

Mind, brain, body & environment interaction: the emotionally embedded cognition hypothesis

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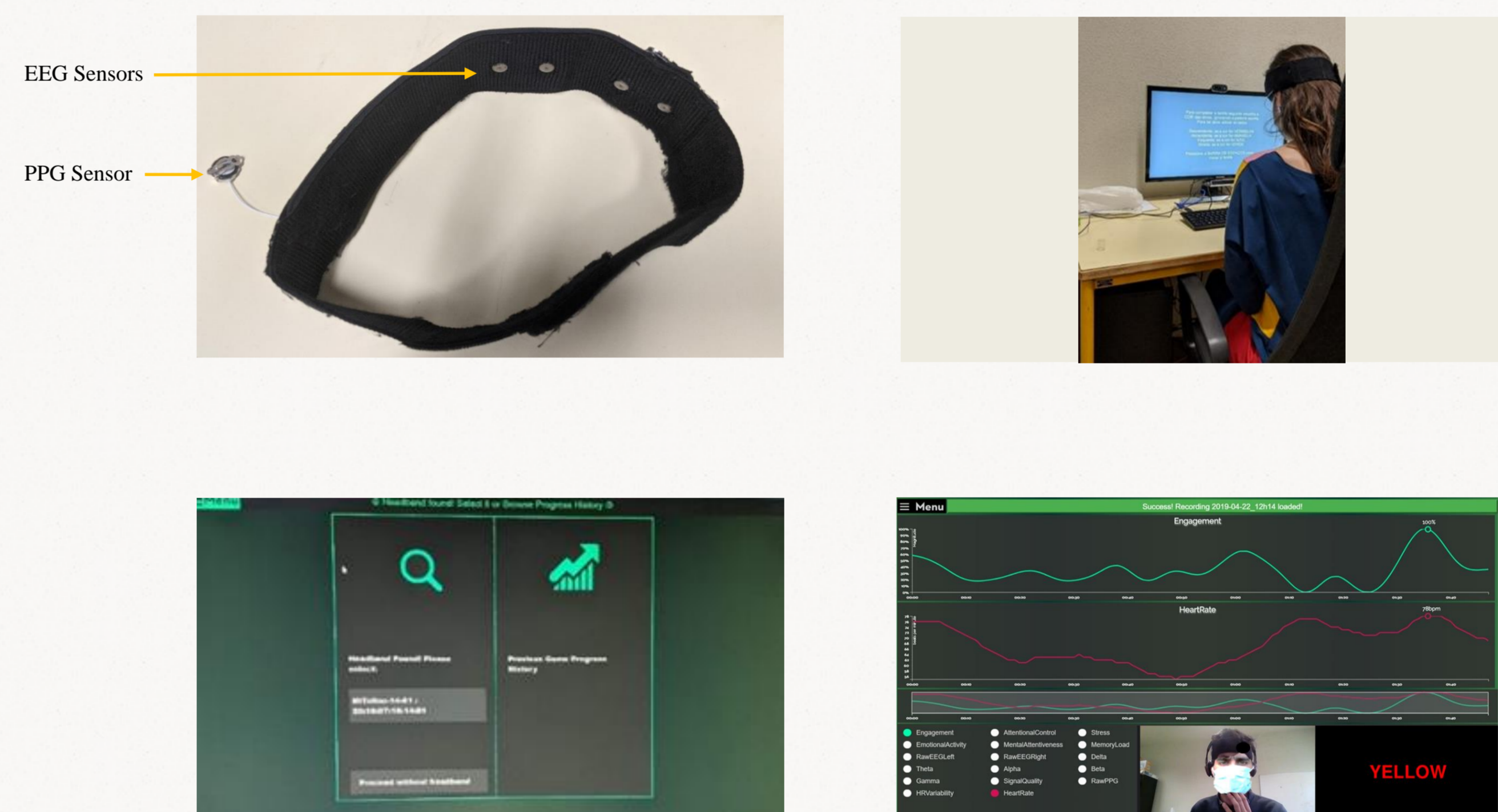
Background: Through *embodied cognition* theory, identity between mind and body contests the idea that mental processes are fundamentally different and separate from physicality. At the same time, *embedded cognition* stresses the interdependence of a mental phenomenon with its environment.

Question: However, how exactly is the emotionally embedded response (to a specific environment) capable of constraining cognition and behaviour, and what factors can be related to it (e.g., age, gender, features or objects from the environment)?

Methods

- An **assessment (N=16) of biometrics** associated with cognitive control and emotional response (heart rate and heart rate variability) captured through photoplethysmography (PPG) signals.
- The **Stroop Test** (measuring cognitive interference, time of response, and accuracy in the task).
- Neuropsychological scales: the Maslach Burnout Inventory Students Survey (**MBI-SS**); the Profile of Mood States (**POMS**).
- A Likert scale on the perceptions of **environment characteristics** (light, sounds, objects).
- *Prerequisite:* participants had to attend a class (digital vs presental) before the experiment.

