

- [Home](#)
- [About the CVR](#)
- [News](#)
- [Members](#)
- [Seminar Series](#)
- [Conference](#)
- [Resources](#)
- [CVR Summer School](#)
- [Research Labs](#)
- [Training at the CVR](#)
- [Partnering with the CVR](#)
- [Contact Us](#)

- Thursday, October 9, 2003

Inhibition of Return from Stimulus to Response

In a series of experiments I have examined the effect of Inhibition of Return (IOR) on both the amplitude of early sensory event-related brain potentials (ERPs) and the motor-related lateralized readiness potential (LRP). IOR was associated with a delay of pre-motor processes (target-locked LRP latency) and reduced sensory ERP activity. No effect of IOR was found on motor processes (response-locked LRP latency). Thus, IOR must arise at least in part from changes in perceptual processes and, at least when measured with manual keypresses, IOR does not arise from inhibition of motor processes.

David Prime
Univ. British Columbia