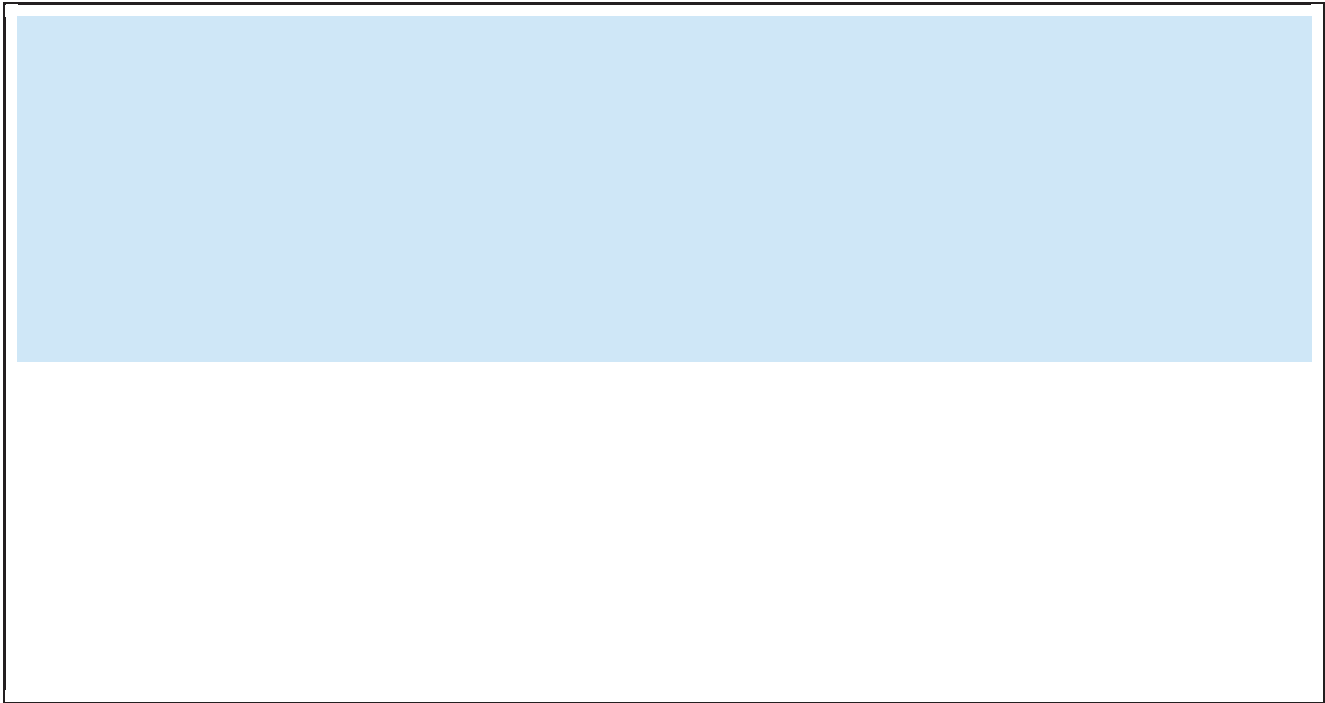


Gender Difference of Unconscious Attentional Bias in High Trait Anxiety Individuals

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17. A
18. A
19. J
20,21. M Cl
22. 1
23 25
28. 1
11,26,27
H

800

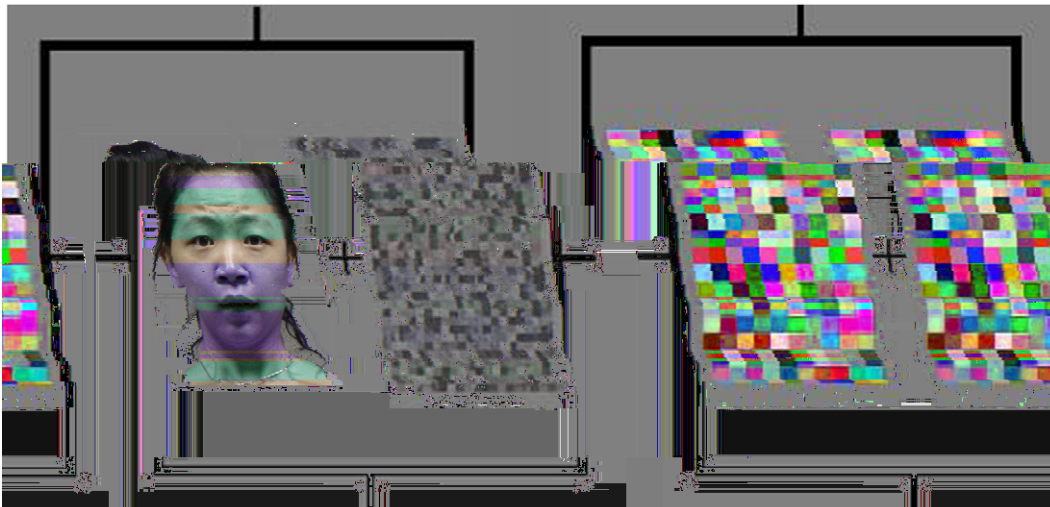


Figure 1. A sample stimulus in the invisible condition. The left image was presented to the non-dominant eye and the right image was presented to the dominant eye.
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... (F(1, 2) = 1256, p < 0.001). ... (F(1, 44) = 3.75, p = 0.059), ...