Materials and procedures



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Results and conclusions*

Table 1 | Correlations between physiology and moods

Spearman's rho correlations	HR POMS	HR Content	HR Exit	Tension/Anxiety	Confusion/Disorientation
HR MBI-SS	0.742**	0.584*	0.595*		
HRV POMS			-0.575**		
HR POMS		0.903**	0.779**		0.538*
HR Content			0.824**	0.588*	0.710**

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
 ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Figures 1 & 2 | Statistically significant differences in HRV between distinct pairs of tasks

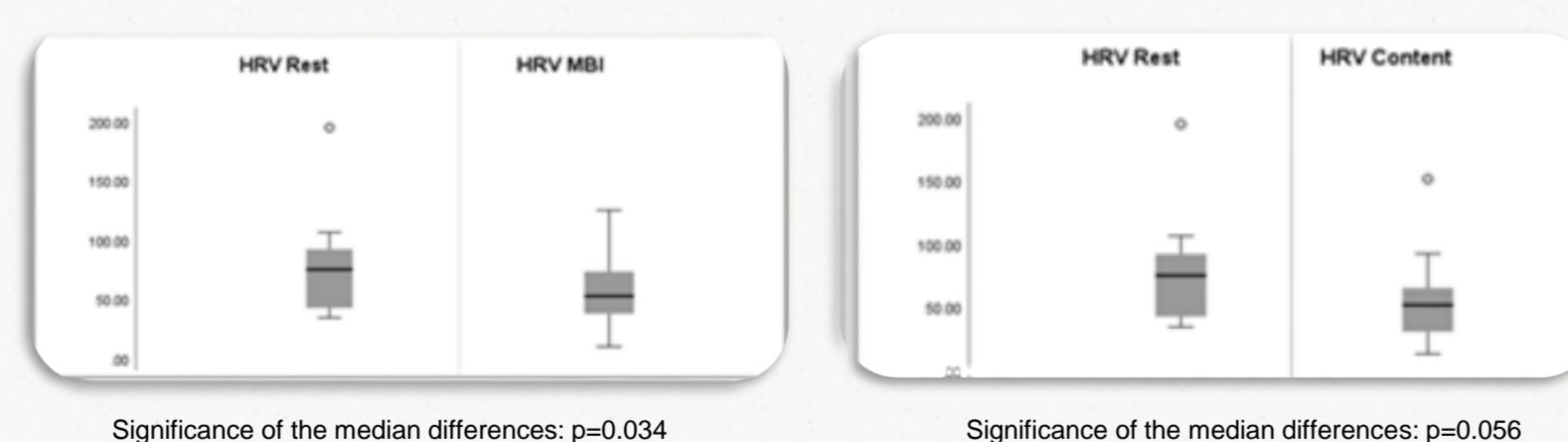


Figure 3 | Medians of the POMS dimensions

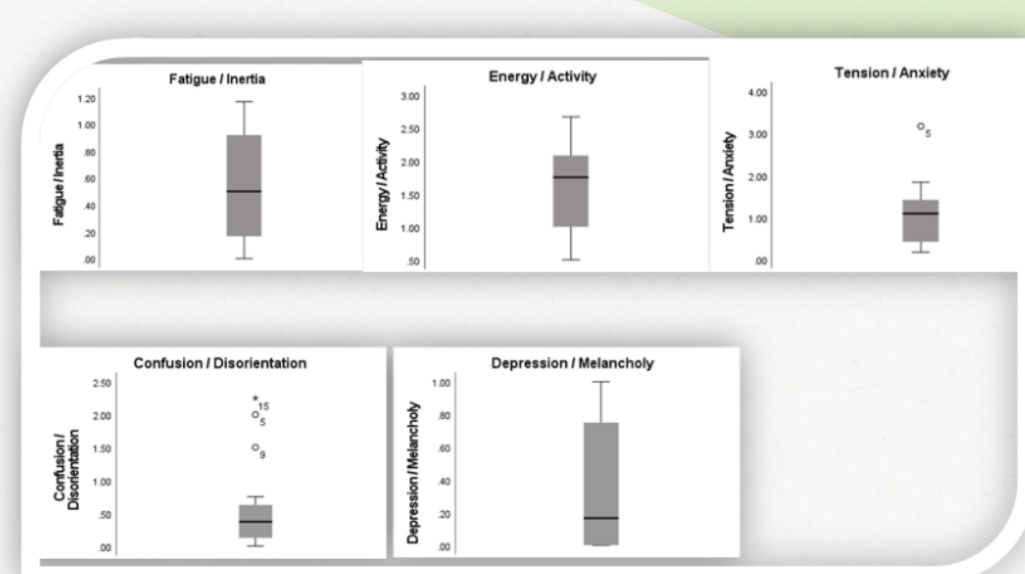


Table 2 | Determining factors of the cognitive performance of the Stroop task

Explaining variables	Dependent variables						
	B	R	R ²	F	Sig. F Change	df	Durbin-Watson
1. Environment engagement	-0.446*	-0.516*	0.266	5.079*	0.041*	1-14	2.534
2. Environment engagement	60.765*	0.641*	0.411	9.706	0.007*	1-14	1.971
3. Depression/Melancholy	-58.508*	0.538*	0.290	5.715*	0.031*	1-14	2.102
4. Confusion/Disorientation	13.261*	0.547*	0.299	5.970*	0.028*	1-14	2.401

*p < 0.05

- The emotionally embedded cognition hypothesis holds in the context of this experiment. Namely, our research outcomes suggest that moods and environmental engagement are essential to cognition, positively and negatively affecting interference during the Stroop task. Respectively:
 - from the POMS scale, depression/melancholy could predict the Stroop effect to decrease, and confusion/disorientation could predict increased heart rate during the task.
 - environmental engagement could predict the Stroop effect to decrease and the heart rate variability to increase during the task.

* The analysis was made with exploratory goals. The results are not representative.

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