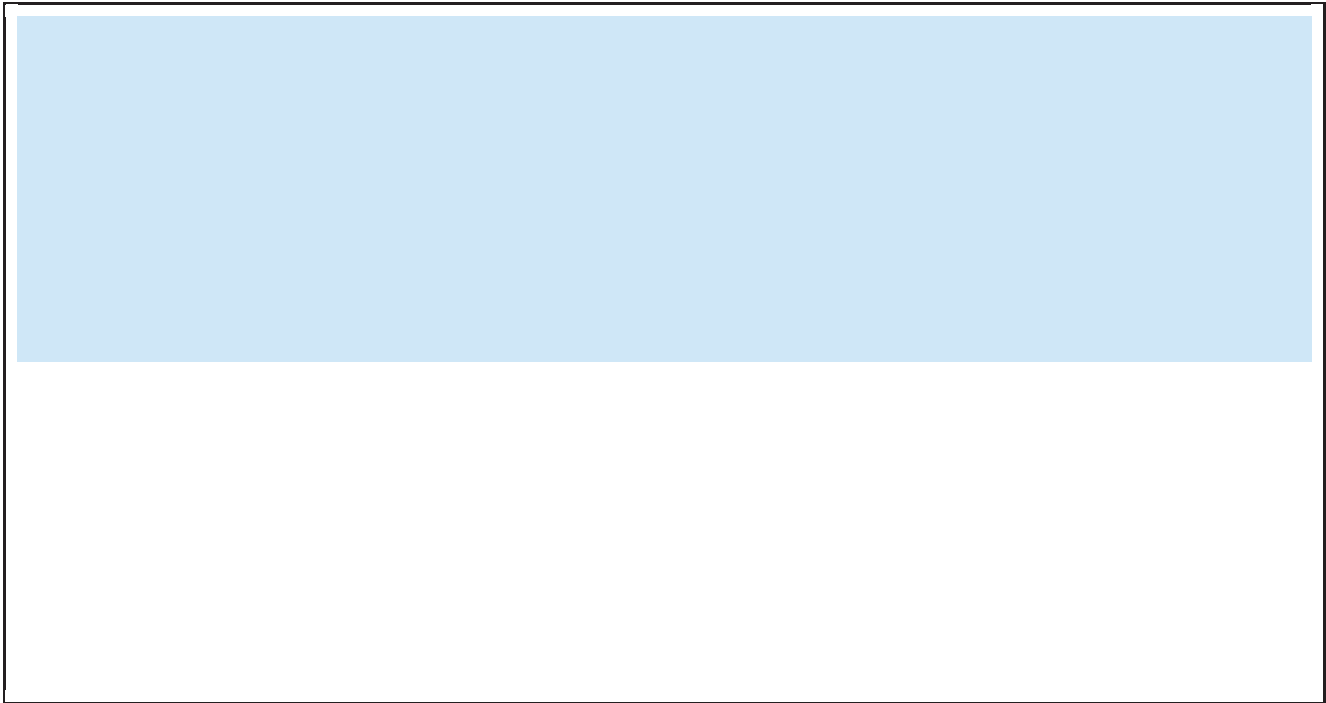


# Gender Difference of Unconscious Attentional Bias in High Trait Anxiety Individuals

Jieqing Tan<sup>1</sup>, Zheng Ma<sup>1,3</sup>



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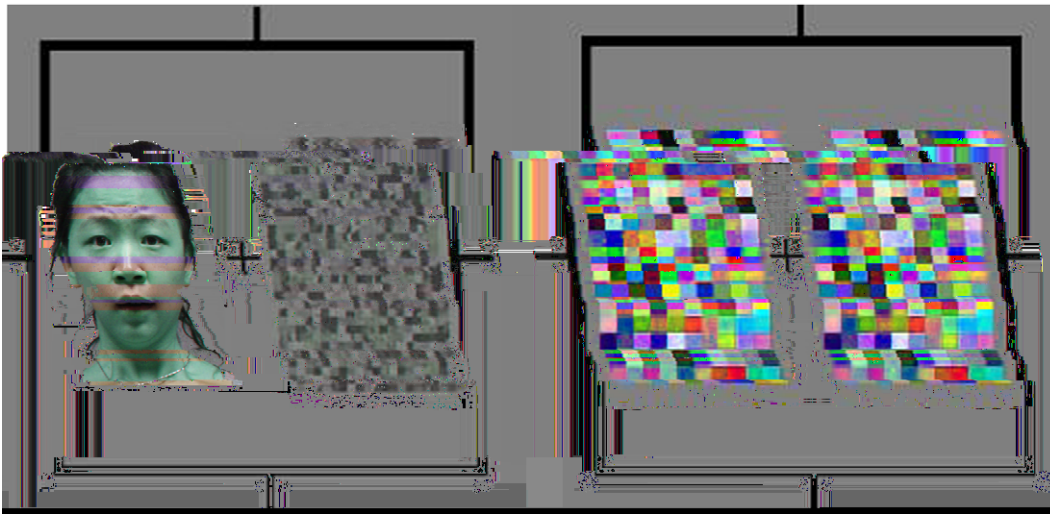
20,21 . C

23 25

11,26,27 .

