Scitrino

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Introduction. p

Methods. p

Results. p

Discussion. p

Introduction

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Methods

Participants

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Study Design

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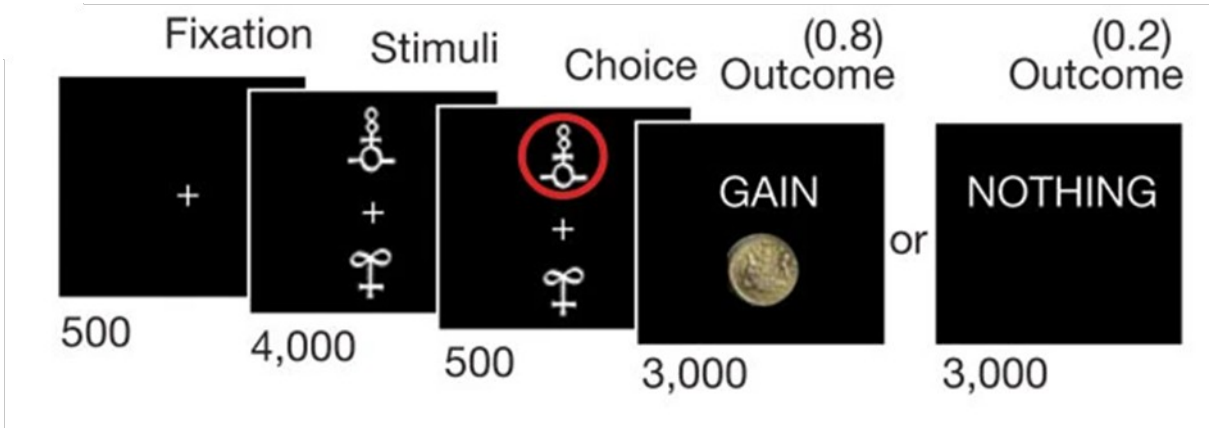


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Data Acquisition

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Data Analysis

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Task performance Analysis

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Computational modelling of learning

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Imaging Analysis

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Relation to positive psychopathology

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Results

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Table 1. Et dolore incididunt NON sint purus fugiat.

	Baseline vs placebo	Baseline vs THC
PANSS positive	t=-1.96, P=0.069	t=6.62, P<0.001
PANSS negative	t=-1.38, P=0.19	t=4.95, P<0.001
PANSS general	t=-2.46, P=0.28	t = 6.85, P < 0.001
PANSS total	t=-2.32, P= 0.04	t = 6.77, P < 0.001
Anxiety (STAI)	t=1.88, P=0.08	t = 3.72, P = 0.002
Induced intoxication (AIS)	t=-1.81, P=0.09	t = 9.41, P < 0.001
Mental sedation (VAMS)	t=0.22, P=0.83	t = 7.72, P < 0.001
Physical sedation (VAMS)	t=-1.12, P=0.28	t = 4.90, P < 0.001

Task performance

Monetary reward

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Reaction time

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Correct responses

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Table 2. Semper aliqua in consectetur irure risus eiusmod nulla.

		THC	PLB
Mean monetary reward (£)	All trials	6.80 (6.2)	8.60 (6.5)
	Gain	9.00 (6.7)	13.00 (4.7)
	Loss	1.50 (3.4)	5.71 (6.2)
	Neutral (look)	8.25 (5.4)	8.00 (7.5)
Reaction time (s)	All trials	1.7 (0.8)	1.6 (0.7)
	Gain	1.6 (0.8)	1.4 (0.7)
	Loss	1.9 (0.7)	1.8 (0.7)
Correct responses (%)	All trials	68.4 (13.4)	66.9 (19.1)
	Gain	76.0 (19.9)	78.7 (25.3)
	Loss	68.4 (15.2)	70.0 (18.6)
	Neutral (look)	60.7 (19.6)	55.7 (24.0)

Computational modelling parameters

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Imaging results

Main effect of PE coding

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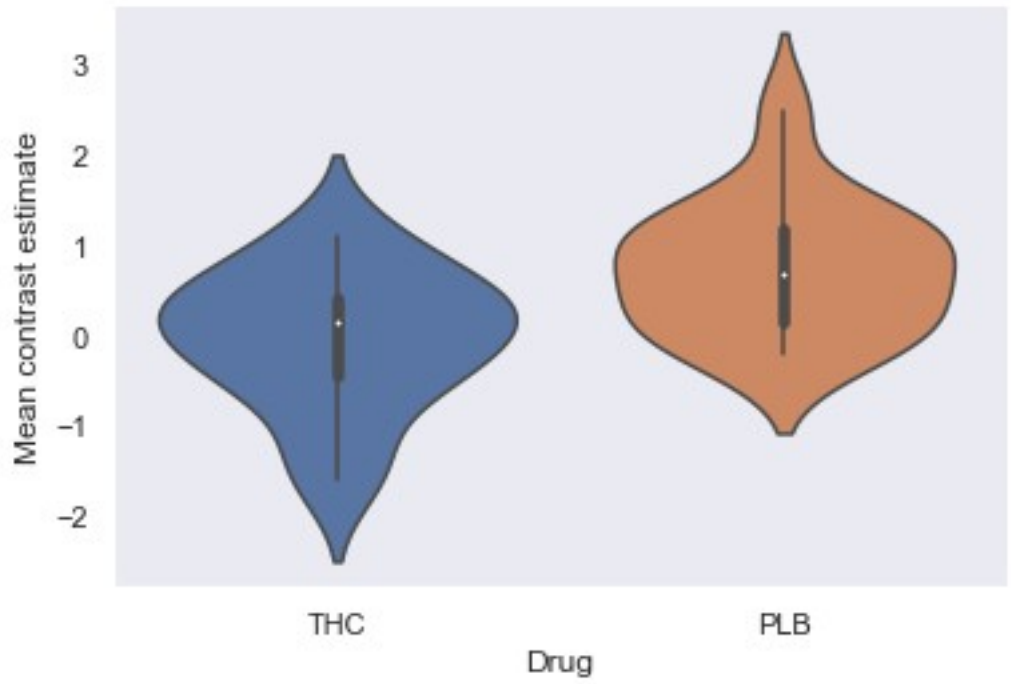


Figure 2. Eget nisi nisi magna laborum enim anim fusce ultricies sint culpa blandit turpis est PLACERAT malesuada semper lacus laboris orci ea facilisis placerat vitae sagittis eiusmod netus mollit netus cursus.

Main effect of salience (i.e., absolute PE) coding

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Relation to positive psychopathology

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Discussion

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Competing interests

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