

**IMPLICACIONES DE LOS FACTORES NO COMPORTAMENTALES EN EL  
MODELO DE DESESPERANZA APRENDIDA**

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**INFLUENCE OF NON-BEHAVIORAL FACTORS ON LEARNED HELPLESSNESS.** Experimental studies on learned helplessness have focused mostly on analysing cognitive, motivational and emotional deficits and, to a minor extent, on non-behavioral factors. The present set of experiments is aimed at evaluating (a) the differential effects of experimentally induced stress (via immobilisation and formol injections) and exposure to uncontrollable shocks on operant learning (Experiments 1 and 2); (b) the effects of uncontrollable shocks depending on sex (Experiment 3); and (c) ponderal and gastric mucus variations as a result of uncontrollable shocks. Results indicated that while conditions of uncontrollability produced significant increases in number of trials required to acquire operant responding, separate analyses according to sex yielded significant effects for male but not for female subjects. Experimentally induced stress by either procedure did not significantly affect operant acquisition and, in contrast to other studies, there were not significant differences between experimental and control groups in gastric mucus. Differences with results of previous studies are discussed, and the need to carry out further research on learned helplessness and constitutional variables with infrahuman subjects is emphasized. **KEYWORDS:** LEARNED HELPLESSNESS, STRESS, CONSTITUTIONAL FACTORS, AVOIDANCE LEARNING.

Tras el desarrollo de los primeros estudios experimentales sobre el modelo de desesperanza aprendida (D.A.) (Seligman y Maier, 1967; Overmeier y Seligman, 1967), se identificaron tres tipos de déficits: motivacionales, cognoscitivos y emocionales en los anima-

les después de la administración de choques eléctricos incontrolables. La mayoría de los trabajos han analizado las implicaciones que tienen sobre el comportamiento la experiencia previa de incontrolabilidad (Seligman, 1975). Menos numerosos son aquellos en los que se analizan los factores no estrictamente comportamentales (Weiss, 1980; Seligman, 1980).

En este trabajo nos proponemos comprobar las implicaciones del fac-

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