

## **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OF FREE CORTISOL IN SALIVES AND POWER OF EEG RHYTHMS IN THE STATE OF QUIET WALKING**

***Kulichenko A. M., Alikina M. A., Gordienko A. I., Khimich N. V., Pavlenko V. B.***

***V. I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University, Simferopol, Crimea, Russia***  
***E-mail: alexander.kulichenko@gmail.com***

In 53 subjects of both sexes aged 12 to 35 years ( $21,55 \pm 4,05$ ) the peculiarities of the spectral characteristics of electroencephalogram (EEG), cortisol in saliva and indicators of the current psychophysiological state were investigated. Triple measurement (at 7.00, 13.00 and 23.00) content of free cortisol in saliva was performed using the method of immune-enzyme analysis. For a quantitative assessment of the current psychophysiological condition, including anxiety, mental fatigue, mental strain, emotional stress, the amount of autogenous deflection, instability of regulation of vegetative coefficient, a measure of health was used the technique of color psycho-diagnostics "Pairwise comparison", which is a modified version of the brief Lüscher color test. During the experiment, a four-time recordings were made of EEG in a state of quiet wakefulness with the eyes closed in accordance with the International 10–20 system. There was a tendency to significant association of cortisol levels in saliva with the vegetative coefficient. The interactions of the content of free cortisol in saliva with a spectral power density (PSD) of the EEG rhythms recorded in the state of quiet wakefulness with the closed eyes were studied. It was revealed that the structure of the observed relationships depended on the time of collection of biological material. The greatest number of statistically significant relationships of PSD EEG with the values of the content of free cortisol in saliva collected immediately before the beginning of registration of EEG activity detects PSD the alpha rhythm of the EEG. Most of the close correlation of the level of free cortisol in saliva with the value of PSD of the alpha rhythm of the EEG manifested in the posterior-temporal leads of both hemispheres.

It was shown that the total deflection, instability of regulation and the health score correlated negatively with cortisol levels in saliva collected at 7:00. Thus, a correlate of stress level can be considered as low-intensity alpha rhythm of the EEG.

**Keywords:** cortisol, the spectral power density of EEG, the state of quiet wakefulness with the closed eyes.

### **References**

1. McEwen B. S. Central effects of stress hormones in health and disease: Understanding the protective and damaging effects of stress and stress mediators. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* **583**, 2-3 (2008).
2. Strike P. C., Steptoe A., Systematic review of mental stress-induced myocardial ischaemia. *Eur. Heart J.* **24**, 8 (2003).
3. Tsutsumi A., Kayaba K., Ishikawa S., Impact of occupational stress on stroke across occupational classes and genders. *Soc. Sci. Med.* **72**, 10 (2011).
4. Ajjan R. A., Grant P. J. Cardiovascular disease prevention in patients with type 2 diabetes: The role of oral anti-diabetic agents. *Diab. Vasc. Dis. Res.* **3**, 3 (2006).
5. Hammen C. Stress and depression. *Annu. Rev. Clin. Psychol.* **1**, 1 (2005).
6. Selye H. A. Syndrome produced by Diverse Nocuous Agents. *Nature* **138**, 3479 (1936).
7. Sinha R., Talih M., Malison R., Cooney N., Anderson G.-M., Kreek M.-J. Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and sympatho-adreno-medullary responses during stress-induced and drug cue-induced cocaine craving states. *Psychopharmacology*, 170 (2003).
8. Dickerson S. S., Kemeny M. E. Acute stressors and cortisol responses: a theoretical integration and synthesis of laboratory research. *Psychol. Bull.* 130 (2004).
9. Taniguchi K., Nishikawa A., Sugino T., Aoyagi S., Sekimoto M., Takiguchi S. et al. Method for Objectively Evaluating Psychological Stress Resulting When Humans Interact with Robots. China: *InTech*. (2009).
10. Gaesser B. Constructing Memory, Imagination, and Empathy: A Cognitive Neuroscience Perspective. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 3 (2012).
11. Baeken C., Vanderhasselt M. A., Remue J., Rossi V., Schietecatte J., Anckaert E. and De Raedt R. One left dorsolateral prefrontal cortical HF-rTMS session attenuates HPA-system sensitivity to critical feedback in healthy females. *Neuropsychologia*, 57, 112 (2014).
12. Cohen S., Kessler R. C., and Gordon L. U., Measuring Stress: A Guide for Health and Social Scientists (Oxford University Press on Demand, 1997).
13. Liu T.-K., Chen Y.-P., Hou Z.-Y., Wang C.-C., Chou J.-H., Noninvasive evaluation of mental stress using by a refined rough set technique based on biomedical signals. *Artif. Intell. Med.* **61**, 2, (2014).
14. Hellhammer D. H., Wüst S., Kudielka B. M., Salivary cortisol as a biomarker in stress research, *Psychoneuroendocrinology* **34**, 2 (2009).
15. Gröschl M., Rauh M., Dörr H.-G., Circadian rhythm of salivary cortisol, 17 $\alpha$ -hydroxyprogesterone, and progesterone in healthy children, *Clin. Chem.* **49**, 10 (2003).
16. Granger D. A., Kivlighan K. T., el-Sheikh M., Gordis E. B., Stroud L. R., Salivary  $\alpha$ -amylase in biobehavioral research: recent developments and applications, *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* **1098**, 1 (2007).
17. Engert V., Vogel S., Efanov S. I., Duchesne A., Corbo V., Ali N., Pruessner J. C. Investigation into the cross-correlation of salivary cortisol and alpha-amylase responses to psychological stress, *Psychoneuroendocrinology* **36**, 9 (2011).
18. Singh R. R., Conjeti S., Banerjee R., A comparative evaluation of neural network classifiers for stress level analysis of automotive drivers using physiological signals, *Biomed Sig Proc. Cont* **8**, 6 (2013).
19. Healey J. A., Picard R. W., Detecting stress during real-world driving tasks using physiological sensors, *IEEE Trans. Intell. Transp. Syst.* **6**, 2 (2005).
20. Verma G. K. Tiwary U. S. Multimodal fusion framework: A multiresolution approach for emotion classification and recognition from physiological signals, *Neuroimage* **102**, Pt 1 (2014).
21. Ashton H., Savage R. D., Thompson J. W., Watson D. W. A method for measuring human behavioural and physiological responses at different stress levels in a driving simulator, *Br. J. Pharmacol.* **45**, 3 (1972).

