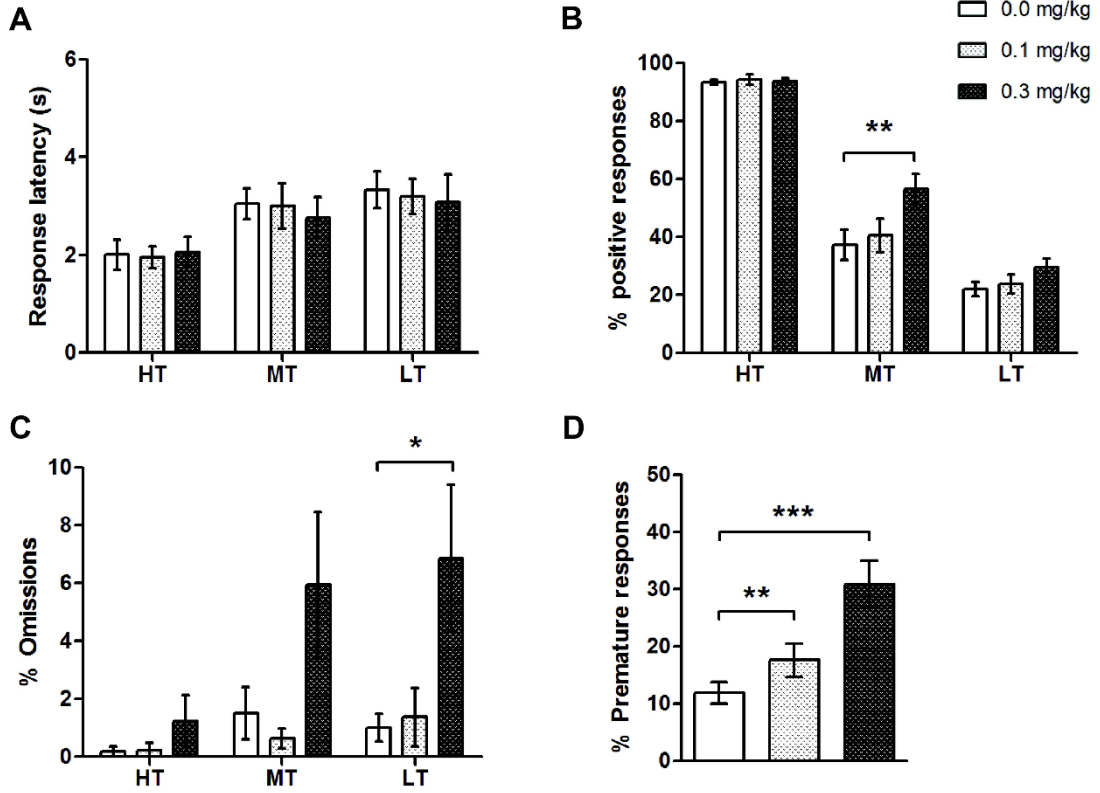
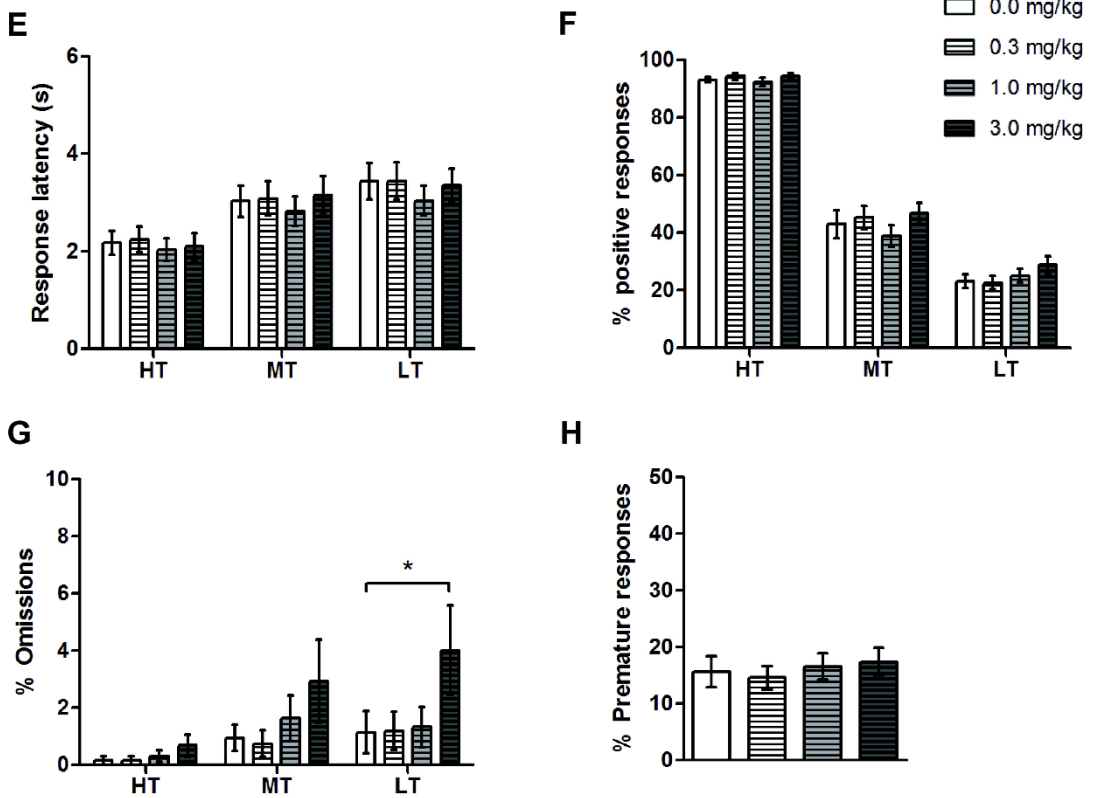


Amphetamine



Cocaine



Supplementary Figure 5 – Behavioural data from the judgement bias task following acute treatment with amphetamine or cocaine.

Acute doses of amphetamine (0.0, 0.1, 0.3 mg/kg) or cocaine (0.0, 0.1, 0.3 mg/kg) were administered by intraperitoneal injection to measure their effect on judgement bias. (A) Amphetamine had no effect on response latency. (B) There was an increase in percentage of positive responses for 0.3 mg/kg amphetamine (significant session*tone interaction: $F_{4,56}=6.033$, $p<0.001$ and significant post-hoc test compared to vehicle: $p=0.001$). (C) The same dose (0.3 mg/kg) caused an increase in omissions for the low reward tone (significant session*tone interaction: $F_{1.85,25.92}=3.713$, $p=0.041$ and significant post-hoc tests: $p=0.037$). (D) Both doses of amphetamine increased percentage of premature responses (main effect of session: $F_{1.46,20.47}=24.515$, $p<0.001$ and significant pairwise comparisons: $p\leq 0.004$). (E/F) Cocaine had no effect on response latency or the percentage of positive responses. (G) The highest dose of cocaine (3.0 mg/kg) caused an increase in omissions for the low reward tone (main effect of session: $F_{2.37,37.83}=3.413$, $p=0.036$ and significant post-hoc tests: $p=0.035$). (H) Cocaine did not alter the percentage of premature responses. Data represent mean \pm SEM. Amphetamine: $n=15$, 15 min pre-treatment. Cocaine: $n = 17$, 10 min pre-treatment. *** $p<0.001$, ** $p<0.01$, * $p<0.05$. HT - high reward tone; MT - midpoint tone; LT - low reward tone.