

# Erratum<sup>☆</sup>

In the paper, Anagnostaras SG, et al. Scopolamine and Pavlovian Fear Conditioning in Rats: Dose-Effect Analysis. *Neuropsychopharmacology* 21:731–744, 1999, Ta-

ble 1 is incorrect. Part B of Table 1 in the published article shows incorrect values. The values were transposed. This is the corrected table.

**Table 1.** Pain Sensitivity in Scopolamine-Treated Rats

A. Experiment 1: Shock Reactivity			B. Experiment 3: Pain Sensitivity Thresholds			
Dose (mg/kg)	Baseline (cm/s)	Shock (cm/s)	Dose (mg/kg)	Flinch (mA)	Jump (mA)	Vocalize (mA)
0	3.7 ± 0.3	54.0 ± 4.0	0	0.18 ± 0.02	0.34 ± 0.05	0.54 ± 0.02
0.01	3.2 ± 0.5	54.0 ± 4.1	1	0.18 ± 0.01	0.31 ± 0.03	0.52 ± 0.04
0.1	3.3 ± 0.4	53.8 ± 3.8	100	0.18 ± 0.01	0.32 ± 0.03	0.46 ± 0.07
1	3.5 ± 0.4	55.7 ± 3.3				
10	3.3 ± 0.3	52.0 ± 4.8				
100	4.0 ± 0.3	51.8 ± 4.5				

Shock reactivity after treatment with scopolamine was assessed according to two protocols. A. Experiment 1: On the conditioning day, the 2-s period prior to (baseline) and during the first footshock was digitized by computer and the average velocity (cm/s, mean ± SEM) was computed for each drug dose. Doses from 0.01 to 100 mg/kg of scopolamine had no measurable impact on activity burst velocity. B. Experiment 3: Naive rats were given a series of ascending footshocks until flinch, jump, and vocalize responses were observed. Threshold current (mA, mean ± SEM) is shown. Scopolamine failed to affect pain sensitivity at any dose.

<sup>☆</sup>PII of original article S0893-133X(99)00083-4