Thank you for participating in the Acetaminophen Project!

In this project, we are looking at the effect of serotonin on learning and working memory. You were administered either acetaminophen or a placebo solution and then asked to perform a few different tasks. As this is a double blind study, the researcher is not aware of which condition you were in. Please do not drink alcohol or take any drugs containing acetaminophen for the next 3-4 hours.

Acetaminophen is thought to be part of the serotonin regulation system, so we are investigating the indirect effect acetaminophen may have on behavioral systems that rely on serotonin. The first two tasks, the stroop and affective flanker, are measures of working memory ability. Particularly, they examine your ability to focus on relevant information and inhibit irrelevant information. We are interested to see if acetaminophen affects your ability to filter the irrelevant information, especially if that information is emotional in nature as it is in the affective flanker task. The next tasks you performed were category learning tasks. Research has shown that individuals possessing differing serotonin-related genes demonstrate different learning rates for category learning tasks that follow a rule based design versus an information-integration based design. In short, we are looking at differences in explicit and implicit processing that may be affected by indirectly manipulating serotonin in the brain.

Thank you for your participation.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact Seth Koslov at [Koslov@utexas.edu](mailto:Koslov@utexas.edu).