# DRL intervention effects on an impulsive choice task

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# **IMPULSIVE CHOICE**

#### High levels of impulsive choice:

ADHD (e.g., Barkley et al., 2001; Kuntsi et al., 2001; Solonto et al., 2001)

Gambling (e.g., Dixon et al., 2003; 2006)

Substance abuse (e.g., Kirby & Petry, 2004; Madden et al 1997; Mitchell, 1999; Vichinich & Simpson, 1998)

Relapse in smoking cessation treatment programs (Krishnan-Sarin et al, 2007; Yoon et al, 2007)

#### CHOICE - DELAY

#### EASY DECISION: SOONER (S) OR LATER (L)

#### In 10 minutes or in 30 minutes?





### CHOICE - AMOUNT

#### EASY DECISION: SMALL (S) OR LARGE (L)

One cookie or two?





## DELAY VS. AMOUNT

#### DIFFICULT DECISION: SMALLER SOONER (SS) OR LARGER LATER (LL)

One cookie in 10 minutes or two cookies in 30 minutes?





# IMPULSIVE CHOICE

#### **DIFFICULT DECISION: SS or LL?**

One cookie in 10 minutes or two cookies in 30 minutes?





The impulsive choice would be to take the one cookie SS option. Why would people lose self-control?

# IMPULSIVE CHOICE

#### **DIFFICULT DECISION: SS or LL?**

One cookie in 10 minutes or two cookies in 30 minutes?





Inaccurate delay information may lead to misinformed choice behavior

### METHOD

Measure rats percentage LL choice pre-intervention 10 s - 1 pellet vs. 30 s - 2 pellet

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Measure rats percentage LL choice post-intervention 10 s – 1 pellet vs. 30 s – 2 pellet

## PERCENTAGE LL CHOICE



Large individual differences

### **DRL INTERVENTION**



LOG INTER-RESPONSE TIME (S)

## SS LEVER TIMING



# LL LEVER TIMING



#### PERCENTAGE LL CHOICE



# RESULTS

DRL intervention training led to more accurate timing of delay to choice outcomes.

This resulted in increased LL choice – increased self-control.

This could lead to the development of behavioral interventions to improve self-control

#### HOWEVER...

We need to replicate the effect with a control group

#### Wish us luck!

#### Thank you

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