28

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**Figure 1. A sample stimulus in the invisible condition.** The left image was presented to the non-dominant eye and the right image was presented to the dominant eye.  
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0020305.g001

$\times$  (F (1, 44) = 3.75,  $p$  = 0.059),  
 (F (1, 44) = 2.56,  $p$  = 0.117).  
 In the visible condition, the interaction between gender and mask type was significant (F (1, 44) = 6.59,  $p$  = 0.014), with females showing a stronger bias for the face mask (F (1, 44) = 4.77,  $p$  = 0.034) than for the pixelated mask (F (1, 44) = 1.12,  $p$  = 0.296).

**Design.** The experiment was a 2 (gender)  $\times$  2 (mask type)  $\times$  2 (condition) factorial design.

The independent variables were gender, mask type, and condition.

The dependent variable was the number of correct responses.

The experiment was conducted using E-Prime 2.0 software.

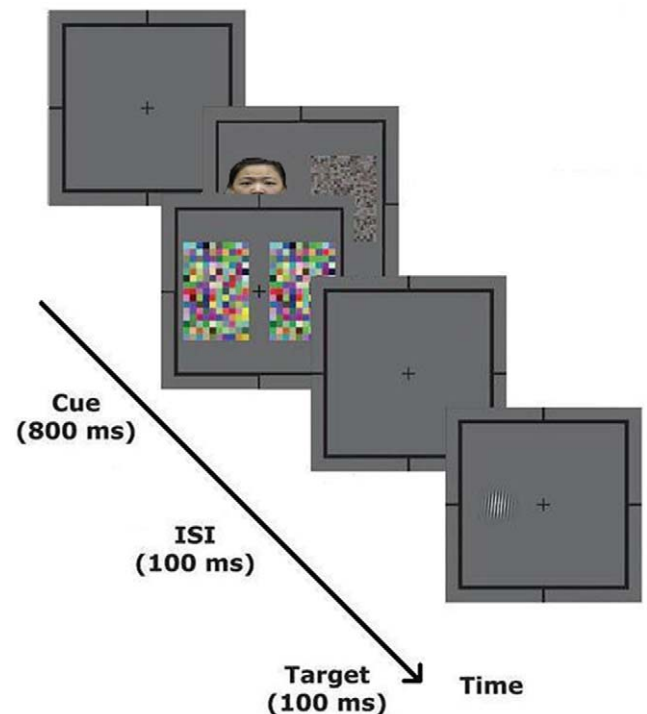
The experiment was run on a Windows PC.

The experiment was run on a 19-inch monitor.

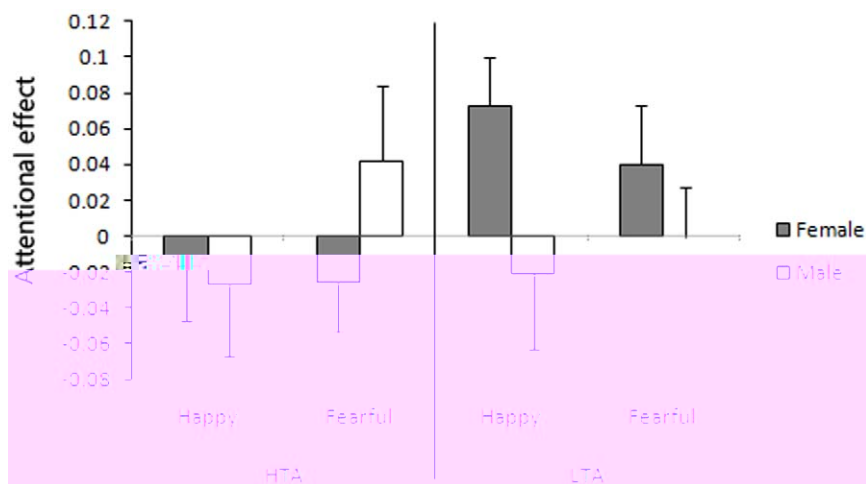
The experiment was run on a 19-inch monitor.

The experiment was run on a 19-inch monitor.

The experiment was run on a 19-inch monitor.



**Figure 2. A schematic description of the experimental procedure in the invisible condition.**  
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0020305.g002



**Figure 3. Attention bias and avoidance by happy and fearful faces in the visible condition.** The results indicated no significant main effect or interaction. Error bars denote 1 SEM calculated across subjects. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0020305.g003

2 ( )  $\times$  2 ( ) A H A , H ,  
 L A (F (1, 22) = 5.35,  $p$  = 0.031), L A (F (1, 22) = 1.89,  $p$  = 0.183). I , H A (F (1, 22) = 4.11,  $p$  = 0.055). A  
 H A ( (11) = 2.66,  $p$  = 0.022). I  
 H A ( (11) = 2.01,  $p$  = 0.069).

