**Supplement 1** Search terms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PubMed | PsycINFO |
| **Anxiety disorders** | **Anxiety disorders** |
| Anxiety | Anxiety |
| «Anxiety Disorders» as MeSH | «Anxiety Disorders» as DE |
| Fear | Fear |
| GAD | GAD |
| «generalized anxiety disorder» | «generalized anxiety disorder» |
| Neurotic\* | Neurotic\* |
| «Panic disorder» | «Panic disorder» |
| Phobi\* | Phobi\* |
| **Thermosensation/-regulation** | **Thermosensation/-regulation** |
| «body heat» | «body heat» |
| «Body Temperature» as MeSH | «Body Temperature» as DE |
| «brown adipose tissue» | «brown adipose tissue» |
| «cold pain» | «cold pain» |
| EDA | EDA |
| electrodermal | electrodermal |
| «galvanic skin response» | «galvanic skin response» |
| «Galvanic Skin Response» as MeSH | «Galvanic Skin Response» as DE |
| «goose bumps» | «goose bumps» |
| «goose pimples» | «goose pimples» |
| «heat pain» | «heat pain» |
| «laser-Doppler-flowmetry» | «laser-Doppler-flowmetry» |
| «peripheral blood flow» | «peripheral blood flow» |
| piloerection | piloerection |
| plethysmograph\* | plethysmograph\* |
| SCL | SCL |
| SCR | SCR |
| shiver\* | shiver\* |
| «skin blood flow» | «skin blood flow» |
| «skin conductance» | «skin conductance» |
| sweat\* | sweat\* |
| «sweaty hand» | «sweaty hand» |
| temperature | temperature |
| thermoreg\* | thermoreg\* |
| thermal | thermal |
| vasoconstrict\* | vasoconstrict\* |
| vasodilat\* | vasodilat\* |

**Supplement 2** Specification of item 3 of the quality rating scale to assess risk of bias in studies investigating thermosensory and thermoregulatory functioning in anxiety disorders

1. **Equipment** needs to be specified regarding
* sensor characteristics (i.e., type, area of contact)
* signal evaluation (i.e., sampling rate)
* recording site
* additionally for skin conductance: method of measurement
1. **Setting**
* room temperature
* room humidity
* additionally for skin conductance: disturbing stimuli (e.g., noise)
* additionally for temperature: postural variation (i.e., supine, standing, sitting)
1. **Time of day**
* Thermoregulation: standardised between groups
1. **Accommodation period**
* Thermoregulation: at least 30 minutes
1. **Artefact control**
* Skin conductance: body movement, irregular breathing, speech, electrical/system hum

