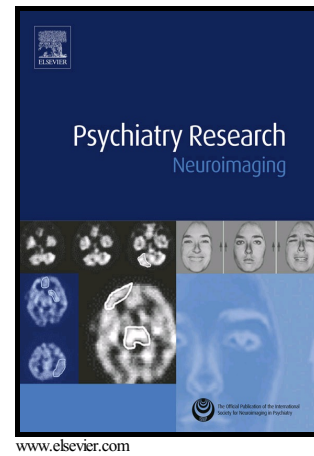


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Lisa J. Burklund, Jared B. Torre, Matthew D. Lieberman, Shelley E. Taylor, Michelle G. Craske



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Neural responses to social threat and predictors of cognitive behavioral therapy and acceptance
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Lisa J. Burklund*, Jared B. Torre, Matthew D. Lieberman, Shelley E. Taylor & Michelle G.
Craske

University of California Los Angeles, Department of Psychology, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1563

*Correspondence to: University of California Los Angeles, Department of Psychology, 1285
Franz Hall, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1563; burklund@ucla.edu; phone: 310-351-4474; fax: 310-
206-5895.

ABSTRACT

Previous research has often highlighted hyperactivity in emotion regions to simple, static social threat cues in social anxiety disorder (SAD). Investigation of the neurobiology of SAD using more naturalistic paradigms can further reveal underlying mechanisms and how these relate to clinical outcomes. We used fMRI to investigate responses to novel dynamic rejection stimuli in individuals with SAD (N=70) and healthy controls (HC; N=17), and whether these responses predicted treatment outcomes following cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) or acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT). Both HC and SAD groups reported greater distress to rejection compared to neutral social stimuli. At the neural level, HCs exhibited greater activations in social pain/rejection regions, including dorsal anterior cingulate cortex and anterior insula, to rejection stimuli. The SAD group evidenced a different pattern, with no differences in these rejection regions and relatively greater activations in the amygdala and other regions to neutral stimuli. Greater responses in both rejection regions and the amygdala to rejection vs.

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