

P-1290 - SELECTIVE ATTENTION IN DELUSION - PRONE INDIVIDUALS

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Introduction: Similarly to patients with overt delusions, individuals with subclinical forms of delusions should reveal high ability to select information relevant to their unusual beliefs and to ignore the ones which undermine their convictions. However, many researches indicate that delusion - prone individuals reveal the reasoning bias making decisions on the basis of too little evidence even if additional information is easily available.

Objective: The aim of the current study was to investigate the ability of delusion - prone individuals to select the relevant information among the irrelevant distractors in order to examine whether the susceptibility to delusions is related to either making information selection ability excessive or to impulsiveness which is the cause of hasty decision making.

Methods: The participants, 89 undergraduate students, completed the Peters' Delusions Inventory. According their score on PDI they were divided into two groups: individuals with high and low susceptibility to delusions. All participants completed the Morón Clock Test which measures the ability to attend selectively to the relevant stimuli among irrelevant distractors.

Results: In the current study the delusion - prone individuals did not reveal the excessive information selection ability, although they made more 'false - alarms' mistakes reacting to irrelevant stimuli rather than omitting the relevant ones.

Conclusions: The reaction pattern obtained in the task indicates that delusion - prone individuals are not characterized by excessive ability to select information, although they are more impulsive than individuals who scored low on PDI.