

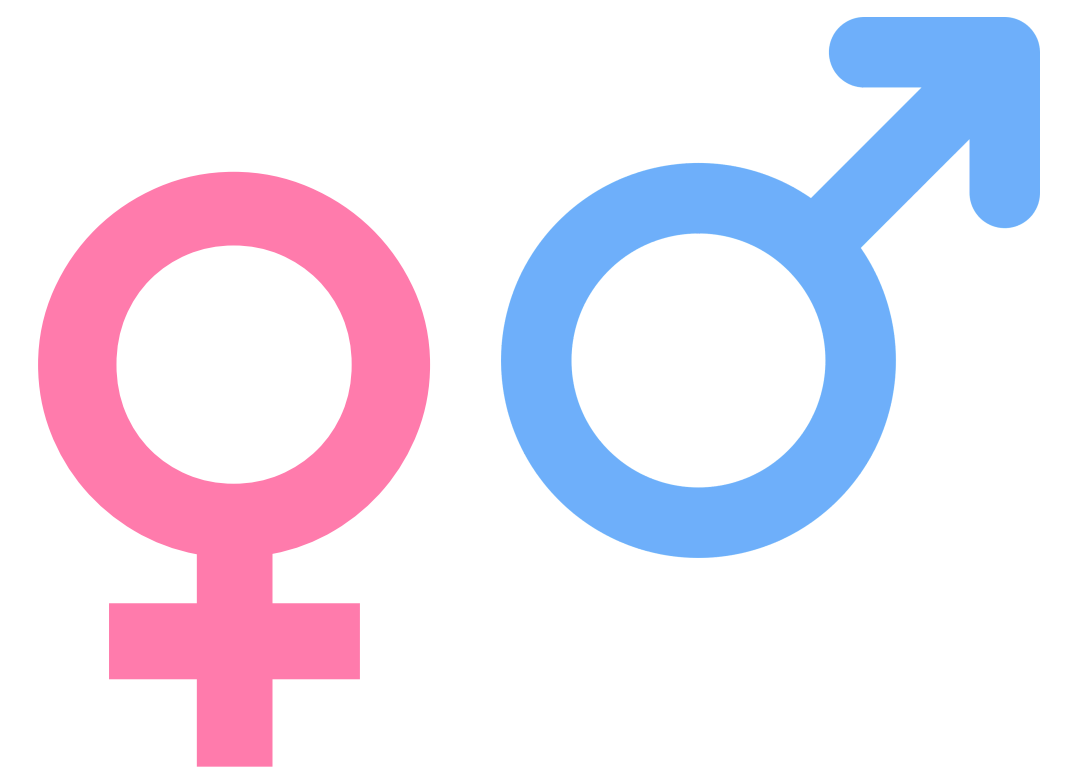


慢性輕度壓力誘導之 憂鬱樣小鼠對於酒精成癮行為表現性別差異

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一、前言

- 憂鬱症易共病於物質成癮，其中酒精成癮最為常見
- 根據過往研究，女性比男性更容易罹患心理疾病
- 現今動物實驗中使用公鼠的比例遠大於母鼠
- **性別**可能會影響焦慮、憂鬱與酒精攝取量等行為表現程度差異