**Supplement 3** Characteristics of included studies investigating skin conductance in patients with specific phobia

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Study | Patients | Controls | Measurement | Main results | Risk of bias (0-8) |
| Wessel and Merckelbach (1998) | N=22 (all female)Mean age: 28.1 years (range: 17-56)Inclusion: specific phobia (spiders) according to the DSM-IV | N=24 (all female)Mean age: 31.6 years (range: 17-52) | At baseline, during the presentation of two bulletin boards (phobic stimuli in the centre vs. scattered)Second and third finger of the non-dominant handSchwartzer | Patients had a higher number of non-specific skin conductance fluctuations during the presentation | 3 |
| Wilhelm and Roth (1998) | N=14 (all female)Mean age: 38.2±9.9 years Inclusion: simple phobia (flying) according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: cardiac or respiratory disease, medication affecting the cardiovascular system | N=15 (all female)Mean age: 38.4±11.9 years | At baseline, during exercise, and during flyingMiddle phalanges of digits 3 and 4 of the left handVitaport | Patients had higher skin conductance levels and a higher number of non-specific skin conductance fluctuations during flying | 4 |
| Cuthbert et al. (2003) | N=28 (23 female, 5 male)Mean age: 33.2±13.2 yearsInclusion: specific phobia according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: active psychotic symptoms, health problems compromising recordings | N=24 (15 female, 9 male)Mean age: 34.2±9.7 years | At baseline, during an imagery task (neutral, physical fear, social fear, personal fear)Hypothenar eminence of the non-dominant handCoulbourn | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 3 |
| Wikstrom, Lundh, Westerlund, and Hogman (2004) | N=40 (all female)Mean age: 33.3±10.1 yearsInclusion: specific phobia (snakes) according to the DSM-IV | N=21 (all female)Mean age: 34±11.2 years | During a lexical decision taskBiopac | No differences in skin conductance responses between patients and controls | 1 |
| Alpers, Wilhelm, and Roth (2005) | N=21 (all female)Mean age: 46.6 yearsInclusion: specific phobia (driving) according to the DSM-IVExclusion: psychotic disorder, major depression or dysthymia, cardiac, neurologic or respiratory disease, obesity, psychoactive medication, medication affecting the cardiovascular system | N=17 (all female)Mean age: 46.3 years | At baseline, during approaching a driving test, during a driving test, and during returning from a driving testMiddle phalanges of digits of the left handVitaport | Patients had higher skin conductance levels and more non-specific skin conductance fluctuations at baseline and during driving, as well as higher skin conductance levels between approaching and returning from the driving test | 5 |
| Muehlberger, Petrusek, Herrmann, and Pauli (2005) | N=20 (15 female, 5 male)Mean age: 39.8±9.5 yearsInclusion: specific phobia (flying) according to the DSM-IVExclusion: pregnancy, cardiovascular disease, medication | N=22 (17 female, 5 male)Mean age: 38.0±8.8 years | At baseline, during virtual flyingHypothenar and thenar eminences of the non-dominant handVitaport | Patients had higher skin conductance levels during virtual flying | 4 |
| Knopf and Possel (2009) | N=46 (all female)Mean age: 34.4±9.5 yearsInclusion: specific phobia (spiders) according to the DSM-IV and scoring >90th percentile of the Spider Phobia QuestionnaireExclusion: smoking, pregnancy, shift-work, mental disorders, acute or chronic health problems, medication influencing the immune or hormone system | N=44 (all female)Mean age: 36.8±6.9 years | During photograph presentation (neutral, positive, and phobic stimuli)Hypothenar eminence of the non-dominant handContact Precision Instruments | Patients had greater skin conductance responses to the phobic stimuli | 4 |
| Sartory, Heinen, Wannemüller, Lohrmann, and Jöhren (2009) | N=90 (54 female, 36 male)Mean age: 35.1±9.1 yearsInclusion: specific phobia (dental) according to the DSM-IVExclusion: anxiolytic medication or medication influencing the cardiovascular system | N=30 (18 female, 12 male)Mean age: 29.6±7.5 years | At baseline, during acoustic stimulus presentation (neutral and phobic stimuli)Hypothenar and thenar eminences of the non-dominant handVitaport | No differences in non-specific skin conductance fluctuations and skin conductance responses between patients and controls | 1 |
| Ritz, Wilhelm, Meuret, Gerlach, and Roth (2011) | N=12 (9 female, 3 male)Mean age: 37.3 years (range: 21-57)Inclusion: specific phobia (blood, injection, injury) according to the DSM-IVExclusion: smoking, mental disorders, abnormal electrocardiogram, acute or chronic respiratory diseases, history of epilepsy or seizures | N=14 (10 female, 4 male)Mean age: 36.4 years (range: 22-57) | During film presentation (negative, neutral, positive, phobic)Hypothenar and thenar eminences of the left handVitaport | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 1 |
| McTeague, Lang, Wangelin, Laplante, and Bradley (2012) | N=160 (sex distribution not stated)Mean age: 35±14 years (single fear principal specific phobia), 36.8±11.9 years (multiple fears principal specific phobia), 36.2±12.8 years (non-principal specific phobia)Inclusion: specific phobia according to the DSM-IV | N=76 (50 female, 26 male)Mean age: 31.8±11.6 years  | At baseline, during an imagery task (neutral, panic attack, survival threat, personal threat)Hypothenar eminence of the non-dominant handCoulbourn | Patients had higher skin conductance levels during personal threat imagery | 3 |
| Peperkorn, Alpers, and Muhlberger (2014) | N=48 (37 female, 11 male)Mean age: 26.1±8.8 yearsInclusion: specific phobia (spiders) according to the DSM-IV | N=48 (37 female, 11 male)Mean age: not stated | At baseline, during presentation of a virtual spiderMiddle phalanx of the index and middle fingerVarioport | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 3 |
| Notzon et al. (2015) | N=41 (37 female, 4 male)Mean age: 27.5±9.5 yearsInclusion: specific phobia (spiders) according to the DSM-IV, ≥16 points on the Spider Phobia QuestionnaireExclusion: pregnancy, mental disorders, severe somatic diseases, intake of psychotropic medication | N=42 (37 female, 5 male)Mean age: 25.4±7.4 years | During presentation of a virtual spiderHypothenar and thenar eminences of the non-dominant handV-Amp | Patients had higher skin conductance levels during the presentation of the virtual spider | 4 |
| Diemer, Lohkamp, Muhlberger, and Zwanzger (2016) | N=40 (30 female, 10 male)Mean age: 37.9± 13.9 yearsInclusion: specific phobia (heights) according to the DSM-IVExclusion: pregnancy, substance use or mood disorder, suicidal ideation, history of psychotic disorder, epilepsy or other disease of the central nervous system, migraine, history of heart disease, psychoactive drugs or psychotherapy | N=40 (28 female, 12 male)Mean age: 33.7±11.9 years | At baseline, during a virtual height scenarioV-Amp | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 3 |
| Li and Graham (2016) | N=34 (all female)Mean age: 22.7±0.9 years (high oestradiol), 20.5±0.8 years (low oestradiol)Inclusion: specific phobia (spiders) according to the DSM-IVExclusion: endocrinological conditions | N=26 (all female)Mean age: 22.8±1.3 years (high oestradiol), 20.5±0.5 years (low oestradiol) | At baseline, during fear conditioning and extinctionDistal phalanx of the index and middle fingers of the non-dominant handADInstruments | Patients had greater skin conductance responses during parts of the fear conditioning | 3 |
| Shiban, Peperkorn, Alpers, Pauli, and Muhlberger (2016) | N=48 (40 female, 8 male)Mean age: 38.7±15.6 yearsInclusion: specific phobia (enclosed spaces) according to the DSM-IVExclusion: mental disorders | N=48 (40 female, 8 male)Mean age: 35±15.1 years | During a virtual enclosed space scenarioMiddle phalanx of the index and middle fingerVarioport | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 3 |

DSM=Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

**Supplement 4** Characteristics of included studies investigating skin conductance in patients with social anxiety disorder

