A computational model of propranolol therapy for mouse models of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

Andrea Mattera (MA, Ph.D.: Neurobiology)
Gianluca Baldassarre (Researcher ISTC-CNR)

Topic
- Traumatic events are common (nearly 70% of the population has experienced once in life)
- Depending on the traumatic event, PTSD develops with a rate of 6 to 65%
- Psychotherapy is mostly ineffective: about two-third of veterans under therapy still suffer symptoms of the disease
- Recently a new therapy has been developed, aimed to block reconsolidation of fearful memories with the drug propranolol

Aims
- To develop a model of PTSD based on the state of the art knowledge developed with mouse models of the disease
- To provide a causal explanation for the action of propranolol on fearful memories

The model