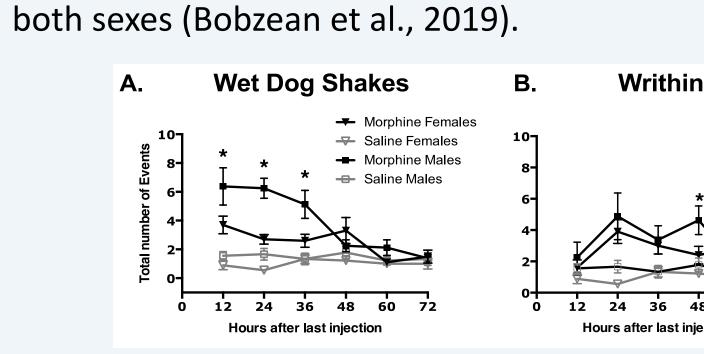


Sex Differences in Anxiety-Like Behaviors During Withdrawal from Morphine

Davis J. Van Dyk, Farzana Akter Koly, and Linda I. Perrotti Department of Psychology, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX

Introduction

- Most knowledge of opioid withdrawal comes from studies on males.
- Studies on sex differences or opioid withdrawal in
- females are lacking. Body weight decrease after morphine withdrawal (W/D) in



Morphine withdrawal induces somatic symptoms of withdrawal in both sexes (Bobzean et al., 2019).

Materials and Methods

Animals

• 29 adult Long Evans rats (Males: N = 17, Saline – n = 9, Morphine – n = 8; Females: N = 12, Saline – n = 6, Morphine – n = 6

Drugs and Dose

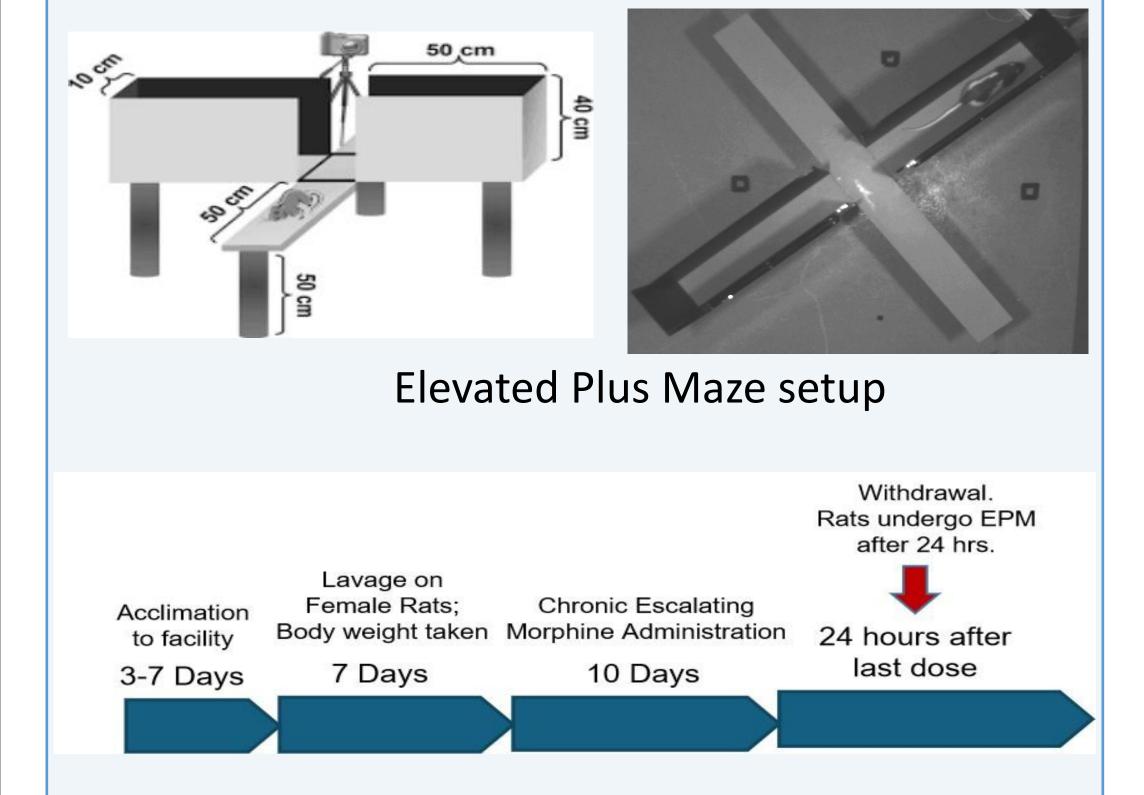
- Morphine sulfate in 0.9% saline Injected subcutaneously (s.c.) twice daily for 10 days (escalating dose from 2.5 mg/kg to 40 mg/kg)
- Saline controls were injected with 0.1 mL/kg with 0.9% saline S.C.