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Study | Patients | Controls | Measurement | Main results | Risk of bias (0-8) |
| Strauman (1989) | N=12 (6 female, 6 male)Mean age: 30.7 years Inclusion: social phobia according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: mental disorders. | N=15 (5 female, 10 male)Mean age: 20.7 years | During priming with different (self-referential) attributesMedial phalanges of the second and third fingers of the non-dominant handGrass or Beckman  | Patients had more non-specific skin conductance fluctuations during priming with ought-discrepant attributes | 2 |
| Gerlach, Wilhelm, Gruber, and Roth (2001) and Gerlach, Wilhelm, and Roth (2003) | N=30 (17 female, 13 male)Mean age: 40.1±12.1 yearsInclusion: social phobia according to the DSM-IVExclusion: medication | N=14 (7 female, 7 male)Mean age: 39.5±10.9 years | At baseline, while watching, together with two people, a video recording of oneself singing, a conversation with a person of the opposite sex, and a talk about a minimally prepared topicMiddle phalanges of digits 3 and 4 of the left handVitaport | No differences in skin conductance levels and non-specific skin conductance fluctuations between patients and controls | 3 |
| Wilhelm, Gerlach, and Roth (2001) | N=38 (24 female, 14 male)n=24 social phobiaMean age: total sample 36.8±11.3Inclusion: social phobia according to the DSM-IVExclusion: psychoactive or cardiovascularly active medication in the 2 weeks before testing | N=24 (15 female, 9 male) Mean age: 38.4±10.1 years | During fast breathingMiddle phalanges of digits 3 and 4 of the left hand | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients with social phobia and controls | 3 |
| Edelmann and Baker (2002) | N=36 (33 female, 3 male)n=18 generalised social phobiaMean age: total sample 46.9±11.6 yearsInclusion: social phobia according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: panic disorder, organic mental disorder, substance abuse or dependence, major depression, history of psychotic disturbances | N=18 (15 female, 3 male)Mean age: total sample 46.9±11.6 years | At baseline, during physical exercise, a mental arithmetic task, a mental imagery task involving a personally relevant situation, and a social conversationTwo fingers of the non-dominant handBiopac | No differences in skin conductance levels and non-specific skin conductance fluctuations between patients with social phobia and controls | 3 |
| Hermann, Ziegler, Birbaumer, and Flor (2002) | N=14 (all male)Mean age: 31.1±6.6 years Inclusion: generalised social phobia according to the DSM-III-R | N=19 (all male)Mean age: 27.2±6.4 years | During fear conditioning and extinctionHypothenar and thenar eminences of the non-dominant handCoulbourn | Patients had smaller skin conductance responses during fear conditioning | 1 |
| Cuthbert et al. (2003) | N=30 (13 female, 17 male)Mean age: 32±11.1 yearsInclusion: social phobia according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: active psychotic symptoms, health problems compromising recordings | N=24 (15 female, 9 male)Mean age: 34.2±9.7 years | At baseline, during an imagery task (neutral, physical fear, social fear, personal fear)Hypothenar eminence of the non-dominant handCoulbourn | Patients had greater skin conductance levels during social fear imagery  | 3 |
| McTeague et al. (2009) | N=75 (49 female, 26 male)Mean age: 32.2±13.8 years (circumscribed social phobia), 30.1±13.2 years (generalised non-depressed social phobia), 30.4±9.4 years (generalised depressed social phobia)Inclusion criteria: social phobia according to the DSM-IVExclusion: psychosis or major physical diseases | N=75 controls (49 female, 26 male)Mean age: 31.8±11.6 years | At baseline, during an imagery task (neutral, social threat, survival threat, personal fear)Hypothenar eminence of the non-dominant handCoulbourn | Patients had higher skin conductance levels during social threat and personal fear imagery | 4 |
| Voncken and Bogels (2009) | N=60 (28 female, 32 male)Mean age: 31.7±9.4 yearsInclusion: social phobia according to the DSM-IVExclusion: anxiolytic medication 4 days prior to testing | N=23 controls (11 female, 12 male)Mean age: 32.5±11.3 years | During a social speech and conversation taskMiddle phalanges of the middle and ring finger of the non-dominant handVitaport | Patients had a lower increase in skin conductance levels in response to the social task | 1 |
| Burkhardt, Wilhelm, Meuret, Blechert, and Roth (2010) | N=19Mean age: 39.5±10.6 years Inclusion: social phobia according to the DSM-IVExclusion: lifetime history of bipolar disorder, psychosis, mental disability, drug dependence or abuse, somatic diseases that might affect the physiological measurements | N=20Mean age: 38.4±10.9 years | During 15 min of quiet sittingMiddle phalanges of the left index and middle fingers | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 4 |
| Moscovitch, Suvak, and Hofmann (2010) | N=39 (15 female, 24 male)Mean age: total sample 30.6±10.3 yearsInclusion: generalised social phobia according to the DSM-IVExclusion: substance abuse, psychotic, manic, suicidal, homicidal, receiving psychotherapeutic treatment, change in medication status within the previous month | N=39 (15 female, 24 male) Mean age: total sample 30.6±10.3 years | At baseline, during a social speech taskMiddle phalanges of the third and fourth fingers of the left handJames Long | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 3 |
| Owens and Beidel (2015) | N=21 (11 female, 10 male)Mean age: 20.9±2.2 years Inclusion: social phobia according to the DSM-IV, Clinician Severity Rating ≥4 on the Anxiety Disorders Interview ScheduleExclusion: alcohol or substance abuse or psychosis, lifetime bipolar disorder, suicidal ideation, unstable or serious somatic diseases, medication intake interfering with measures | N=24 (13 female, 11 male)Mean age: 19.4±1.7 years | During an impromptu speech in front of an in vivo and virtual reality audienceMindWare Psychophysiological Ambulatory system | No differences in skin conductance levels and skin conductance responses between patients and controls | 3 |
| Sansen, Iffland, and Neuner (2015) | N=23Mean age: 25.2±4.7 yearsInclusion: social phobia according to the DSM-IVExclusion: substance dependence, suicidality, lifetime psychosis | N=24Mean age: 22.8±4.1 years | During an imagery task (standardised and personalised scripts of non-social and social situations)Hypothenar and thenar eminences of the non-dominant handVarioport | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 1 |
| Ahrens et al. (2016) | N=26 (8 female, 18 male)Mean age: 26.5±8.4 yearsInclusion: social phobia according to the ICD-10Exclusion: pregnancy, current use of illicit drugs, suicidal ideation, history of alcohol or substance abuse, history of psychosis or delusional disorders, somatic diseases interfering with the objectives of the study | N=29 (12 female, 17 male)Mean age: 27.7±7.1 years | During habituation, fear acquisition, and fear generalisationHypothenar eminence of the non-dominant handV-Amp | Patients had greater skin conductance responses during habituation | 4 |

