

Abstract

Stroop effects and the semantic relatedness of word stimuli were investigated in patients with frontal lobe lesions. Sixteen normal control participants and eleven patients had a ruptured aneurysm in ACoA were assessed with Stroop test of five conditions, including color words with congruent colors, color related words with congruent, color unrelated words, color related words with incongruent colors and color words with incongruent colors. Color patch was used as baseline measurement. Results showed no significant difference between the performance of normal and patient, while semantic relatedness showed significant effects on Stroop interference. Possible deficits in attention, semantic gradient and components of the Stroop effects were discussed.