Приложение 2
К отчету по проекту “Влияние когнитивных искажений на восприятие (дез)информации, связанной со здоровьем, и их поведенческие и нейрональные корреляты”, 2023-2024 год
(1 год выполнения проекта)

НЕЙРОФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ И ОКУЛОМОТОРНЫЕ КОРРЕЛЯТЫ ИМПЛИЦИТНОГО КОМПОНЕНТА ОТНОШЕНИЯ

Таблица А. *Компоненты вызванного потенциала (ERP) связанные с имплицитными процессами*

Компонент ERP	**Эффект ERP**	**Цель исследования**	**Ссылка**
N100	Нисходящий контроль	Суицидальное поведение	Camsari и др., 2023
N170	Распознавание лиц	Неявная предвзятость при восприятии лиц другой расы	Anzures и др., 2021
N200	Когнитивный контроль	Нейронные механизмы IAT	Healy и др., 2015
		Интернет-зависимость	Chen и др., 2018
P200	Избирательное внимание	Моральная оценка	Tao и др., 2022
		Суицидальное поведение	Camsari и др., 2023
		Восприятие лиц другой расы	Anzures и др., 2021
P300	Категоризация стимулов	Нейронные механизмы IAT	Healy и др., 2015
		Предубеждения в отношении боли	Qian и др., 2020
		Пищевое поведение	Lahtinen и др., 2019
		Моральная оценка	Tao и др., 2022
		Интернет-зависимость	Chen и др., 2018
N400	Семантические несоответствия	Сексуальная ориентация	Williams, Themanson, 2011
		Пищевое поведение	Lahtinen и др., 2019
LPP	Эмоциональная значимость и	Сексуальная ориентация	Williams, Themanson, 2011
		Моральная оценка	Tao и др., 2022

	семантическая обработка	Пищевое поведение	Lahtinen и др., 2019
		Суицидальное поведение	Camsari и др., 2023
		Самооценка при дисфории	Lou и др., 2021
MFN	Проактивный контроль ошибок/конфликта	Проактивный контроль IAT	Hilgard и др., 2015
		Неявная предвзятость к жителям других регионов	Wagner-Altendorf и др., 2023

Таблица Б. *Окуломоторные корреляты, связанные с имплицитными процессами*

DV	Effect	Additional info	Authors
Gaze aversion	Difficulty of the task is positively correlated with frequency of gaze aversion	Gaze aversion is functional - it helps to improve performance	Glenberg et al., 1998
	People tend to avert their gaze thinking about abstract construals		Yang et al., 2018
Eye blink rate	Difficulty of non-visual task is positively correlated with mean number of blinks per minute	Internally directed attention is associated with higher eye blink rate for easy tasks only	Wood & Hassett, 1983
	More blinks per minute are associated with more idea generation	Accuracy for tasks with correct answers was independent of eye blinks People with higher eye blink rate in resting state achieved correct solutions faster	Ueda et al., 2016
	Increased number of blinks per 5 seconds is associated with mind wandering		Smilek et al., 2010

	There is no significant difference in eye blink rate for tasks with internally and externally directed attention	The eye blink rate is significantly higher for sentence generation task than for anagram task	Benedek et al., 2017
	Solution of a task by insight is associated with higher eye blink rate than in case of analytical solution		Salvi et al., 2015
Interval of eye blinks	Interval between eye blinks increases with more visual information to process. However, it decreases with more difficult tasks.		Veltman & Gaillard, 1998
Closing time	Closing time decreases when there is more visual information to process	No significant difference reported for different levels of difficulty of tasks	Veltman & Gaillard, 1998
Duration	Duration decreases with increase in visual information load	No significant difference reported for different levels of difficulty of tasks	Veltman & Gaillard, 1998
	Internally directed cognition is associated with longer blinks		Benedek et al., 2017
	Solution by insight produces longer duration of blinks compared to analytical solution		Salvi et al., 2015
Amplitude and startle eye blink	Blink amplitude decreases with increase in visual information load	No significant difference reported for different levels of difficulty of tasks	Veltman & Gaillard, 1998
	Respondents who report higher levels of homophobia show greater startle magnitude towards nude male stimuli.		A. Mahaffey et al., 2005
	In short latency startle response people with low internal motivation against race bias and people with high external motivation and high internal motivation pay more attention to faces in general compared to people with high	This results indicates less affective response activation in people with internal conviction against race prejudice.	Amodio et al., 2003

	internal motivation and low external motivation therefore producing blinks of smaller amplitude. They also produce significantly smaller amplitude for Black faces, however there is no difference for White faces. For long latency startle response people with low internal motivation and people with high external and internal motivation show higher blink amplitude for Black faces than for White indicating their prejudice,	This result confirms the one obtained with short latency response even though the interpretation is different.	
	Men with self-reported high anti-gay bias demonstrate higher blink amplitude than those with moderate and low self-reported bias		A. L. Mahaffey et al., 2011