DSM=Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

**Supplement 5** Characteristics of included studies investigating skin conductance in patients with panic disorder

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Study | Patients | Controls | Measurement | Main results | Risk of bias (0-8) |
| Freedman, Ianni, Ettedgui, Pohl, and Rainey (1984) | N=8 (4 female, 4 male)Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-III | N=9 (4 female, 5 male) | During infusion (placebo, sodium lactate, isoproterenol)Fourth and fifth finger of the right handGrass | Patients had higher skin conductance levels after all three infusions | 1 |
| Roth et al. (1986) | N=37 (all female)Mean age: 41.5 (range: 21-63)Inclusion: agoraphobia with panic attacks according to the DSM-IIIExclusion: antidepressants | N=19 (17 female, 2 male)Mean age: 41.3 years | At baseline, during acoustic stimulation with between 75 and 105 dBThenar eminence of the left hand | Patients had higher skin conductance levels and more non-specific skin conductance fluctuations at baseline and higher skin conductance levels during acoustic stimulation | 3 |
| Albus, Braune, Hohn, and Scheibe (1988) | N=27 (11 female, 8 male)Mean age: 37.4±5.7 yearsInclusion: panic disorder or agoraphobia with panic attacks according to the DSM-IIIExclusion: history of serious medical illness, drugs within 3 weeks of testing | N=10 (6 female, 4 male)Mean age: 38.1±5.3 years | At baseline, during the presentation of two stressful videos (horror and panic attack scenes) | Patients had higher skin conductance levels and greater skin conductance responses at baseline and during stress | 1 |
| Roth, Ehlers, Taylor, Margraf, and Agras (1990) | N=38 (28 female, 10 male)Mean age: 35.2 yearsInclusion: panic disorder or agoraphobia with panic attacks according to the DSM-III, at least one panic attack in each of the 3 weeks prior to entering the studyExclusion: poor hearing, psychoactive drugs 2 weeks prior to testing | N=29 (22 female, 7 male)Mean age: 35.5 years | During an acoustic stimulation with either 75 or 100 dBHypothenar and thenar eminences of the non-dominant hand | Patients had higher skin conductance levels, more non-specific skin conductance fluctuations, and greater skin conductance responses during acoustic stimulation | 5 |
| Argyle (1991) | N=10Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IIIExclusion: organic illness, cyclothymia or obsessive-compulsive disorder, history of psychosis, recent history of alcohol or drug abuse, benzodiazepines | N=10Mean age: 34.6 years | In a sound-attenuated room and in an officeMiddle phalanges of the index and middle finger of the non-dominant handCustom-built equipment | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 1 |
| Hoehn-Saric, McLeod, and Zimmerli (1991) | N=18 (13 female, 5 male)Mean age: 37.5±8.9 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-III-R, at least one panic attack per week during the 3 weeks prior to the studyExclusion: abnormal urine or blood values, abnormal electrocardiogram, hypertension, medication affecting the central or autonomic nervous system | N=18 (13 female, 5 male)Mean age: 35.7±9.7 years | At baseline, during a divided attention task and during a risk-taking taskMiddle phalanges of the index and middle finger of the non-dominant handJ&J Company | No differences in skin conductance levels and non-specific skin conductance fluctuations between patients and controls | 3 |
| Beck, Stanley, Averill, Baldwin, and Deagle (1992) | N=20 (16 female, 4 male)Mean age: 38.3±11.8 years Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: severe agoraphobia, enrolled in psychotherapy at the time of evaluation, intake of medication | N=20 (16 female, 4 male)Mean age: 36.8±12.7 years  | At baseline, during a verbal recognition taskMiddle phalanges of the first two fingers of the left handGrass | Patients had higher skin conductance levels at baseline | 2 |
| Bruce, Scott, Shine, and Lader (1992) | N=12 (5 female, 7 male)Mean age: 35 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IIIExclusion: pregnancy, substance abuse, psychotropic drugs (other than anxiolytics) | N=12 (6 female, 6 male)Mean age: 34 years | During a caffeine challenge | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 3 |
| Passchier, Verheij, Tulen, Timmerman, and Pepplinkhuizen (1992) | N=15 (13 female, 2 male)Mean age: 44±10.7 years Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IIIExclusion: medication intake within 1 week (except benzodiazepines) | N=24 (12 female, 12 male)Mean age: 31±8.4 years | At baseline, during venepunctureIndex and middle finger | No differences in skin conductance levels and non-specific skin conductance fluctuations between patients and controls | 1 |
| Roth et al. (1992) | N=52 (38 female, 14 male)Mean age: 34.4 yearsInclusion: panic disorder or agoraphobia with panic attacks according to the DSM-III, at least one panic attack per week during the 3 weeks prior to the studyExclusion: extreme physical conditioning, primary major depression, significant health problems, drugs in the 4 days prior to study participation | N=26 (19 female, 7 male)Mean age: 34.5 years | At baseline, during a cold pressor test, a mental arithmetic test, and a CO2 inhalationHypothenar and thenar eminences of the non-dominant hand | Patients had more non-specific skin conductance fluctuations before the CO2 inhalation | 5 |
| Borden, Lowenbraun, Wolff, and Jones (1993) | N=19 (10 female, 9 male) Mean age: 43.3 years (range: 31-64)Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IIIExclusion: mental disorders | N=20 (10 female, 10 male)Mean age: 20.3±4.11 years | At baseline, during relaxation, and during a mental arithmetic taskSecond and third finger of the non-dominant handJ&J Company | Patients had lower skin conductance levels at baseline, during relaxation, and during mental arithmetic | 3 |
| Braune, Albus, Frohler, Hohn, and Scheibe (1994) | N=27 (16 female, 11 male)Mean age: 37.7±7.3 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: psychoactive medication within 3 weeks of entering the study | N=10 (6 female, 4 male)Mean age: 37.1 years (range: 23-50) | During anticipatory stressPalm of the left hand | Patients had higher skin conductance levels and greater skin conductance responses during anticipatory stress | 0 |
| Whittal and Goetsch (1995) | N=13 (all female)Mean age: 32.6±12.0 years Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IIIExclusion: alcohol abuse and dependence | N=16Mean age: 20.1±0.7 years | At baseline, during hyperventilation Non-dominant handGrass | No differences in skin conductance levels and skin conductance responses between patients and controls | 2 |
