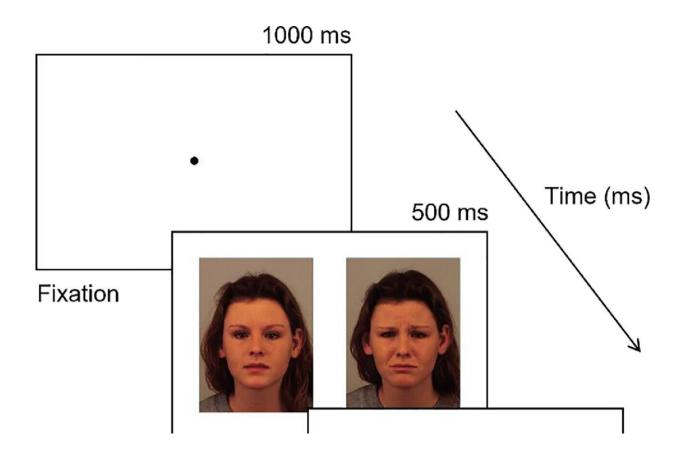


Antibiotic treatments may make us more susceptible to negative emotions

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Schematic of the emotional dot-probe task. The task presents two faces simultaneously (one with an emotional expression and the other a neutral expression), followed by a probe in place of one of the faces. The reaction time to click the probe is taken as a measure of attention. In congruent trials, the probe appears at the position where the emotional face was previously shown and for incongruent trials the probe appears at the position where the neutral face was previously shown. Reaction times from the trials can be used to assess the degree to which participants are biased towards emotional expressions (sadness,



fear, anger, happiness and surprise) versus neutral ones. Credit: *Physiology & Behavior* (2022). DOI: 10.1016/j.physbeh.2022.113900

People who have taken antibiotics in the past three months pay more attention to negative facial expressions, according to research by postdoc Katerina Johnson and assistant professor Laura Steenbergen. This may explain how antibiotics increase the risk of developing depression.

The use of antibiotics negatively affects the microbial community in the gut, previous research has shown. That can then have knock-on effects on the rest of our health, Johnson explains. "We know that the gut microbiome in animals and humans not only affects physical health, but also interacts with the brain, influencing emotions and cognition."

Johnson and Steenbergen investigated whether there are differences in the way people process emotional stimuli depending on whether they have recently taken a course of antibiotics or not. The participants were young, otherwise healthy college students who had been treated for relatively minor ailments. The participants had recovered from their infection when they were recruited for the study.

The study found that those who had taken antibiotics paid more attention to negative <u>facial expressions</u>. They paid more attention to sad facial expressions in particular. Steenbergen: "It is a commonly used method in psychology to measure how much attention people pay to different emotional expressions. This allows us to detect subtle changes in the way people process emotional stimuli. We know that people who pay more attention to negative emotions have a higher risk of developing <u>mental illnesses</u> such as depression and anxiety."

Increased risk of depression



Previous studies have found that even one course of antibiotics can increase the risk of depression and anxiety. Steenbergen adds: "As well as the disruption to the microbiome caused by antibiotics, we also know that inflammation from an infection can itself affect the brain. However, studies have shown that people who have an infection treated with antifungal or antiviral drugs do not have such an increased risk of depression. This suggests that antibiotics may be a causal factor in the relationship with negative mood. In addition, we also know from animal studies that antibiotics can cause symptoms of depression."

Johnson concluded: "This association between antibiotic treatment and increased negative bias demonstrates the strong relationship between physical and mental health. Antibiotics are commonly prescribed and are important for treating bacterial infections. Therefore, our findings emphasize the need to further investigate their potential psychological effects, especially in light of their known impact on the microbiome."

The article "Do common antibiotic treatments influence emotional processing?" was published in *Physiology & Behavior*.

More information: Katerina V.-A. Johnson et al, Do common antibiotic treatments influence emotional processing?, *Physiology & Behavior* (2022). DOI: 10.1016/j.physbeh.2022.113900

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