

Disconnected self: influence of dissociation on emotional distractibility in Borderline Personality Disorder: a neuroimaging approach Krause, A.D.

Citation

Krause, A. D. (2017, November 16). *Disconnected self: influence of dissociation on emotional distractibility in Borderline Personality Disorder: a neuroimaging approach*. Retrieved from https://hdl.handle.net/1887/60261

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Issue Date: 2017-11-16

Stellingen

- 1. Dissociation is closely linked to altered stress reactivity and cognitive disturbances in Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) (this thesis)
- 2. Alterations in fronto-limbic brain regions (including the amygdala and anterior cingulate) and in the default mode network seem to underlie key features of BPD (this thesis).
- 3. Dissociative states seem to be associated with a stronger coupling of the amygdala with frontal, temporo-parietal regions and a reduced coupling of the amygdala with occipital areas (this thesis).
- 4. The combination of dissociation induction and affective-cognitive tasks (Emotional Working Memory Task, Emotional Stroop Task) might help to gain more insight into specific dissociative processes in BPD.
- 5. Acute dissociation can critically interfere with affective-cognitive processing; it should therefore be taken into account in future neuropsychological and neuroimaging research in BPD, even when this is not a major research focus (this thesis).
- 6. Dissociative symptoms are associated with negative treatment outcomes in BPD; studying neurobiological underpinnings of dissociation might help to improve the treatment of this complex disorder.
- 7. The complexity and heterogeneity of BPD psychopathology can only be grasped by combining multiple measures (self-reports, behavioral, cognitive, psychophysiological measures, neuroimaging etc.).
- 8. Studying dynamic interactions within brain networks instead of focusing on neural activation patterns in localized brain regions is crucial to advance knowledge in the field of BPD.
- 9. Given the critical concerns about robustness and reproducibility of fMRI findings, large-scale meta-analysis and replication studies with larger sample sizes are needed to advance the knowledge in this field.
- 10. Literature searches in biomedical data bases need to be critically improved, providing a better dissociation between task-relevant hits and distracting borderline results.