A New Approach for a Rodent Model of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Sajad Sahab Negah¹, Nikoo Saeedi²*, Seyedeh Motahareh Mirdoosti¹, Sadegh Rahimi¹, Farimah Beheshti¹, Fatemeh Baghishani¹, Mohadeseh Ragerdi Kashani¹

¹Department of Neuroscience, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran
²Student Research Committee, Mashhad Branch, Azad University, Mashhad, Iran
³Department of Immunology, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

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Abstract

Introduction: One of the most important challenges in studying anxiety disorders like PTSD is ethical limits in order to make the animal anxious. Sometimes this anxiety should last for a long time such as rodent models of PTSD, and this needs aggressive processes on rats. We found a new approach for a rodent model of PTSD, which seems to be more efficient and ethical. Materials and Methods: 36 adult male Wistar rats weighing 200±20 were divided into two groups of experimental and control. The experimental group were exposed to a male adult cat for 5 minutes, one by one. The cat was kept hungry for 14 hours and the rat`s cage was smeared up with cat’s food. The control group have not been exposed to the cat. After 7 days, the EPM and the Open-field test was performed and the blood samples were sent to laboratory for corticosteroid tests. Results: The results of the EPM test in conjunction of the open-field test showed that the anxiety in the experimental group was significantly higher than the control group. The cortisol level was also significantly higher in the experimental group. Conclusion: In this study we showed that long-lasting manifestations of PTSD such as increased anxiety and higher cortisol can persist by only a single 5 minutes cat exposure, which is a significantly shorter time in comparison to the previous methods.

Keywords: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Anxiety, Cortisol level, Rodent Model

*Corresponding Author: Nikoo Saeedi
Email: nikoosaeedie@gmail.com