Oxytocin and empathic behavior.

Gepubliceerd: 07-04-2011 Laatst bijgewerkt: 15-05-2024

Oxytocin administration leads to stronger empathic reponses and faster emotional processing.

Ethische beoordeling	Niet van toepassing
Status	Werving gestopt
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Interventie onderzoek

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON22193

Bron
Nationaal Trial Register

Aandoening

empathy and emotional processing

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Performer, Leiden University Medical Centre
Overige ondersteuning: Department of Clinical Psychology, Leiden University

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

1. Electromyographic (EMG) responses to presented happy and angry faces;
2. Attentional bias to happy and anxious faces over neutral faces;
3. The amount of distraction by emotional pictures compared to neutral pictures during a working memory task.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Empathy is a human emotion related to understanding and feeling the emotions of others. Lately, there has been increasing interest in the neurobiological backgrounds of empathy. The hormone oxytocin (OT) seems to play an important role in empathy and in empathy related disorders. In this study we will investigate the effects of 24 IU intranasal oxytocin administration on implicit empathic behaviors in healthy male volunteers. We will measure automatic facial mimicry to, and attentional bias for emotional faces, and the strength of distraction by emotional information both after oxytocin and after a placebo spray in a double-blind crossover design. We expect OT to increase empathic responding.

Doel van het onderzoek

Oxytocin administration leads to stronger empathic reponses and faster emotional processing.

Onderzoeksopzet

Placebo controlled cross-over design with 1 week in between. Tasks will be performed within 90 minutes after nasal spray administration.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

A nasal oxytocin spray is administered once containing 24 IU oxytocin (6 puffs). This will be compared with a placebo nasal spray in a cross-over design. Thirty minutes after nasal spray administration computer tasks will be performed to measure the effects of the oxytocin spray versus placebo.

Contactpersonen

Publiek

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

1. Male;

2. Age 18 - 35;

3. Healthy (see exclusion criteria).

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

1. Major physical illness such as heart problems, high blood pressure, diabetis, epilepsy, liver disease, or any other serious medical condition;

2. Current or past (< 5 years) psychiatric disorders, as assessed by selfreport;

3. Medication use that can interfere with the study;

4. Use of more than 3 glasses of alcohol per day;

5. Use of more than 10 cigarettes per day;

6. Use of hard drugs;

7. Common use of soft drugs (cannabis) - at least once per week in the last 3 months.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek

Onderzoeksmodel:	Cross-over
Toewijzing:	Gerandomiseerd
Blindering:	Dubbelblind
Controle:	Placebo

Deelname

Nederland

Status:	Werving gestopt
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-07-2011
Aantal proefpersonen:	20
Type:	Werkelijke startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Niet van toepassing

Soort:	Niet van toepassing

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

ID: 36038
Bron: ToetsingOnline
Titel:

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL2715
NTR-old	NTR2853
CCMO	NL36378.058.11
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd.
OMON	NL-OMON36038

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten
N/A