

The role of test context in latent inhibition of conditioned inhibition: Part of a search for general principles of associative interference

Por: [Miguez, G](#) (Miguez, Gonzalo)^[1,2]; [Soares, JS](#) (Soares, Julia S.)^[1,3]; [Miller, RR](#) (Miller, Ralph R.)^[4]

LEARNING & BEHAVIOR

Volumen: 43

Número: 3

Páginas: 228-242

DOI: 10.3758/s13420-015-0175-0

Fecha de publicación: SEP 2015

[Ver información de revista](#)

Resumen

In two lick suppression experiments with rats, we assessed interference with behavior indicative of conditioned inhibition by a latent inhibition treatment as a function of test context. We asked what effect the test context has, given identical latent inhibition treatments in Phase 1 and identical conditioned inhibition trainings in Phase 2. In Experiment 1, an AAA versus AAB context-shift design determined that the latent inhibition treatment in Phase 1 attenuated behavior indicative of the conditioned inhibition training administered in Phase 2, regardless of the test context, which could reflect a failure to either acquire or express conditioned inhibition. In Experiment 2, an ABA versus ABB design showed that test performance in Contexts A and B reflected the treatments that had been administered in those contexts (i.e., conditioned inhibition was observed in Context B but not A), which could reflect either the context specificity of either latent inhibition or conditioned inhibition. In either case, latent inhibition of conditioned inhibition training in at least some situations was seen to reflect an expression deficit rather than an acquisition deficit. These data, in conjunction with prior reports, suggest that latent inhibition is relatively specific to the context in which it was administered, whereas conditioned inhibition is specific to its training context only when it is the second-learned relationship concerning the target cue. These experiments are part of a larger effort to delineate control by the test context of two-phase associative interference, as a function of the nature of target training and the nature of interference training.

Palabras clave

Palabras clave de autor: Latent inhibition; CS preexposure effect; Conditioned inhibition; Context specificity; Proactive interference; Outcome interference

KeyWords Plus: MEMORY

RETRIEVAL; EXTINCTION; PREEXPOSURE; SPECIFICITY; STIMULUS; FEAR; MECHANISMS; CUES; EXPRESSION; OUTCOMES

Información del autor

Dirección para petición de copias: Miller, RR (autor para petición de copias)

+ SUNY Binghamton, Dept Psychol, Binghamton, NY 13902 USA.

Direcciones:

+ [1] SUNY Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13902 USA

+ [2] Univ Chile, Santiago, Chile

+ [3] Univ Calif Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064 USA

+ [4] SUNY Binghamton, Dept Psychol, Binghamton, NY 13902 USA

Direcciones de correo electrónico:rmiller@binghamton.edu

Financiación

Entidad financiadora	Número de concesión
National Institute of Mental Health	33881
Fondo de Investigacion Cientifica y Tecnologica (CONICYT-Chile)	1130117
Programa de Atraccion e Insercion de Capital Humano Avanzado (CONICYT-Chile)	79140028

[Ver texto de financiación](#)

Editorial

SPRINGER, 233 SPRING ST, NEW YORK, NY 10013 USA

Categorías / Clasificación

Áreas de investigación:Psychology; Behavioral Sciences; Zoology

Categorías de Web of Science:Psychology, Biological; Behavioral Sciences; Psychology, Experimental; Zoology

Información del documento

Tipo de documento:Article

Idioma:English

Número de acceso: **WOS:000363725100003**

ID de PubMed: 25875792

ISSN: 1543-4494

eISSN: 1543-4508

Información de la revista

- **Impact Factor:** [Journal Citation Reports®](#)