二、疾病動物模型

- 憂鬱症模型：慢性不可預測壓力（CMS）
- 酒精成癮模型：間歇酒精雙瓶（20% 酒精，第一週濃度會逐漸提高）

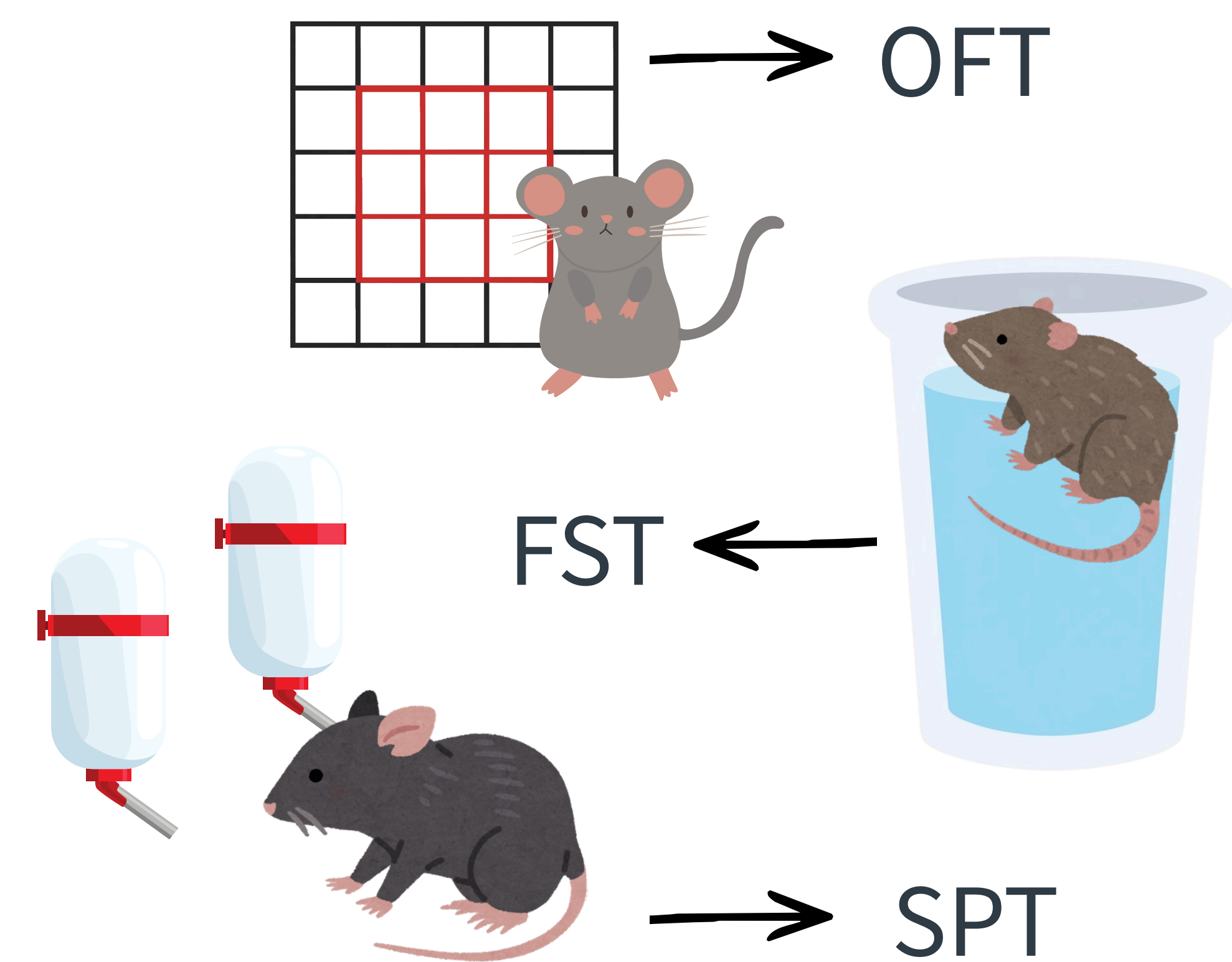
三、行為測試

1. 糖水偏好測試(SPT)：測量是否出現**快感缺失**

糖水偏好率=[糖水攝取量/糖水攝取量+飲用水攝取量] X 100%

2. 開放場地測試(OFT)：測量是否有**焦慮**傾向或**探索**意願

3. 強迫游泳測試(FST)：測量是否有**憂鬱**傾向



實驗設計



分組

- 公/cms
- 公/normal
- 母/cms
- 母/normal

四、預期結果

1. CMS是否有成功誘發成憂鬱樣行為？
 - cms的焦慮及憂鬱程度較normal高
2. 性別是否影響焦慮及憂鬱表現？
 - 母的焦慮及憂鬱程度較公高
3. 憂鬱狀態下的酒精攝取量是否有存在性別差異？
 - 母cms的酒精攝取量較公cms高
4. 憂鬱狀態下的酒精偏好率是否有存在性別差異？
 - 母cms與公cms酒精偏好度相似

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