

Publication

Preventive effect of beta-adrenoceptor blockade on glucocorticoid-induced memory retrieval deficits

JournalArticle (Originalarbeit in einer wissenschaftlichen Zeitschrift)

ID 969509

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Year 2007

Title Preventive effect of beta-adrenoceptor blockade on glucocorticoid-induced memory retrieval deficits **Journal** American Journal of Psychiatry

Volume 164 Number 6

Pages / Article-Number 967-9

Elevated glucocorticoid levels impair retrieval of emotional information, and animal studies indicate that this effect depends on concurrent emotional arousal-induced increases in noradrenergic transmission within the brain. The authors investigated whether the beta-adrenoceptor antagonist propranolol blocks glucocorticoid-induced memory retrieval impairments in human subjects.; In a double-blind, placebo-controlled study, 42 healthy volunteers were presented a set of words with variable emotionality and asked to learn them for recall. A day later, cortisone (25 mg), propranolol (40 mg), or both drugs were administered orally 1 hour before a free-recall test.; Cortisone selectively impaired the recall of emotionally arousing words by 42%. This impairment was blocked by the concurrent administration of propranolol. Propranolol alone did not affect recall of either emotional or neutral words.; A pharmacological blockade of beta-adrenoceptors prevents glucocorticoid-induced memory retrieval deficits in human subjects. This finding may have important implications for the treatment of memory deficits in hypercortisolemic states, such as stress and depression.

Publisher American Psychiatric Association

ISSN/ISBN 0002-953X ; 1535-7228 edoc-URL http://edoc.unibas.ch/46518/

Full Text on edoc No;

Digital Object Identifier DOI 10.1176/ajp.2007.164.6.967 **PubMed ID** http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17541058

ISI-Number WOS:000247122600023

Document type (ISI) Journal Article