

- Poster #62  
ACTIVATION OF PAIN-RELATED BRAIN AREAS DURING THE PROCESSING OF DYNAMIC PAIN FACES IN FIBROMYALGIA  
Miguel A. Muñoz, Ana M. Gonzalez-Roldan, Ignacio Cifre, Carolina Sitges, Francisca Rossello-Muntaner, Mercedes Martinez, & Pedro Montoya  
*University of Balearic Islands*

## POSTER SESSION II

### The following posters have made changes in authorship:

- Poster #34  
THE EFFECTS OF EMOTIONAL PROCESSING ON THE LATE POSITIVE POTENTIAL IN CHILDREN  
Amy Medina, Jennifer DeCicco, Beylul Solomon, & Tracy A. Dennis  
*Hunter College, City University of New York*
- Poster #36  
CONFLICT MONITORING AND ATTENTION PERFORMANCE: A CHILD ERP STUDY  
Beylul Solomon<sup>1</sup>, Amy Medina<sup>1</sup>, Laura O'Toole<sup>2</sup> & Tracy A. Dennis<sup>1,2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>*Hunter College, City University of New York*, <sup>2</sup>*The Graduate Center, City University of New York*

### The following poster has been added:

- Poster #77  
TASK CONTEXT MODERATES THE IMPACT OF REWARD AND TASK DIFFICULTY ON CARDIOVASCULAR REACTIVITY  
Michael Richter  
*University of Geneva*
- Drawing on Wright's (1996) integration of motivational intensity theory with Obrist's active coping approach (1981), recent research demonstrated that cardiovascular reactivity in active coping tasks is a direct function of task difficulty as long as task success is possible and justified. However, this only holds if task difficulty is clear. If task difficulty is unclear, cardiovascular reactivity varies as a function of success importance (e.g., reward value). The poster presents two studies that extend previous research by demonstrating that objective task characteristics (clear difficulty vs. unclear difficulty) can be overridden by the task context. In all studies, various cardiovascular measures (cardiac output, heart rate, blood pressure, pre-ejection period, total peripheral resistance) were assessed while participants performed an active coping task under different reward and difficulty conditions. Task context was manipulated by means of practice trials and manipulation checks. Results showed that the determinants of cardiovascular reactivity depend on the task characteristics that are salient in a given context. If task demand was salient, reactivity of pre-ejection period and systolic blood pressure followed task difficulty. If success importance was salient, changes in cardiovascular measures were a function of success importance.

## POSTER SESSION III

### The following posters have been withdrawn:

- Poster #103  
VISUOSPATIAL-VERBAL RECODING OF INFORMATION IN VISUAL-SHORT TERM MEMORY  
Marcin Leszczynski<sup>1</sup>, Nicholas Myers<sup>2</sup>, Elkan Akyürek<sup>3</sup>, & Anna Schubö<sup>4</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>*Ludwig Maximilian University*, <sup>2</sup>*University of Oxford*, <sup>3</sup>*University of Groningen*, <sup>4</sup>*University Marburg*
- Poster #104  
AROUSAL, VALENCE, DOMINANCE...AND DESIRE? EVIDENCE FROM AN ERP STUDY CONCERNING THE NECESSITY OF A NEW MOTIVATIONAL DIMENSION TO DESCRIBE AFFECTIVE STATES  
Benjamin Kuhr, Jessica Jacobi, Carina Krause, Jacob Kaiser, Sebastian Gasse, Thomas Gruber, & Markus Quirin  
*University of Osnabrück*

## POSTER SESSION IV

### The following posters have been withdrawn:

- Poster #103  
TIME COURSE OF TRUSTWORTHINESS JUDGMENTS OF FACES  
Dingcheng Wu<sup>1</sup>, Gizelle Anzures<sup>2</sup>, Fengling Ma<sup>1</sup>, Fen Xu<sup>3</sup>, & Kang Lee<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>*State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University*, <sup>2</sup>*Institute of Child Study, University of Toronto*, <sup>3</sup>*Zhejiang Sci-Tech University*
- Poster #128  
CHARACTERIZING SENSORY FUNCTIONS IN AUTISM – AUTONOMIC MARKERS  
Roseann C. Schaaf & Teal W. Benevides  
*Thomas Jefferson University*

