

The effects of a pretrained excitatory stimulus on schedule-induced polydipsia in the rat.

Plonsky, Mark; Rosellini, Robert A.

AB Tested 2 predictions derived from the application of Pavlovian conditioning principles to the schedule-induced polydipsia (SIP) phenomena, using 51 male albino rats. The 1st prediction was that a pretrained excitatory signal for pellet delivery would facilitate the development of SIP. A 2nd prediction was that phenomena that are typically observed in Pavlovian conditioning experiments would also be observed in the SIP paradigm. Results indicate that Ss given excitatory pretraining to a tone failed to develop SIP more rapidly than controls when this tone was used to signal pellet deliveries during SIP training. However, learned irrelevance, latent inhibition, and the unconditioned stimulus/stimuli (UCS) preexposure effect were demonstrated. Data generally support the predictions derived from the Pavlovian conditioning view of SIP.