22. Vrijkotte T. G., van Doornen L. J., de Geus E. J. Effects of work stress on ambulatory blood pressure, heart rate, and heart rate variability, *Hypertension* **35**, 4 (2000).
23. Vézard L., Legrand P., Chavent M., Faïta-Aïnseba F., Trujillo L. EEG classification for the detection of mental states, *Appl. Soft Comput.* 32 (2015).
24. Michel C. M., Murray M. M. Towards the utilization of EEG as a brain imaging tool, *Neuroimage* **61**, 2 (2012).
25. Huiku M., Uutela K., van Gils M., Korhonen I., Kymäläinen M., Meriläinen P., Paloheimo M., Rantanen M., Takala P., Viertiö-Oja H., Yli-Hankala A., Assessment of surgical stress during general anaesthesia, *Br. J. Anaesth.* **98**, 4 (2007).
26. Chanel G., Kronegg J., Grandjean D., Pun T. Emotion assessment: Arousal evaluation using EEG's and peripheral physiological signals, *Multimedia Content Representation, Classification and Security* 4105 (2006).
27. Takahashi T., Murata T., Hamada T., Omori M., Kosaka H., Kikuchi M., Yoshida H., Wada Y., Changes in EEG and autonomic nervous activity during meditation and their association with personality traits, *Int. J. Psychophysiol.* **55**, 2 (2005).
28. Wheeler R. E., Davidson R. J., Tomarken A. J., Frontal brain asymmetry and emotional reactivity: A biological substrate of affective style, *Psychophysiology* **30**, 1 (1993).
29. Marshall A. C., Cooper N. R., Segrave R., Geeraert N., The effects of long-term stress exposure on aging cognition: a behavioral and EEG investigation *Neurobiol. Aging* **36**, 6 (2015).
30. Lopez-Duran N. L., Nusslock R., George C., Kovacs M., Frontal EEG asymmetry moderates the effects of stressful life events on internalizing symptoms in children at familial risk for depression, *Psychophysiology* **49**, 4 (2012).
31. Choi Y., Kim M., Chun C., Measurement of occupants' stress based on electroencephalograms (EEG) in twelve combined environments, *Build. Environ.* 88 (2015).
32. Missonnier P., Herrmann F. R., Rodriguez C., Deiber M.-P., Millet P., Fazio-costa L., Gold G., Giannakopoulos P., Age-related differences on event-related potentials and brain rhythm oscillations during working memory activation, *J. Neural. Transm. (Vienna)* **118**, 6 (2011).
33. Sharma N., Gedeon T., Objective measures, sensors and computational techniques for stress recognition and classification: A survey, *Comput. Methods Programs Biomed.* **108**, 3 (2012).
34. Sharma N., Gedeon T., Modeling observer stress for typical real environments, *Expert Syst. Appl.* **41**, 5 (2014).
35. Alberdi A., Aztiria A., Basarab A., Towards an automatic early stress recognition system for office environments based on multimodal measurements: A review, *J. Biomed. Inform.* 59, (2016).
36. Xin L., Zetao C., Yunpeng Z., Jiali X., Shuicai W., Yanjun Z., Stress State Evaluation by Improved Support Vector Machine, *J. Med Imag. Health Inform.* **5**, 4 (2015).
37. Chanel G., Kierkels J. J., Soleymani M., Pun T., Short-term emotion assessment in a recall paradigm, *Int. J. Hum. Comput. Stud.* **67**, 8 (2009).
38. Tops M., van Peer J. M., Wester A. E., Wijers A. A., Korf J. State-dependent regulation of cortical activity by cortisol: an EEG study. *Neurosci Lett.* **404**, 1-2 (2006).
39. Lewis R. S., Weekes N. Y., Wang T. H. The effect of a naturalistic stressor on frontal EEG asymmetry, stress, and health. *Biol. Psychol.* 75 (2007).
40. Hewig J., Schlotz W., Gerhard F., Breitenstein C., Luerken A., Naumann E. Associations of the cortisol awakening response (CAR) with cortical activation asymmetry during the course of an exam stress period. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 33 (2008).
41. Crost N. W., Pauls C. A., Wacker J. Defensiveness and anxiety predict frontal EEG asymmetry only in specific situational contexts. *Biol. Psychol.* 78 (2008).
42. Filimonenko J. I., Rybnikov V. J., Gorskij J. I. Metodika poparnyh sravnjenij M.: Voenizdat (1994).
43. Sannita W. G., Loizzo A., Garbarino S., Gesino D., Massimilla S., Ogliastro C. Adrenocorticotropin-related modulation of the human EEG and individual variability. *Neurosci Lett.*, 262 (1999).