### The following poster was originally scheduled as Poster #81 in Poster Session I, but will now be presented in Poster Session IV:

- Poster #103  
WHEN PERCEIVING THE MELODY OF SPEECH IS ABNORMAL: ERP INSIGHTS INTO EMOTIONAL PROSODY PROCESSING IN WILLIAMS SYNDROME  
Ana P. Pinheiro<sup>1</sup>, Andreia Rauber<sup>1</sup>, Santiago Galdo-Álvarez<sup>2</sup>, Adriana Sampaio<sup>1</sup>, Margaret Niznikiewicz<sup>3</sup>, & Óscar F. Gonçalves<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>*University of Minho*, <sup>2</sup>*University of Santiago de Compostela*, <sup>3</sup>*Harvard Medical School*



Society for Psychophysiological Research

## SPR PROGRAM ADDENDUM 51st Annual Meeting

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## Student Social Location

All students are invited to attend the Student Social scheduled on Friday, September 16 starting at 10:00 p.m. This year's social will be held at MJ O'Connor's at the Westin Boston Waterfront Hotel.

## Business Meeting and Luncheon

If you registered for the Business Meeting and Luncheon, there will be a separate place card provided in your badge envelope. This place card will act as your ticket to the Business Meeting and Luncheon. Please set your place card on the table at the start of the Business Meeting and Luncheon. If you have a dietary restriction, please alert your waiter or waitress so they can bring you the appropriate meal.

Tickets for the Business Meeting and Luncheon are only available to purchase onsite until 12:00 noon on Thursday, September 15. If you are not sure if you already purchased a ticket, please check the back of your badge.

## Program Updates

Due to extenuating circumstances, Emanuel Donchin is unable to chair **Symposium 2.3**. **Margaret Bradley** will chair the session instead. In addition, Kees Brunia is unable to attend SPR and has been withdrawn from the speaker roster.

**Panel Discussion 3.1** will be held at 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, September 15 rather than 3:00 p.m. as noted in the program.

**Symposium 6.1** has been cancelled.

Additional information has been provided on Invited **Symposium 6.2**, INTEROCEPTION AND EMOTION: THE RETURN OF PERIPHERALISM?

- Chair: Robert W. Levenson  
*University of California, Berkeley*
- INTEROCEPTION AND EMOTIONAL REGULATION  
Hugo Critchley  
*University of Sussex*
- WHEN THE THREAT COMES FROM INSIDE THE BODY: BODY SYMPTOMS ACTIVATE DEFENSIVE RESPONDING IN PANIC DISORDER PATIENTS  
Alfons Hamm  
*University of Greifswald*
- BODY POSTURE INFLUENCES APPETITIVE EMOTIONAL RESPONSES: EVIDENCE FROM SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCE, COGNITIVE PROCESSES, AND ASYMMETRIC FRONTAL CORTICAL ACTIVITY  
Eddie Harmon-Jones  
*Texas A&M University*

- SUBJECTIVE EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE: FROM BODY TO MIND  
Robert W. Levenson  
*University of California, Berkeley*

**John McDonald** has an updated title and abstract for his presentation in **Symposium 7.3**.

INVOLUNTARY COVERT SPATIAL ORIENTING OF ATTENTION IN SPATIAL AND NONSPATIAL AUDITORY TASKS

John J. McDonald<sup>1</sup>, Jennifer A. Schneider<sup>1</sup>, Steven A. Hillyard<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Simon Fraser University, <sup>2</sup>University of California, San Diego

