ELSEVIER

European Journal of Pharmacology 310 (1996) 99

ejp

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to 'Pharmacological validation of the chronic mild stress model of depression' [Eur. J. Pharmacol. 296 (1996) 129–136] [1]

Mariusz Papp [a], Elisabeta Moryl [a], Paul Willner [b,*]

[a] *Institute of Pharmacology, Polish Academy of Sciences, 12 Smetna Street, 31-343 Krakow, Poland*
[b] *Department of Psychology, University of Wales, Swansea SA2 8PP, UK*

Received 10 October 1995; accepted 17 October 1995

Abstract

Chronic exposure to mild unpredictable stress has previously been found to depress the consumption of palatable sweet solutions, and this effect was reversed by chronic treatment with various antidepressant drugs. The present study reports three experiments examining the effects in this model of further antidepressant agents, a number of non-antidepressants, and some compounds of indeterminate clinical status. Male Wistar rats were exposed sequentially to a variety of mild stressors, which continued throughout the experiments. Drug treatments commenced after 3 weeks of stress, by which time intake of a 1% sucrose solution (measured in a 1-h weekly test) was significantly depressed. No drug effects were seen after 1 week of treatment. Normal levels of sucrose drinking were seen following chronic (3–5 weeks) treatment with the antidepressants imipramine (10 mg/kg per day), brofaromine (20 mg/kg per day), and buspirone (5 mg/kg per day). Positive effcts were also seen following chronic treatment with atropine (1 mg/kg per day) and mepyramine (5 mg/kg per day). *d*-Amphetamine (1 and 3 mg/kg per day), the neuroleptics haloperidol and chlorprothixene (1 mg/kg per day), and morphine (administered at doses rising to 110 mg/kg per day) were ineffective; amphetamine (3 mg/kg per day) and morphine decreased sucrose intake in control animals. No inferences can be drawn from the effects of atropine and mepyramine, which are of indeterminate clinical status; data from the other seven agents tested support the hypothesis that the chronic mild stress model responds appropriately to antidepressant and non-antidepressant agents.

Keywords: Stress, chronic, mild; Depression, animal model; Pharmacological validation

The discussion to this paper (p. 134) cited an 'in press' paper which was later withdrawn from publication. The paper in question (Willner et al., 1996, Psychopharmacology, Reversal of stress-induced anhedonia by ... amisulpride) will not now be published, and should not be cited.

The authors apologize for this oversight.

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +44-1792-295844; fax: +44-1792-295679.

[1] SSDI of original article: 0014-2999(95)00697-4.

PII S0014-2999(96)00539-0