P2: Is it in the eyes? A pupillometry study of stress reactivity and Borderline Personality Disorder

Zachary Tokar

Cleveland State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/u_poster_2017

Part of the Psychology Commons

How does access to this work benefit you? Let us know!

Recommended Citation
https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/u_poster_2017/41

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Undergraduate Research Posters at EngagedScholarship@CSU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Undergraduate Research Posters 2017 by an authorized administrator of EngagedScholarship@CSU. For more information, please contact library.es@csuohio.edu.
Is it in the eyes? A pupillometry study of stress reactivity and Borderline Personality Disorder

College of Sciences and Health Professions

Student Researcher: Zachary Tokar

Faculty Advisor: Ilya Yaroslavsky

Abstract

Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is characterized by unstable mood states, chaotic interpersonal relationships, and behavioral dysregulation in the form of self-injurious acts that results in notable functional impairment. Emotion dysregulation, marked by strong shifts in emotional states away from baseline levels across subjective and physiological substrates, is believed to reflect one mechanism in the relationship between BPD and functional impairment. However, it remains unclear whether emotion dysregulation represents a general tendency to experience both positive and negative emotions keenly, or to specifically be sensitized to negative mood states. The present study examined the relationship between BPD symptoms and emotion dysregulation across neutral, negative, and positive valenced emotional states in a sample of twenty-two community dwelling adults with histories of psychiatric disorders. Emotion dysregulation was measured via subjective affect ratings and pupillary responses that index sympathetic nervous system reactivity when participants recalled neutral, stressful, and pleasant events that occurred during the prior 3 months. Results and clinical implications are discussed.