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Answer to the Letter about "The song of Anorexia Nervosa: a specific evoked potential response to musical stimuli in affected participants" by Spalatro et al. (https://doi.org/10.1007/s40519-020-00898-4), published online: 05 May 2020

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To Editor in Chief of

Eating and Weight Disorders - Studies on
Anorexia, Bulimia and Obesity
Prof. Lorenzo M. Donini

Dear professor Donini, am writing you on behalf of my co-authors about the article "Spalatro et al. The song of Anorexia Nervosa: a specific evoked potential response to musical stimuli in affected participants. Eat Weight Disord. 2020 May 5. doi: 10.1007/s40519-020-00898-4. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 32372322".

I thank you for the opportunity to reply to the letter of prof. Benna. Here follows the correction note prepared by the authors to better specify the technical paradigm adopted for the study.

As mentioned previously, in the Oddball auditory paradigm participants had to listen and count rare high pitch tones that were followed or preceded by low pitch frequent tones. Auditory potentials (N100 and P300) were elicited by bilaterally administering these tones at a pseudorandom frequency: the interstimulus interval (i.e. the latency between one tone and the other) was set between 1500 and 2500 ms and both frequent and rare tones were set at a potency of 110 dB HL. The target rare tones, to be counted by participants, represented 14.29% of the total tones and were characterized by a frequency of 3000 Hz while non-target tones, to be ignored by participants, represented 85.71% of the total tones and characterized by a frequency of 1000 Hz. The program was set to stop after 20 rare tones (i.e. 120 frequent tones). EEG data was pre-processed and analyzed using a custom Galileo software (EB Neuro S.p.A.) for evoked potentials. The EEG signal was band passed between 0.16 and 70 Hz, notch filtered at 50 Hz, sampled at 512 Hz. EEG data was segmented, i.e. epoched, using a time window ranging from 500 ms before the onset of each tone to 1000 ms after the onset of the tone. Each epoch was baseline corrected using the pre-tone interval from -500 ms to 0 ms as a reference. Epoches with ocular artifacts or with an amplitude exceeding ±75 μV were rejected. The program automatically individuated N100 as the most negative deflection approximately 100 ms after rare tone (i.e. the target) onset, while the P300 as the most positive deflection approximately 300 ms after rare tone onset.

Here follows the citation with which we would replace that indicated by professor Benna as inappropriate:

Luck SJ, Woodman GF, Vogel EK. Event-related potential studies of attention. Trends Cogn Sci 2000 Nov 1;4(11):432-440. doi: 10.1016/s1364-6613(00)01545-x.

I thank you for your interest in our publication, I confirm my complete availability to produce any further specification about methodological issues if necessary, and look forward to hear any news from you about the paper.

Best regards.

Turin, November 10th, 2020

Federico Amianto, MD, PhD

Sments