Much work has been devoted to the question of false pregnancy. Changes in the sexual apparatus, mammary glands and even behavior in animals with false pregnancy resemble in many respects those associated with true pregnancy [1, 3-9]. As far as we know, no special investigation of higher nervous activity in false pregnancy had been carried out.

Comparison of unconditioned and conditioned reflexes during false and true pregnancy is essential for clarifying the mechanism of changes in nervous activity characteristic for this period. Changes which are caused by the action of ovarian hormones should be present in both cases; however, those changes which are caused by stimulation of sexual organ receptors by the developing fetus and placental influences should be absent in cases of false pregnancy.

Dogs form a suitable object for such observations. The duration of false pregnancy in dogs is similar to that of true pregnancy, viz. 63-65 days. The corpus luteum develops and functions during 30-35 days and then undergoes involution.

**EXPERIMENTAL METHODS**

Experiments were carried out in the course of 3 years, using classical Pavlovian technique; 4 dogs with different types of higher nervous activity were used. All the experimental animals were young and had not had any pregnancies. "Pushka" exemplified the well-balanced type of nervous activity. Of the other dogs one was as nervously strong as Pushka, the remaining two were weaker.

Two and 3 true pregnancies were traced in each dog, and in the case of Pushka a false pregnancy was studied first, then 3 true pregnancies.

The following stereotyped pattern of conditioned stimuli was used in the experiments: bubbling noise, light, metronome with a rate of 120 strokes per minute (M120), metronome with rate of 60 strokes per minute (M60 - differentiation), metronome with rate of 120 strokes per minute (M120) and bell. Duration of isolated action of conditioned stimuli was 20 seconds, followed by reinforcement with meat-biscuit powder, with the exception of M60. The dogs' behavior and their reaction to the conditioned stimuli and to food were recorded (motor-food reactions I and II).

**EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS**

On March 5, 1953, Pushka was covered, but no pregnancy ensued. At the same time, on the 44th day
after this (as in true pregnancy) swelling of the mammary glands was noted, and on the 60-61 day appearance of colostrum was observed. Pushka's behavior underwent a change with the onset of false pregnancy which was similar to change observed both in her and in other dogs during true pregnancy. During two and half weeks Pushka was restless in the course of experiments and made attempts to lie down. Isolated conditioned stimuli induced yawning. She did not refuse food.

During the next three weeks the dog was sluggish, lying down most of the time, barely lifted its head in response to conditioned stimuli, rose slowly when given a bowl with meat-biscuit powder and began eating. After the meal she again lay down. At this time she sometimes refused food. Such manifestations were more marked during true pregnancy, particularly refusal of food.

Beginning from the 6th week of false pregnancy Pushka became lively, reacted quickly to conditioned stimuli, took her food at once and only on the day of supposed confinement (64th-65th day) was a little sluggish.

At the onset of false pregnancy the unconditioned salivary secretion began to diminish gradually (Fig. 1), reaching a minimum on the 25th day of false pregnancy (115 divisions on the scale). Prior to false pregnancy the unconditioned salivation amounted to an average of 202 divisions on the scale.

After the 25th day of false pregnancy the unconditioned salivation began to increase gradually and by the 33rd day had already reached the initial level.

During true pregnancy the magnitude of unconditioned reflexes either remained at the previous level or tended to increase to some extent (Fig. 2).

The increase of unconditioned reflex salivation during pregnancy was even more pronounced in the other dogs. The course of unconditioned salivation prior to pregnancy was always regular, i.e., the maximal secretion of saliva occurred during the first 30 seconds from the beginning of the meal; there was a decrease in salivation by the end of the 1st minute; with the onset of true pregnancy, however, although the magnitude of unconditioned reflexes remained practically at the previous level, the course of unconditioned salivation showed a distinct change. There was a decrease in secretion during the first 30 seconds of feeding and an increase during the following 30 seconds (Fig. 3). These changes were maintained not only up to the time of confinement but were also observed at the beginning of the period following parturiation.

A different picture was observed in false pregnancy. Despite the decrease in the magnitude of unconditioned reflexes the course of unconditioned salivation was altered only very slightly and transiently. Such changes were only observed on the 20th-34th day of false pregnancy (Fig. 3).

Changes in conditioned reflexes during false and true pregnancy had both common features and certain differences. Similarities consisted of diminution of conditioned reflexes towards the first half of both true and false pregnancy. For example, the conditioned reflex to a bubbling noise decreased during false pregnancy.