**Supplementary Material**

Tab. S1: Overview on the results of previous and current JORT-studies

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| *Study* | *Perkins et al., 2009* | *Perkins et al., 2013* | *Lippold et al., 20xx* |
| sample | 30 males | 20 males20 females | 27 females23 males |
| drug and dosage | * Placebo
* 10 mg citalopram
* 1 mg lorazepam
 | * Placebo
* 1 mg lorazepam
* 2 mg lorazepam
 | * Placebo
* 0.5 mg lorazepam
* 1 mg lorazepam
 |
| questionnaires | * *Fear Survey Schedule* (FSS; Wolpe and Lang, 1977)
* *Trait Scale; Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory* (STAI-T, Spielberger et al., 1983)
 | * FSS
* STAI-T
* Eysenck Personality Questionnaire – Revised (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1991)
 | * FSS
* STAI-T
 |
| main results | * lorazepam modulated RAI: lorazepam reduced RAI in participants scoring in the lower half of the sample on FSS social fear
* no effect of lorazepam on FI
* citalopram neither showed an effect on RAI nor on FI
 | * RAI was affected by lorazepam but the effect was modulated by personality
* 2 mg lorazepam reduced RAI in low scorers on trait anxiety and increased RAI in high scorers
* personality had no differential effects in the placebo and 1 mg lorazepam conditions
* Lorazepam increased FI in the participants with low scores on FSS tissue damage in a dose-dependent manner, whereas FI was decreased in participants with high FSS tissue damage scores in a dose-dependent manner
 | * main effect of 0.5 mg lorazepam on RAI
* no significant difference between 1 mg lorazepam and placebo
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Fig. S1: JORT-apparatus in the laboratory