| Hoehn, Braune, Scheibe, and Albus (1997) | N=33 (19 female, 14 male)Mean age: 38.1±7.1 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: medication within 3 weeks prior to the study | N=10 (5 female, 5 male)Mean age: 37.1±8.1 years | At baseline, during four different stressors (frightening video scenes, mental arithmetic task, panic attack video scene, preparation and delivery of a free speech)Hypothenar and thenar eminences of the left hand | Patients had higher skin conductance levels at baseline and during all four stress tasks | 3 |
| Roth, Wilhelm, and Trabert (1998a) | N=14 (8 female, 6 male)Mean age: 41.6±10.2 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: psychoactive or cardiovascularly active medication in the 2 weeks prior to testing | N=15 (9 female, 6 male)Mean age: 40.3±12.6 years | During talking, relaxation, and talkingMiddle phalanges of digits 3 and 4 of the left handVitaport | Patients had less pronounced decreases in skin conductance levels during the relaxation task | 4 |
| Roth, Wilhelm, and Trabert (1998b) | N=19Mean age: 43.5±9.6 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: depressive episode, respiratory diseases, psychoactive or cardiovascularly active medication in the 2 weeks before testing | N=22Mean age: 44.8±16.4 years | At baseline, during breath holdingVitaport | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 4 |
| Bystritsky, Craske, Maidenberg, Vapnik, and Shapiro (2000) | N=35 (18 female, 17 male)Mean age: 35.8±10 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: pregnancy, organic brain damage, alcohol or drug abuse within the past 6 months, psychosis, major depressive episode, personality disorder, significant health impairments  | N=24 (12 female, 12 male)Mean age: 34.6±10 years  | At baseline, during CO2 inhalationFirst two fingers of the left handBeckman | Patients had higher skin conductance levels at baseline and greater skin conductance responses during CO2 inhalation | 5 |
| Bystritsky, Maidenberg, Craske, Vapnik, and Shapiro (2000) | N=48 (28 female, 20 male)Mean age: 35.8±10.6 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: pregnancy, organic brain damage, alcohol or drug abuse, psychosis, current major depressive episode, personality disorder, significant health impairments, use of psychotropic drugs | N=24 (13 female, 11 male)Mean age: 34.5±10.7 years | At baseline, during various tasks (relaxation, orthostatic challenge, hyperventilation, Valsalva, acoustic stimulation, mental arithmetic, handgrip, knee-bends, imagery)Middle and fourth finger of the right handJ&J Company | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 4 |
| Sigmon et al. (2000) | N=24 (all female)Mean age: 29.6 yearsInclusion: panic disorder without agoraphobia according to the DSM-lIl-R | N=18 (all female)Mean age: 28 years | At baseline, during imagination (neutral and anxiety-provoking scenes)Two middle fingers of the non-dominant handContact Precision Instruments | No differences in baseline skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 3 |
| Craske, Lang, Tsao, Mystkowski, and Rowe (2001) | N=90Mean age: total sample 34.7±9.5 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: pregnancy, severe obesity, hearing impairment, substance abuse, psychotic disorder, bipolar disorder, dissociative states, history of post-traumatic stress disorder, neurological, cardiovascular, respiratory or renal diseases, pheochromocytoma, hypo- or hyperthyroidism, amphetamine intoxication, psychoactive medication | N=16Mean age: total sample 34.7±9.5 years | At baseline, during a cardiac tracking, a meditative relaxation task, and a hyperventilation taskMiddle phalanges of the second and third finger of the non-dominant handCoulbourn | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 4 |
| Del-Ben et al. (2001) | N=15 (8 female, 7 male)Mean age: 28.8±8.4 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: substance abuse, depression, other anxiety disorders, somatic diseases, current use of medication (except oral contraceptives) | N=9 (3 female, 6 male)Mean age: 27.4±7.4 years | At baseline, during habituation, fear acquisition, and extinctionMiddle phalanx of the index and middle finger of the left handContact Precision Instruments | Patients had more non-specific skin conductance fluctuations during habituation | 2 |
| Wilhelm, Gerlach, et al. (2001) | N=38 (24 female, 14 male)n=14 panic disorderMean age: total sample 36.8±11.3 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: psychoactive or cardiovascularly active medication in the 2 weeks before testing | N=24 (15 female, 9 male) Mean age: 38.4±10.1 years | During fast breathingMiddle phalanges of digits 3 and 4 of the left hand | Patients with panic disorder had a slower decline in skin conductance levels after the fast breathing | 3 |
| Wilhelm, Trabert, and Roth (2001a) and Wilhelm, Trabert, and Roth (2001b) | N=16 (11 female, 5 male)Mean age: 44±9 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IIIExclusion: major depressive episode, epileptic, respiratory, or cardiovascular disease, psychoactive or cardiovascularly active medication in the 2 weeks prior to testing | N=19 (12 female, 7 male)Mean age: 43.7±16.1 years | During 30 min of quiet sittingDigits 3 and 4 of the left handVitaport | No differences in skin conductance levels or non-specific skin conductance fluctuations between patients and controls | 3 |
| Cuthbert et al. (2003) | N=26 (16 female, 10 male)Mean age: 32±11.1 yearsInclusion: panic disorder with agoraphobia according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: active psychotic symptoms, health problems compromising recordings | N=24 (15 female, 9 male)Mean age: 34.2±9.7 years | At baseline, during an imagery task (neutral, physical fear, social fear, personal fear)Hypothenar eminence of the non-dominant handCoulbourn | Patients had higher skin conductance levels at baseline | 3 |
| Hoehn-Saric, McLeod, Funderburk, and Kowalski (2004) | N=26 panic disorder (22 female, 4 male)Mean age: 36.1±8.4N=40 generalised anxiety disorder (29 female, 11 male)Mean age: 39.6±9.2Inclusion: panic disorder or generalised anxiety disorder according to the DSM-IV, a score ≥38 on the trait version of the State Trait Anxiety Inventory and ≥18 on the Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety, and at least 1 panic attack per week in the 4 weeks prior to testing (patients with panic disorder only)Exclusion: mental disorders (except mild phobias), medication affecting the central and autonomic nervous system in the 2 weeks prior to testing | N=24 (17 female, 7 male)Mean age: 31.6±7.7 | Ambulatory monitoring between 9 am and 5 pm2 fingers of the non-dominant hand | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls when stress or panic was reported | 5 |
