The effects of single session Competitive Memory Training (COMET) and yohimbine on the saliency of positive autobiographical memories.

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Not applicable
Status	Pending
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON25731

Source
Nationaal Trial Register

Brief title
Enhancing the saliency of positive autobiographical memories

Health condition

Positive autobiographical memories

COMET

Yohimbine

Positieve autobiografische herinneringen

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Prof. dr. Marcel A. van den Hout
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Source(s) of monetary or material Support: TOP grant ZonMW

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Ease of recollection, specificity, vividness and positive affectivity of positive autobiographical memories at pre-test (baseline), post-test (after medication intake and COMET intervention) and 2-day follow-up measured with 100mm VASs.

Secondary outcome

Prior to and during the intervention, salivary α-amylase (sAA) levels, Skin Conductance Level (SCL) and Heart Rate (HR) are measured, as a manipulation check and in order to correlate noradrenaline/arousal levels with significant outcomes.

Study description

Background summary

A within-subjects study to test the effect of a single session COMET (vs. no intervention) and yohimbine (vs. placebo) on the retrievability and quality of positive autobiographical memories in healthy subjects

Study objective

If COMET increases the saliency of positive autobiographical memories, then memories that are activated during COMET (relative to no intervention control) should show an increase over time on all primary outcome measures, irrespective of medication administration. Therefore we expect that, relative to pre-test, ease of recollection, specificity, vividness and positive affectivity VAS scores at post-test and follow-up will be higher in memories that received COMET than memories that received no intervention.

If yohimbine strengthens intervention effects, then memories that are activated during COMET after yohimbine administration should show larger immediate and long-term effects of the intervention than memories that are activated during COMET after placebo

administration. So, we expect that, relative to pre-test, ease of recollection, specificity, vividness and positive affectivity VAS scores at post-test and follow-up will be higher in memories in the yohimbine+COMET condition than memories in the placebo+COMET condition.

Study design

Pre-test (prior to medication intake and intervention), post-test (immediately after medication intake and intervention), and 2-day follow-up test.

Intervention

Participants select four mildly positive autobiographical memories. They receive two intervention sessions. During each session, one memory will be activated using COMET procedures and one memory will receive no intervention. During one of these sessions, yohimbine HCL (20mg) will be administrated and during the other session placebo.

In total there are four within-subjects conditions: yohimbine+COMET, yohimbine+no intervention, placebo+COMET, and placebo+no intervention.

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

- Age 18-30

- Written informed consent

- Body Mass Index (BMI) between 17.5 and 26

- Passing the medical screening (heart rate and blood pressure, medical interview)

- In females: the use of reliable contraceptives (birth control pills or a hormonal intrauterine device)

Exclusion criteria

Assessed by physical exam:

- High blood pressure: systolic blood pressure over 140 mmHg, diastolic over 90 mmHg

- High heart rate: >90 beats per minute (bpm)

Assessed by interview:

- Inability to adequately read or speak Dutch

- Known sensitivity to yohimbine

- History of affective psychiatric disorders in the past 2 years

- Lifetime history of neurological disease (attention/memory disorders, epilepsy, convulsions)

- Current attention/memory problems

- Lifetime history of any cardiovascular problem, coronary insufficiency, congestive heart failure, heart block, tachycardia, myocardial infarction, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchial asthma, renal disorders, liver disorders, diabetes

- Early age cardiovascular problems in first degree family members

- Fainting easily (can be indicative of cardiovascular problems)

- Chronic or frequent migraines

- Use of any medication

- Use of anti-inflammatory painkillers in the past 3 weeks

- Use of anxiolytics or antacids in the past week

- A score of ≥ 26 on the Anxiety Sensitivity Index (ASI: Reiss, Peterson, Gursky, & McNally, 1986) (in order to eliminate individuals who might have difficulty with any temporary symptoms induced by the yohimbine manipulation).

- Alcohol use of >2 units per day on one or more days during the past week

- Any drug use during the past month

- A score of ≥4 on the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND: Heatherton, Kozlowski, Frecker, & Fagerstrom, 1991) (in order to eliminate individuals that are moderately or heavily dependent smokers).

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Crossover
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Double blinded (masking used)
Control:	Placebo

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	01-02-2017
Enrollment:	30
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Not applicable

Application type:	Not applicable

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL6591
NTR-old	NTR6765
Other	: ABR 63641

Study results