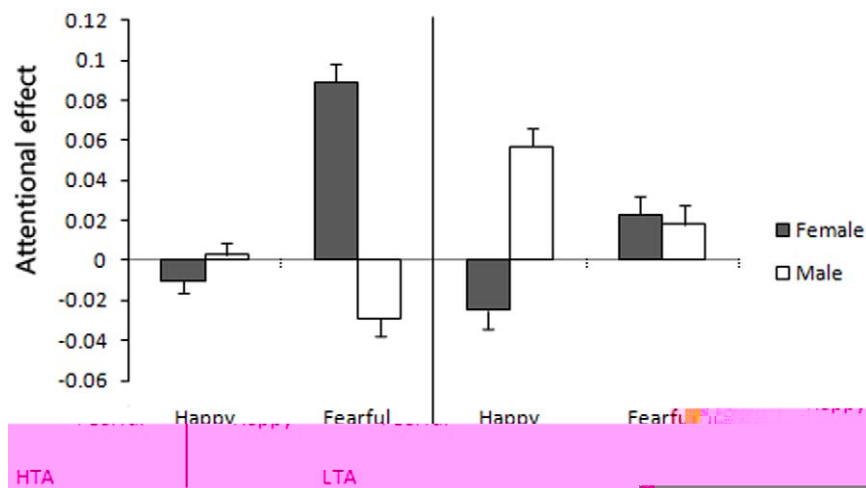
#### Methods

##### Participant.

##### Stimuli and Procedure.

#### Experiment 2

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 (CA ) 34  
 E 1.



**Figure 4. Attention bias and avoidance by happy and fearful faces in the invisible condition.** The results indicated a gender difference of

**Table 2.** STAI-TAI scores of female and male participants in HTA group and T-Test between two genders.

	Female	Male	t	P
HTA	52.83(9.77)	52.83(6.64)	0.00	1.00

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0020305.t002

**Design.**

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**Results**

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H A

( / / ) - F 5. A 2 ( / ) $\times$ 3

A A

I H A

(F (2, 33) = 5.6,  $p$  = 0.008),

(F (1, 34) = 8.62,  $p$  = 0.006). A

( (17) = 2.89,  $p$  = 0.01),

( (17) = -3.75,  $p$  = 0.002).

A

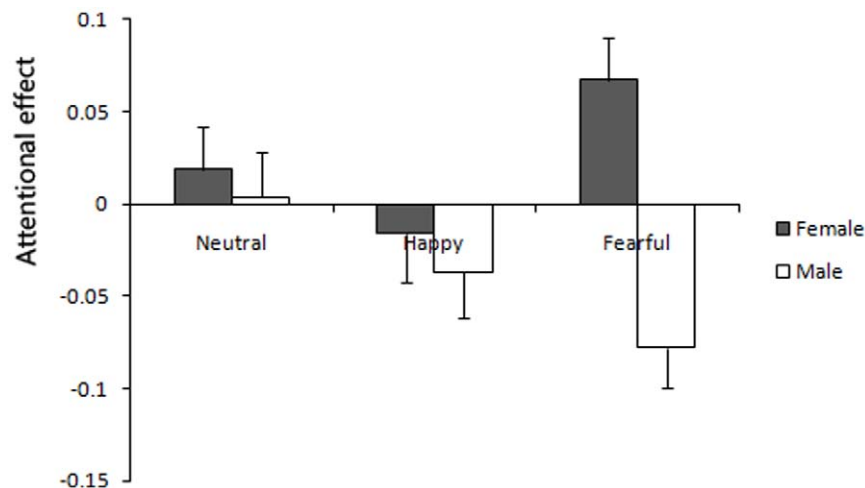
( F 5).

**Discussion**

H A

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**Figure 5. Attention bias and avoidance by neutral, happy and fearful faces in the invisible condition.** Female participants exhibited attentional bias to fearful faces, while male participants exhibited attentional avoidance of fearful faces. This result supported that there was gender difference in HTA population. Additionally, we did not find attentional effects by both neutral and happy faces. Error bars denote 1 SEM calculated across subjects.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0020305.g005

H A , K B 45 ). 19 . I .

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H A L A

I

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### Author Contributions

C : J Z G. A : J FF. C : J Z : J Z FF.

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2. G A (1996) : A . C 16: 729 773.
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5. B B , K, F J , H L (1998) A
6. C E 12: 737 753. K, B B (1999)
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. B

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(2 ). C , K: .  
44. K C, (2006) A  
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C 9: 381 388.