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EuroMov **Digital Health in Motion** 



## Inhalation boosts perceptual awareness and decision speed

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Figure 1. Inhalation improves perceptual awareness, without affecting subjective decision speed. a, The effect of breathing mode and phase on perceptual awareness and subjective decision speed. Red arrows indicate the significant effects observed. b, Perceptual awareness (i.e., average number of subjective choices) as a function of breathing phase by subjective experience. The black asterisk indicates a significant difference in the occurrence of "unseen" following stimuli presented during inhalation versus exhalation. The orange asterisk indicates a significant difference between the occurrence of "unseen" and "seen" following stimuli presented during exhalation. For clarity, as we found no significant effect of breathing mode on perceptual awareness, we pooled nasal and oral modes together on the figure. c, Subjective decision speed (i.e., mean subjective RT) as a function of breathing mode and phase.

Figure 2. Inhalation speeds up objective decision-making, without affecting accuracy. a, The effect of breathing mode and phase on objective decision speed and accuracy. The red arrow indicates the significant effects observed. b, Objective decision speed (i.e., mean objective RT) as a function of breathing mode and phase. c, Objective decision accuracy (mean percentage of correct objective choices) as a function of breathing mode and phase.

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IN, inhale; EX, exhale; N, nasal; O, oral; RT, response time; U, unseen; S, seen; ns, not significant. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001. Error bars represent standard errors (SE) of the means.

<ol> <li>Dehaene et al., <i>Science</i> (2017)</li> <li>Dehaene et al., <i>TiCS</i> (2006)</li> <li>Dehaene &amp; Changeux, <i>Neuron</i> (2011)</li> <li>Del Cul et al., <i>PLoS Biology</i> (2009)</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>[6] Zelano et al., <i>J Neurosci</i> (2016)</li> <li>[7] Jensen &amp; Colgin, <i>TiCS</i> (2007)</li> <li>[8] Tort et al., <i>Trends Neurosci</i> (2018)</li> <li>[9] Boyadzhieva and Kayhan, <i>Frontiers in Neurosci</i> (2021)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>[11] Molle and Benoit., <i>J Neurosci</i> (2019)</li> <li>[12] Molle and Coste., <i>J Neurophysiol</i> (2022)</li> <li>[13] Molle et al., <i>J Neurophysiol</i> (2023)</li> <li>DOI: 10.1152/jn.00492.2022</li> </ul>	<sup>1</sup> EuroMov Digital Health in Motion, Univ Montpellier, IMT Mines Ales, Montpellier, France <sup>2</sup> , Institut Toulousain d'Ostéopathie, IRF'O, Toulouse, France France *Correspondence: ludovic.molle@umontpellier.fr	<sup>3</sup> Univ Lyon, University Claude Bernard Lyon 1, Inter-University Laboratory of Human Movement Biology, EA 7424, 69 622, Villeurbanne, France <sup>4</sup> Institute of Neuroscience, Laboratory of Neurophysiology, Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium	<sup>5</sup> Lyon Neuroscience Research Center – Impact team Inserm U1028 – CNRS UMR5292, Lyon 1 University, Bron, France <sup>6</sup> Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Nîmes University Hospital, Univ Montpellier, Nîmes, France
[5] VanRullen, <i>TiCS</i> (2016)	[10] Allen et al., <i>Psychological Review</i> (2023)	DOI: 10.1152/jii.00192.2022	*Correspondence: <u>ludovic.molle@umontpellier.fr</u>	Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium	

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