**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 males  20 females | 27 females  23 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