Investigating the behavioural and physiological responses associated with observational fear memory

ESSENTIALS

Observational fear is the act of acquiring a fear stimulus through visual learning. Fear is measured with increases in **freezing behaviour**, but other behaviours could affect the fear evaluation. **Corticosterone** may also anticipate freezing responses. As an alternative evaluating method, **Operant fear** training can be used, where fear is measured by reduced **suppression ratio**. The injection of **Diazepam** is expected to tamper the fear response.



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OBSERVATIONAL FEAR METHOD

- Experiment done according to standard protocol*.
- Additional corticosterone samples taken at four timepoints.
- Recordings of Fear acquisition and Fear Test used for scoring Freezing and behaviours.

OPERANT FEAR METHOD

- Experiment done according to standard protocol*.
- Additional administration of Diazepam for influence on suppression ratio (SR).
- SR = LP(Tone) LP(Baseline) /
- LP(Tone) + LP(Baseline)







- Scoring subdivided in five groups (one reported).
 Fear expressed mainly through freezing but other behaviours are indicative of a stressing state (e.g. Free-air Whisking).
- Corticosterone follows regular trend but does not correlate with freezing.



- The scoring results are used to train an AI for behavioural facial recognition, fastening future scorings.
- While the corticosterone is used for measuring stress, it does not predict freezing response.

OPERANT FEAR RESULTS

Varying the amount of Diazepam confirmed variations in suppression ratio between the shock groups.



- Suppression ratio is a solid alternative, with Diazepam working as a tamper for the fear response.
- The possibility to improve the welfare of the animals used in the experiment should be discussed in future instances.

