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2008

Link to publication

Citation for published version (APA):

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The Trier Social Stress Test in the Black Box
:: INDUCING SOCIAL STRESS IN A VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT ::

Peter Jönsson*, Mattias Wallergård, Björn Karlson, Kai Österberg, Gerd Johansson, Frida Eek & Joakim Eriksson

1 Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Lund University, Sweden
2 Ergonomics and Aerosol Technology, Lund University, Sweden
* Corresponding Author: Peter_2.Jonsson@med.lu.se

AIM
The Trier Social Stress Test (TSST) is a widely used protocol to induce stress with corresponding profound endocrine and cardiovascular responses. Briefly, a speech and an arithmetic task are performed in front of three hired actors. This study aimed to examine if a Virtual Reality (VR) version of TSST would provoke physiological responses comparable to real life TSST.

RESULTS
During stress:
- HR increased $F(8, 80) = 31.82, p < .0001, \eta^2 = 76, \varepsilon = 39$,
- TWA decreased $F(8, 80) = 19.24, p < .0001, \eta^2 = 66, \varepsilon = 26$,
- HF-HRV n.s.

METHOD
Participants: 11 healthy young males.
VR equipment: a CAVE™ system with three rear projected walls (4 x 3 m), and one floor projection together with head tracking and stereoscopy.
Heart rate (HR), T-wave amplitude (TWA, SNS activity), and high frequency heart rate variability (HF-HRV, PNS activity), were estimated during baseline, preparation, speech, mental arithmetics, and rest after TSST during 40 minutes.

DISCUSSION
HR increased during preparation, speech and arithmetics with about 10 BPM resembling many of the real life TSST studies. Decreased TWA (inversely related to SNS activity), and no effect of HF-HRV, during the stress conditions imply that HR increase was mainly an effect of increased sympathetic activity. The results suggest that VR technology is a promising tool to induce stress that is easy to administrate and replicate, without the cost of hired actors.