| Parente, Garcia-Leal, Del-Ben, Guimaraes, and Graeff (2005) | N=30 (15 female, 15 male)Mean age: 31.2±2.2 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: pregnancy, somatic disease, medication (except antidepressants) | N=16 (7 female, 9 male)Mean age: 34.5±3.2 years | At baseline, during the preparation and performance of speech about an emotionally neutral topicContact Precision Instruments | No differences in non-specific skin conductance fluctuations between patients and controls | 3 |
| Blechert, Michael, Grossman, Lajtman, and Wilhelm (2007) | N=26Mean age: 39.4±10.7 years Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: drug abuse or dependence, history of psychosis, bipolar disorder, history of conditions that might affect the physiological systems under study, use of medication with strong autonomic effects | N=32 controlsMean age: 42.1±8.5 years | At baseline, during threat of shockMiddle phalanges of the index and middle finger of the left handBiopac | No differences in skin conductance between patients and controls | 4 |
| Michael, Blechert, Vriends, Margraf, and Wilhelm (2007) | N=39Mean age: 40.3±10.6 years Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: alcohol or other substance abuse in the past year, psychotic disorders, bipolar disorder, history of conditions that might affect the physiological systems under study, use of medication with strong autonomic effects | N=33Mean age: 42.6±8.96 years | At baseline, during habituation, fear acquisition, and extinctionMiddle phalanges of the index and middle fingers of the left handBiopac | Patients had a lower decrease in skin conductance responses between acquisition and extinction | 4 |
| Wollburg, Meuret, Conrad, Roth, and Kim (2008) | N=35Mean age: 38.7±12.3 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IV | N=33Mean age: 39.6±11.2 years  | At baseline, during hyperventilation (20 mmHg vs. 25 mmHg)Middle phalanges of the index and middle finger of the non-dominant hand | No differences in skin conductance levels and non-specific skin conductance fluctuations between patients and controls | 3 |
| Lopes et al. (2009) | N=31 (23 female, 8 male) Mean age: 34.0 ± 10.4 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: comorbid mental disorder or clinical condition that could influence the results, psychotropic medication in the 2 weeks prior to testing, fluoxetine in the 5 weeks prior to testing | N=29 (18 female, 11 male)Mean age: 30.1 ± 11.0 years  | During the presentation of visual stimuli (neutral, anxiogenic, mutilation)Second and third finger of the non-dominant handBiopac | Patients had greater skin conductance responses during all stimuli | 2 |
| Wise, McFarlane, Clark, and Battersby (2009) | N=50 (35 female, 15 male)Mean age: 35.8±13.4 years Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: substance abuse, bipolar disorder, history of neurological disorders, brain injury, serious medical problem, benzodiazepine intake | N=98 (69 female, 29 male)Mean age: 35.6±13.1 years | At baseline, during an auditory oddball paradigmFingers of the non-dominant hand | No difference in skin conductance responses between patients and controls | 4 |
| Burkhardt et al. (2010) | N=25Mean age: 39.7±10.7 years Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: psychosis, drug dependence or abuse, history of bipolar disorder, mental disability, somatic diseases that might affect the physiological measurements | N=20Mean age: 38.4±10.9 years | During 15 min of quiet sittingMiddle phalanges of the left index and middle fingers | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 4 |
| Doberenz, Roth, Wollburg, Breuninger, and Kim (2010) | N=22 (14 female, 8 male)Mean age: 42.7±15.0 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: cognitive impairment, substance abuse or dependence in the past year, history of psychosis, intake of drugs with substantial anticholinergic effects | N=29 (19 female, 10 male)Mean age: 42.1±12.3 years | Ambulatory monitoring for a 24-hour period, including four relaxation tests (walking at normal pace followed by quiet sitting)Middle or lower phalanges of the index and middle finger of the non-dominant handBioLog | Patients had higher day- and night-time skin conductance levels | 5 |
| Favaron et al. (2010) | N=29 (17 female, 12 male)Mean age: 34.7±9.7 yearsInclusion: panic disorder with agoraphobia according to the DSM-IVExclusion: mental disorders, major physical diseases, psychotropic medication in the 2 weeks prior to testing | N=29 (17 female, 12 male)Mean age: 32.3±8.4 years  | At baseline, during neutral startling sounds (100 dB)Second and third finger of the non-dominant handBiopac | No differences in skin conductance levels and skin conductance responses between patients and controls | 2 |
| Freire, De Carvalho, Joffily, Zin, and Nardi (2010) | N=10 (6 female, 4 male)Mean age: 39.2±9.6 years Inclusion: panic disorder with agoraphobia according to the DSM-IV, at least two panic attacks in the month prior to testingExclusion: mental disorders (except major depression), neurological, cardiologic or respiratory diseases | N=9 (6 female, 3 male) Mean age: 37.7±10.9 years | During an animation film about an agoraphobia-related situationBiopac | Patients had higher skin conductance levels and greater skin conductance responses | 1 |
| McTeague, Lang, Laplante, and Bradley (2011) | N=112 (sex distribution not stated)Mean age: 29.1±10.80years (panic disorder without agoraphobia), 36.91±14.68 years (panic disorder with moderate agoraphobia), 35.22±12.46 years (panic disorder with severe agoraphobia)Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IV | N=76 (50 female, 26 male)Mean age: 31.8±11.6 | At baseline, during an imagery task (neutral, panic attack, survival threat, personal threat)Hypothenar eminence of the non-dominant handCoulbourn | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 2 |
| Wise, McFarlane, Clark, and Battersby (2011) | N=52 (37 female, 15 male)Mean age: 35.3±13.4 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: substance abuse, history of neurological disorders, brain injury, serious medical problem, benzodiazepine intake within 2 weeks | N=104 (74 female, 30 male)Mean age: 35±13.1 years | Resting eyes open vs. closedFingers of the non-dominant hand | Patients had fewer non-specific skin conductance fluctuations during both conditions and lower decrements in skin conductance levels when having their eyes open | 4 |
| Otto et al. (2014) | N=24 (11 female, 13 male)Mean age: 32.5±7.9 years Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: pregnancy, substance use disorder, past or present psychosis, suicidality or homicidality, serious medical conditions, use of beta-blockers | N=102 (47 female, 55 male)Mean age: 29.6±10.3 years | During habituation, fear acquisition, and extinctionHypothenar eminence of the non-dominant handCoulbourn | No differences in skin conductance responses between patients and controls | 2 |

