. Blanchard ... [et al.]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Boston ; ; Amsterdam, : Academic Press, 2008
ISBN	1-281-18952-9 9786611189525 0-08-055952-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (535 p.)
Collana	Handbook of behavioral neuroscience ; ; v. 17
Altri autori (Persone)	BlanchardRobert J
Disciplina	616.8522
Soggetti	Animal models in research Anxiety disorders - Chemotherapy Anxiety disorders - Physiological aspects - Research Anxiety - Physiological aspects - Research Anxiety - Physiological aspects Fear - Physiological aspects
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front cover; Handbook of Anxiety and Fear; Copyright page; List of Contributors; Preface; Acknowledgments; Contents; Section 1: Introduction; Chapter 1.1. Introduction to the handbook on fear and anxiety; References; Section 2: Animal Models of Anxiety, Fear and Defense; Chapter 2.1. Theoretical approaches to the modeling of anxiety in animals; I. Introduction; II. The nature of anxiety; III. The nature of an animal model; IV. The nature of a specific test: the elevated plus-maze; V. Other animal models of anxiety; VI. Models of anxiety and their control by the brain; VII. Conclusions References Chapter 2.2. The use of conditioning tasks to model fear and anxiety; I. A deceptively simple experiment; II. A brief history of Pavlovian fear conditioning; III. Behavioral measures of conditional fear; IV. Other unconditional stimuli; V. Key developments in the neuroanatomy of fear conditioning; VI. Pavlovian extinction; VII. Individual differences in anxiety disorders; VIII. Post-traumatic stress disorder; IX. Conclusion; Acknowledgment; References; Chapter 2.3.

Extinction of fear: from animal studies to clinical interventions; I. Introduction
II. Behavioral features of extinction III. Theoretical accounts of extinction; IV. Facilitation of extinction by d-cycloserine; V. Emerging evidence for multiple mechanisms of extinction; VI. Conclusion; Acknowledgments; References; Chapter 2.4. Defensive behaviors, fear, and anxiety; I. Fear and anxiety; II. Defensive behaviors: what, when, where, and why?; III. Relationships to learning; IV. Danger learning: conditioning to painful unconditioned stimuli (US); V. Unconditioned and conditioned responses to non-painful stimuli (predators or predator odors)
VI. Learning of defense to partial predator stimuli VII. Effects of stress and stress ameliorating conditions on defense; VIII. Defense and learning: relationship to anxiety; IX. Responses to anxiolytic and panicolytic drugs; X. Human defensive behaviors; XI. Defensive behavior, fear, and anxiety; References; Chapter 2.5. Unconditioned models of fear and anxiety; I. Introduction; II. Models; III. Ethological approaches: predator confrontation; IV. Conclusions; References; Section 3: Neural Systems for Anxiety, Fear, and Defense
Chapter 3.1. Brain mechanisms of Pavlovian and instrumental aversive conditioning I. Introduction; II. Pavlovian fear conditioning; III. Aversive instrumental conditioning; IV. Using EFF to investigate an aversive "motive circuit"; V. Summary/conclusions; Abbreviations; References; Chapter 3.2. Neural systems activated in response to predators and partial predator stimuli; I. Introduction; II. The hypothalamus and its central role in the organization of anti-predator defensive responses; III. The medial hypothalamic defensive system
IV. Neural inputs to the medial hypothalamic defensive system

Sommario/riassunto

This Handbook brings together and integrates comprehensively the core approaches to fear and anxiety. Its four sections: Animal models; neural systems; pharmacology; and clinical approaches, provide a range of perspectives that interact to produce new light on these important and sometimes dysfunctional emotions. Fear and anxiety are analyzed as patterns that have evolved on the basis of their adaptive functioning in response to threat. These patterns are stringently selected, providing a close fit with environmental situations and events; they are highly conservative across mammalian species.