The appearance of salient but spatially nonpredictive auditory cues can attract attention momentarily, facilitating responses to nearby targets when the cue-target interval is short (100-300 ms) and delaying responses (i.e., producing IOR) to nearby targets when the interval is longer. Previous reaction-time studies have indicated that these involuntary spatial cuing effects are largely contingent on the degree to which sound location is relevant to the task at hand. Here, we used event-related potentials (ERPs) to investigate the neural underpinnings of this contingency. Spatially nonpredictive auditory cues were presented 170 ms or 900 ms before auditory targets, and participants made go/no-go responses based on the location (Experiment 1) or perceived pitch (Experiment 2) of the target tones. Cue validity influenced reaction times only in the spatial task, replicating earlier findings. When the cue-target stimulus onset asynchrony was short, target ERPs were more negative on valid trials than on invalid trials (200-300 ms post-target). Surprisingly, similar negative difference (Nds) were observed in Experiments 1 and 2, suggesting that the auditory cues influenced target processing regardless of task set (location-based or frequency-based). Following the Nd, the target ERPs became more positive on valid trials than on invalid trials over the frontocentral scalp, but only in Experiment 1. These results suggest that the contingent cue effects on reaction times might depend on relatively late stages of processes linking spatial attention operations to decision and response processes.

**Hailey W. Bulls** is a contributing author for **Symposium 3.3**, BLUNTED AFFECT: THE OTHER SIDE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIVITY IN PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. Her name was printed incorrectly in the final program.

**Dr. Tiffany Ito**, Associate Professor at the University of Colorado, will speak at the **W.I.S.E. Luncheon** on Friday, September 16 from 11:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m. Dr. Ito will present a review of social psychological research relevant to understanding the representation of women in science. In particular, she will focus on cultural expectations and how they affect women and their career-related decisions. She will end her talk with a discussion on empirically based strategies for decreasing gender disparities.

## Poster Session Updates and Changes

### POSTER SESSION I

**The following poster has updated information:**

- Poster #57  
ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES OF INHIBITORY CONTROL IN OBESITY  
Christina Hong, Amanda Skoranski, Austin Katona, Zachary Zimko, Steven B. Most, James E. Hoffman and Robert F. Simons  
*University of Delaware*

Theories of human obesity often refer to inhibitory control deficiencies. An important component of inhibitory control is the ability to make immediate adjustments when interference is encountered or when a prepotent response needs to be interrupted (Barch et al., 2009). The inhibition of an ongoing response is frequently studied using the stop signal reaction time (SSRT) task. An SSRT task is normally a choice reaction time task with embedded trials in which a 'Stop'-signal appears and requires that the subject completely inhibit a response initiated to one of the 'Go' signals. The time required to stop is computed and ERPs associated with the stop signal can be recorded (deJong et al., 2000). While this task is widely employed, little attention has been paid to the nature of the Go-signal and its possible influence on behavioral inhibition. By varying the Go-signal content, it may be possible to determine whether inhibitory control deficits associated with obesity are general or stimulus specific. The present experiment was designed to address this issue. ERPs were recorded while twenty-eight normal and high-BMI undergraduates performed an SSRT task in which Go-signals were either neutral pictures or highly positive pictures including high calorie, high-fat foods. Results indicated that obese subjects were characterized by long SSRTs regardless of Go-signal content. In control subjects, successful stop trials were associated with larger and more anterior P300s than unsuccessful stop trials. This P300 difference was absent in the obese subjects suggestive of an inadequate braking system (Pliszka, Liotti & Woldorff, 2000).

**The following posters have been withdrawn:**

- Poster #23  
THE JOINT EFFECT OF DYSPHORIA AND TASK FRAMING ON EFFORT-RELATED CARDIOVASCULAR RESPONSE  
Kerstin Brinkmann & Guido H.E. Gendolla  
*University of Geneva*
- Poster #61  
BRAIN ACTIVITY TO FACIAL EXPRESSIONS OF PAIN, ANGER, AND HAPPINESS IN CHRONIC PAIN PATIENTS  
Ana M. Gonzalez-Roldan, Miguel A. Muñoz, Mercedes Martinez-Jauand, Ignacio Cifre, Carolina Sitges, & Pedro Montoya  
*University of Balearic Islands*