

UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA

FACULTAD DE PSICOLOGÍA

Departamento de Psicología Básica, Psicobiología y
Metodología de las Ciencias del Comportamiento



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Programa de Doctorado en Neuropsicología

TESIS DOCTORAL

**Reconocimiento falso en listas DRM con tres palabras
críticas: evidencia conductual y electroneurofisiológica
del papel de la asociación inversa**

Autora: Sara Espinha Cadavid

Directora: María Soledad Beato Gutiérrez

Salamanca, 2015

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Memoria para optar al grado de Doctorado en
Neuropsicología presentada por SARA ESPINHA CADAVID bajo
la dirección de MARÍA SOLEDAD BEATO GUTIÉRREZ

Fdo: Sara Espinha Cadavid

Salamanca, 2015

Certificado

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C E R T I F I C A:

Que la Tesis Doctoral titulada “Reconocimiento falso en listas DRM con tres palabras críticas: evidencia conductual y electroneurofisiológica del papel de la asociación inversa”, presentada por SARA ESPINHA CADAVID en el Departamento de Psicología Básica, Psicobiología y Metodología de las Ciencias del Comportamiento, ha sido realizada bajo mi dirección, considerando que reúne todos los requisitos para que se proceda a su defensa pública con el fin de optar al título de Doctor por la Universidad de Salamanca.

Y para que así conste y obre los efectos oportunos, firmo el presente certificado en Salamanca a de de dos mil quince

La directora de la Tesis Doctoral:

Fdo: María Soledad Beato Gutiérrez

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Resumen

Conocer los mecanismos que subyacen a la formación de las memorias falsas supone una puerta hacia la comprensión tanto de los fenómenos mnésicos normales como patológicos. Para el estudio de las memorias falsas, los investigadores han ingeniado diferentes procedimientos siendo el paradigma DRM (en atención a las iniciales de sus creadores, Deese/Roediger-McDermott) uno de los procedimientos más empleados en ambientes controlados de laboratorio. En este paradigma, los participantes estudian listas de palabras (e.g., *nota, sonido, piano, cantar, radio, banda, melodía, trompa, concierto, instrumento, sinfonía, jazz, orquesta, arte, ritmo*) asociadas a una palabra no presentada en fase de estudio (o palabra crítica) (e.g., MÚSICA). En una posterior prueba de memoria, existe una alta probabilidad de que esa palabra crítica se considere como una palabra estudiada, observándose una tasa de errores más elevada para las palabras críticas (memoria falsa) que para otras palabras no presentadas en fase de estudio. Para explicar las memorias falsas se ha propuesto la intervención de dos tipos de procesos: procesos de inflación y procesos de edición del error.

Un hallazgo habitual de la literatura DRM, además de la robustez del efecto alcanzada con este procedimiento experimental, es la amplia variabilidad observada en los resultados de recuerdo/reconocimiento falso. A este respecto, investigaciones previas han apuntado a que la fuerza asociativa inversa (o BAS, *backward associative strength*) es una de las variables sistemáticamente relacionadas con la variabilidad en la producción de memorias falsas. Para la realización de esta Tesis Doctoral nos interesó examinar el rol del BAS en la formación de reconocimiento falso en el paradigma DRM, tanto a nivel conductual como electroneurofisiológico. Concretamente, pretendíamos encontrar el umbral mínimo de BAS necesario para desencadenar memorias falsas. Para ello, se construyeron 48 listas DRM compuestas por seis palabras asociadas simultáneamente a tres palabras críticas, una variante del paradigma que ha mostrado algunas ventajas metodológicas. Las listas se elaboraron de acuerdo al BAS y presentaban valores

