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Altri autori (Persone)	BlanchardRobert J
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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 extinctionIII. 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 stimuliVII. 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 conditioningI. 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 speci