DSM=Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

**Supplement 6** Characteristics of included studies investigating skin conductance in patients with generalised anxiety disorder

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Study | Patients | Controls | Measurements | Main results | Risk of bias (0-8) |
| Orr and Pitman (1987) | N=20 (all male)Mean age: 45.2 yearsInclusion: generalised anxiety disorder according to the DSM-IIIExclusion: organic mental disorder, substance dependence, psychotic disorder, major affective disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder, medication intake | N=20 (all male)Mean age: 45.5 years | At baseline, during acoustic stimulation (86 dB)Palm of the left handCoulbourn | Patients had more non-specific skin conductance fluctuations at baseline | 3 |
| Hoehn-Saric, McLeod, and Zimmerli (1989) | N=20 (all female)Mean age: 36.1±7.6 yearsInclusion: generalised anxiety disorder according to the DSM-III-R, a score ≥ 38 on the trait version of the State Trait Anxiety Inventory score, Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale score ≥ 18Exclusion: history of major mental illness, history of panic attacks, medication affecting the central or autonomic nervous system 2 weeks prior to testing | N=20 (all female)Mean age: 34.6±7.9 years | At baseline, during a divided attention task and during a risk-taking taskMiddle phalanges of the index and middle fingers of the non-dominant handJ&J Company | Patients had lower skin conductance levels during the risk-taking task | 3 |
| Bruce et al. (1992) | N=12 (3 female, 9 male)Mean age: 36 yearsInclusion: generalised anxiety disorder according to the DSM-III, ≥18 on Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale and <14 on Hamilton Rating Scale for DepressionExclusion: pregnancy, substance abuse, abnormal laboratory test results, psychotropic drugs (other than anxiolytics) | N=12 (6 female, 6 male)Mean age: 34 years | During a caffeine challenge | Patients had higher skin conductance levels | 3 |
| Roth et al. (1998b) | N=17Mean age: 39.4±10.8 yearsInclusion: generalised anxiety disorder according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: depressive episode, respiratory diseases, psychoactive or cardiovascularly active medication in the 2 weeks before testing | N=22Mean age: 44.8±16.4 years | At baseline, during breath holdingVitaport | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls | 4 |
| Wilhelm, Trabert, et al. (2001a) and Wilhelm, Trabert, et al. (2001b) | N=15 (9 female, 6 male)Mean age: 37.3 ± 9.0 yearsInclusion: generalised anxiety disorder according to the DSM-IIIExclusion: major depressive episode, epileptic, respiratory, or cardiovascular disease, psychoactive or cardiovascularly active medication in the 2 weeks prior to testing | N=19 (12 female, 7 male)Mean age: 43.7±16.1 years | During 30 min of quiet sittingDigits 3 and 4 of the left handVitaport | No differences in skin conductance levels and non-specific skin conductance fluctuations between patients and controls | 3 |
| Hoehn-Saric et al. (2004) | N=40 generalised anxiety disorder (29 female, 11 male)Mean age: 39.6±9.2N=26 panic disorder (22 female, 4 male)Mean age: 36.1±8.4Inclusion: generalised anxiety disorder or panic disorder according to the DSM-IV, a score ≥38 on the trait version of the State Trait Anxiety Inventory and ≥18 on the Hamilton Rating Scale for AnxietyExclusion: mental disorders (except mild phobias), medication affecting the central and autonomic nervous system in the 2 weeks prior to testing | n=24 (17 female, 7 male)Mean age: 31.6±7.7 | Ambulatory monitoring between 9 am and 5 pm2 fingers of the non-dominant hand | No differences in skin conductance levels between patients and controls when stress was reported | 5 |
| Andor, Gerlach, and Rist (2008) | N=33 (24 female, 9 male)Inclusion: generalised anxiety disorder according to the DSM-IVMean age: 37.2±11.4 years | N=34 controls (24 female, 10 male)Mean age: 37.4±11.3 years  | During a signal detection taskPalm of the handVitaport | No differences in skin conductance levels and non-specific skin conductance fluctuations between patients and controls | 3 |
| Upatel and Gerlach (2008) | N=32 (19 female, 13 male)Mean age: 40.5±11.9 years Inclusion: generalised anxiety disorder according to the DSM-IV | N=31 (19 female, 13 male)Mean age: 41.5±12.7 years | At baseline, during a film presentation, and during thought samplingPalm of the handVitaport | No differences in skin conductance levels and non-specific skin conductance fluctuations between patients and controls | 3 |
| Fisher, Granger, and Newman (2010) | N=45 (35 female, 10 male)Mean age: 19.9±1 yearsInclusion: generalised anxiety disorder according to the DSM-IV | N=62 (40 female, 22 male) Mean age: 19.5±0.8 years | At baseline, during a negatively valenced film clipDistal phalanges of the first and second finger of the non-dominant handBiopac | No differences in skin conductance levels and non-specific skin conductance fluctuations between patients and controls | 2 |
| Yassa, Hazlett, Stark, and Hoehn-Saric (2012) | N=15 (12 female, 3 male)Mean age: 34.7±9.5 years Inclusion: generalised anxiety disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: pathologies, medication intake | N=15 (9 female, 6 male)Mean age: 32.5±8.7 years | During a gambling task Palm of the non-dominant handContact Precision Instruments | Patients started with lower skin conductance responses, which remained elevated at the end of the task | 5 |