Design. F(1, 44) = 6.59, p = 0.014, ... (F(1, 44) = 4.77, p = 0.034), ...

... (2006) 19, ...

Results
Visible condition. A ... (F(1, 44) = 3.75, p = 0.059), ...

... (F(1, 44) = 3.75, p = 0.059), ...
Invisible condition. A ... (F(1, 44) = 6.59, p = 0.014), ... (F(1, 44) = 4.77, p = 0.034), ...

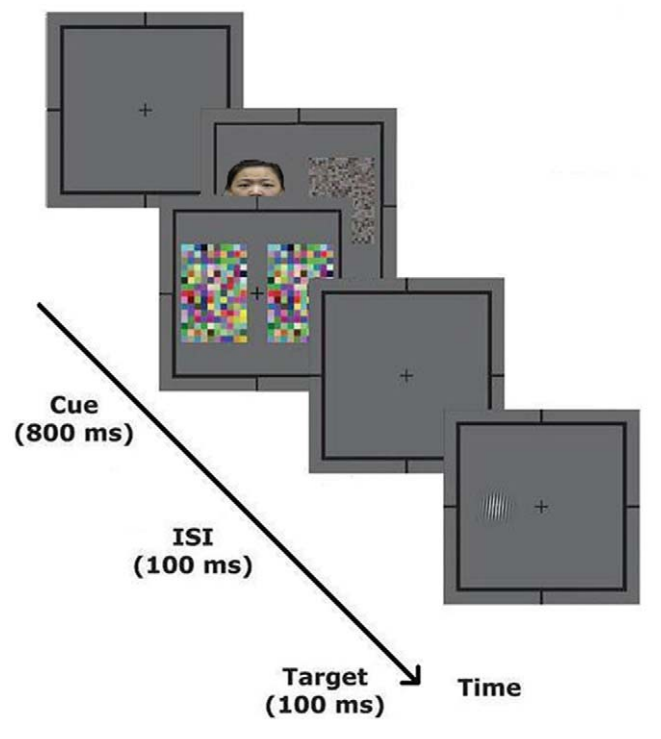


Figure 2. A schematic description of the experimental procedure in the invisible condition.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0020305.g002

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.

The experiment was a 2 (Gender) × 3 (Emotion) × 2 (Condition) factorial design. The dependent variable was the number of correct responses.

Results

A 2 (Gender) × 3 (Emotion) × 2 (Condition) ANOVA revealed a significant main effect of Emotion ($F(2, 33) = 5.6, p = 0.008$), a significant main effect of Condition ($F(1, 34) = 8.62, p = 0.006$), and a significant interaction effect of Gender × Emotion ($F(2, 33) = 2.89, p = 0.01$), Gender × Condition ($F(1, 34) = 3.75, p = 0.002$), and Emotion × Condition ($F(2, 33) = 5.6, p = 0.008$).

Discussion

The present study investigated the gender difference in unconscious attentional bias. Results showed that female participants exhibited attentional bias to fearful faces, while male participants exhibited attentional avoidance of fearful faces.

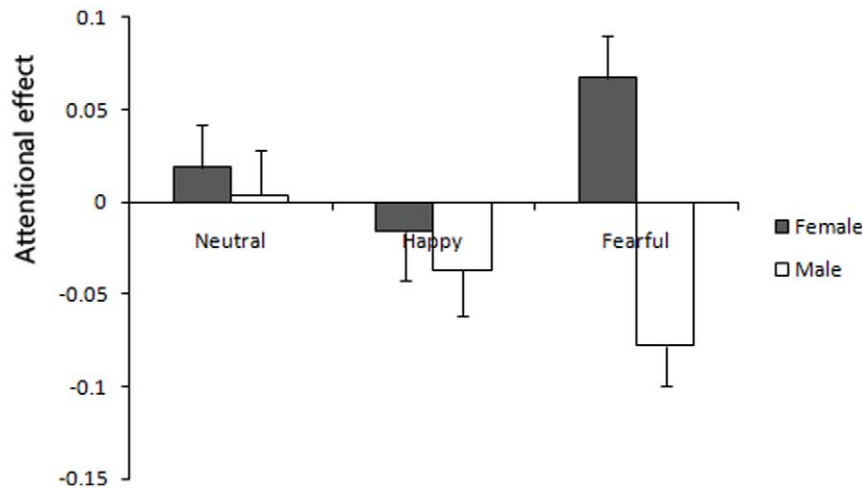


Figure 5. Attention bias and avoidance by neutral, happy and fearful faces in the invisible condition. Female participants exhibited attentional bias to fearful faces, while male participants exhibited attentional avoidance of fearful faces. This result supported that there was gender difference in HTA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

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H A ... 8,42,43 ... C ... 44 ... H A ... L A

K ... Bl ... 45 ... 19 ... F ...

Author Contributions

C ... J ... G. A ... J ... M. C ... J ... M ... FF.

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