Elevated Plus Maze (EPM)

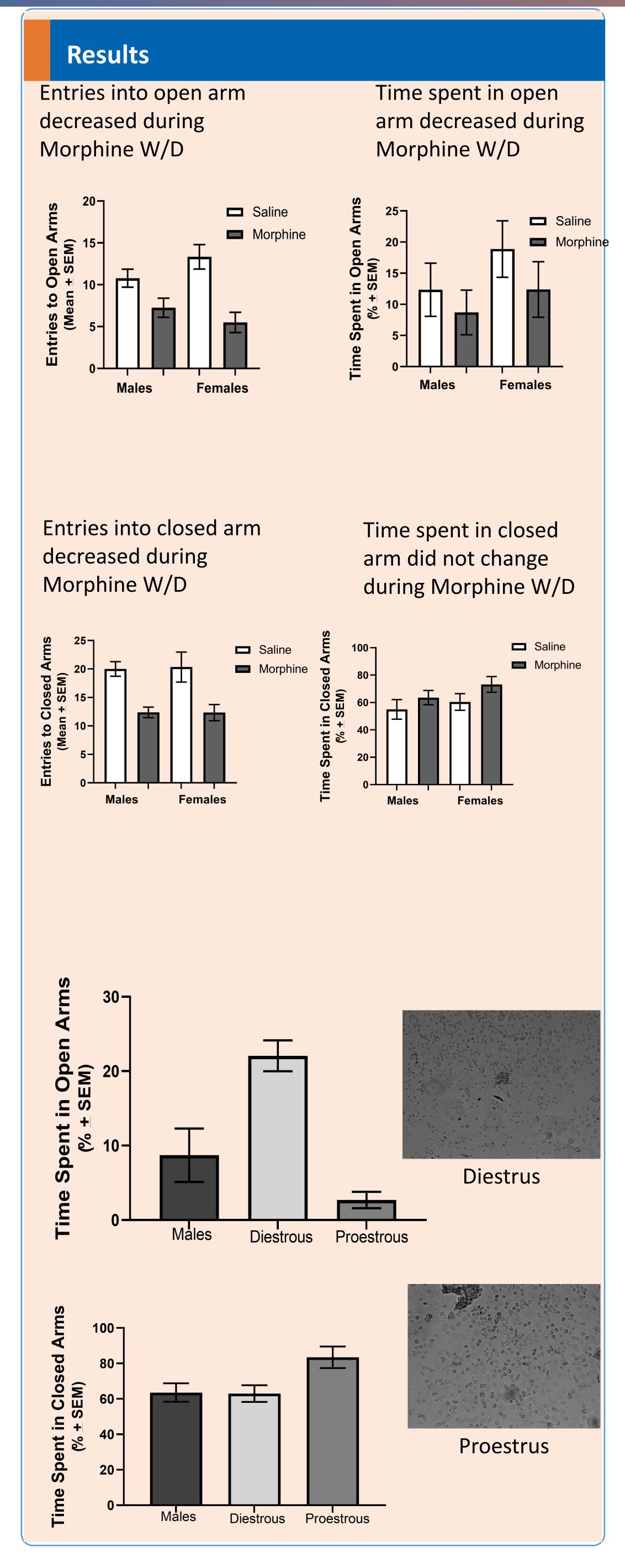
 Time spent and entries into open and closed arm - measures of anxiety-like behavior

Body weight

Somatic marker for morphine withdrawal







Discussion

- Morphine treated rats anxiety-like behavior in EPM shows animal model of addiction beneficial for studies
- Next step, investigating drugs to alleviate anxiety in a rodent model

Conclusions

- EPM good measure of anxiety-like behavior; anxiety important self-reported feature with human addicts
- Females' anxiety differs by stage of estrous cycle; important to consider sex and hormone levels with morphine withdrawal

Future Directions

- Western blot
- Additional Estrous Cycle Data
- Ketamine

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