DSM=Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

**Supplement 7** Characteristics of included studies investigating body temperature in patients with panic disorder

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Study | Patients | Controls | Measurement | Main results | Risk of bias (0-8) |
| Freedman et al. (1984) | N=8 (4 female, 4 male)Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-III | N=9 (4 female, 5 male) | During infusion (placebo, sodium lactate, isoproterenol)Distal end of the middle finger of each handYellow Springs | Patients had lower finger temperature levels before and during all three infusions | 1 |
| Freedman, Ianni, Ettedgui, and Puthezhath (1985) | N=12 (9 female, 3 male)Mean age: 35±10.5 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IIIExclusion: medication | N=11 (10 female, 1 male)Mean age: 36.6±13.4 years | Ambulatory monitoring between 10 am and 10 pm for two consecutive daysDistal end of the middle finger of one hand | No differences in finger temperature between patients and controls | 3 |
| Cameron, Lee, Kotun, and McPhee (1986) | N=11 (9 female, 2 male)n=8 panic disordern=3 agoraphobia with panic attacksMean age: 35 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-III | N=6 controls (4 female, 2 male)Mean age: 32 years | Ambulatory monitoring at five times of the day (7 am, 11 am, 3 pm, 7 pm, 11 pm) for one weekOral temperature | No differences in oral temperature between patients and controls | 1 |
| Lesch (1991) and Lesch et al. (1992) | N=14 (9 women, 5 men)Mean age: 30.6+6.5 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: drugs within 3 weeks | N=14 (9 women, 5 men)Mean age: 33.4+12.3 years | At baseline, during ipsapirone and placebo administrationOral temperature | Patients had an attenuated hypothermic response to ipsapirone | 4 |
| Borden et al. (1993) | N=19 (10 female, 9 male) Mean age: 43.3 years (range: 31-64)Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IIIExclusion: mental disorders | N=20 (10 female, 10 male)Mean age: 20.3±4.11 years | At baseline, during relaxation, and during a mental arithmetic taskDorsal surface of the fourth finger of the non-dominant handJ&J Company | No differences in finger temperature between patients and controls | 3 |
| Craske and Freed (1995) | N=18 (12 female, 6 male)Mean age: 35.3±10.6 years Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: organic brain disorder, drug abuse-dependence within the last 6 months, any history of psychosis, suicidal ideation, mental retardation, cardiovascular, neurological, or other medical conditions placing individuals at risk during arousal, recent changes in medication | N=18 (12 female, 6 male)Mean age: 28.9±9.1 years | During relaxation and during audio feedback reflecting heightened expected vs. unexpected arousalTip of the little finger of the non-dominant handCoulbourn | Patients had higher finger temperature in the unexpected arousal condition | 4 |
| Roth et al. (1998a) | N=14 (8 female, 6 male)Mean age: 41.6±10.2 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: psychoactive or cardiovascularly active medication in the 2 weeks prior to testing | N=15 (9 female, 6 male)Mean age: 40.3±12.6 years | During talking, relaxation, and talkingDistal phalanx of the left fifth digitVitaport | Patients had more pronounced increases in finger temperature during the relaxation task | 3 |
| Broocks et al. (2000) | N=40 (20 female, 20 male)Mean age: 32.1±8.7 years Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IV and ICD-10Exclusion: pregnancy, lactation, body weight below 80% of ideal body weight, drug dependency, psychotic symptoms, bipolar disorder, anorexia or bulimia nervosa, significant medical illness, psychotropic medication within 3 weeks | N=12 (6 female, 6 male)Mean age: 33.45±5.4 years | During ipsapirone and placebo administrationOral temperature | No differences in the hypothermic response to ipsapirone between patients and controls | 5 |
| Bystritsky, Maidenberg, et al. (2000) | N=48 (28 female, 20 male)Mean age: 35.8±10.6 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-III-RExclusion: pregnancy, organic brain damage, alcohol or drug abuse, psychosis, current major depressive episode, personality disorder, significant health impairments, use of psychotropic drugs | N=24 (13 female, 11 male)Mean age: 34.5±10.7 years | At baseline, during various tasks (relaxation, orthostatic challenge, hyperventilation, Valsalva, acoustic stimulation, mental arithmetic, handgrip, knee-bends, imagery)Thumb of the right handJ&J Company | No differences in finger temperature between patients and controls | 5 |
| Craske et al. (2001) | N=90Mean age: total sample 34.7±9.5 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: pregnancy, severe obesity, hearing impairment, substance abuse, psychotic disorder, bipolar disorder, dissociative states, history of post-traumatic stress disorder, neurological, cardiovascular, respiratory or renal diseases, pheochromocytoma, hypo- or hyperthyroidism, amphetamine intoxication, psychoactive medication | N=16Mean age: total sample 34.7±9.5 years | At baseline, during a cardiac tracking, a meditative relaxation task, and a hyperventilation taskTip of the little finger of the non-dominant handCoulbourn | Patients had lower finger temperature levels during the relaxation task | 4 |
| Michael et al. (2007) | N=39Mean age: 40.3±10.6 years Inclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: alcohol or other substance abuse in the past year, psychotic disorders, bipolar disorder, history of conditions that might affect the physiological systems under study, use of medication with strong autonomic effects | N=33Mean age: 42.6±8.96 years | At baselineBiopac | No differences in skin temperature between patients and controls | 4 |
| Todder, Fox, and Baune (2009) | N=12 (all female)Mean age: 32.8±11 yearsInclusion: panic disorder according to the DSM-IVExclusion: mental disorders, suicidal ideation, significant organic disorders, endocrine disorders, treatment for panic disorder | N=12 (all female)Mean age: 36.3±10.0 years | Ambulatory measurement for five weeksWristActiwatch | No differences in wrist temperature between patients and controls | 3 |

DSM=Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

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