que se iban reduciendo progresivamente hasta alcanzar los valores mínimos posibles, nunca antes explorados en la literatura. Los resultados obtenidos indicaron que, empleándose manipulaciones como presión temporal en el test, o variando la modalidad de codificación de los materiales, no se encontró el esperado umbral mínimo de BAS necesario para desencadenar memorias falsas (Estudio 1, Experimento 2 y 3) puesto que es posible encontrar reconocimiento falso incluso en aquellas listas que tienen los valores mínimos de BAS. Asimismo, los resultados obtenidos a nivel electroneurofisiológico (Experimento 4) indicaron que tampoco existían diferencias entre el procesamiento de palabras críticas de BAS bajo y de BAS alto, aportando evidencia convergente con respecto a los datos conductuales. Al parecer, el BAS puede suponer un canal de comunicación asociativa privilegiado, ya que incluso niveles muy bajos de fuerza asociativa son suficientes para producir el efecto de falsas memoria. Especialmente interesante resultó el hallazgo de que la actividad eléctrica recogida en el test de reconocimiento entre 300-500 ms ante las palabras críticas era similar con independencia de si posteriormente se respondían correcta o incorrectamente, observándose en ambos casos el efecto viejo/nuevo. Por tanto, en este primer momento existía activación de todas las palabras críticas puesto que todas ellas presentaban familiaridad. Por el contrario, en momentos tardíos (1000-1500 ms) del test de reconocimiento los procesos subyacentes al reconocimiento falso y al rechazo correcto de las palabras críticas presentan un patrón de actividad diferencial. Concretamente, sólo se observaba el efecto viejo/nuevo en el reconocimiento falso, comportándose estas palabras críticas como si fueran palabras estudiadas. Por tanto, en este momento tardío, la intervención de los procesos asociados a la monitorización (procesos de edición del error) estaba relacionada con una disociación entre la actividad producida por las memorias falsas y la inhibición de las mismas. Los resultados se discutieron de acuerdo a las perspectivas teóricas mnésicas duales.

*Un charco es mi memoria.
Lodoso espejo: ¿dónde estuve?
Sin piedad y sin cólera mis ojos
me miran a los ojos
desde las aguas turbias de ese charco
que convocan ahora mis palabras.*

Octavio Paz en "Pasado en Claro"

Todo esto lo ejecuto dentro del gran salón de mi memoria. Allí se me presentan el cielo, la tierra, el mar y todas las cosas que mis sentidos han podido percibir en ellos, excepto las que ya se me hayan olvidado. Allí también me encuentro yo a mí mismo, me acuerdo de mí y de lo que hice, y en qué tiempo y en qué lugar lo hice, y en qué disposición y circunstancias me hallaba cuando lo hice. Allí se hallan finalmente todas las cosas de que me acuerdo, ya sean las que he sabido por experiencia propia, ya las que he creído por relación ajena. A todas estas imágenes añado yo mismo una innumerable multitud de otras, que formo sobre las cosas que he experimentado, o que fundado sobre éstas he creído por diversos modos, y son las semejanzas y respectos que todas ellas dicen entre sí y esas otras.

Agustín de Hipona en "Confesiones"

Estructura de la Tesis Doctoral

El contenido de la presente Tesis Doctoral se estructura alrededor de tres bloques: Bloque Teórico y Bloque Empírico y Conclusiones. A continuación, se incluyen otras tres partes: Referencias bibliográficas, Apéndices y la documentación necesaria para la obtención de la mención de Doctorado Internacional.

I. Bloque Teórico

En el Bloque Teórico se incluyen tres capítulos que pretenden contextualizar al lector con el presente trabajo de investigación. En el **CAPÍTULO 1**, se realiza un recorrido por cuáles son las manifestaciones más habituales de los fallos de la memoria, centrándonos en el objeto de estudio de la presente Tesis: los fallos donde existe una huella de memoria, pero ésta es incorrecta o está distorsionada. Tras un breve repaso histórico de algunos procedimientos empleados para el estudio de las distorsiones mnésicas, se abre paso al siguiente capítulo. En el **CAPÍTULO 2** se explora en detalle el paradigma experimental empleado en los estudios incluidos en el cuerpo empírico de esta Tesis Doctoral, recogiendo los aspectos principales de su creación, consolidación y rápida expansión entre los investigadores de la memoria. Se analizan también algunos de los hallazgos más significativos que se han realizado en el ámbito de las distorsiones de la memoria estudiadas con este paradigma, enfatizando las variables de interés para el desarrollo del Bloque Empírico. Asimismo, se expusieron las perspectivas teóricas de mayor peso en la explicación de la fenomenología asociada al fenómeno de las memorias falsas abordado a lo largo de la presente Tesis. El último de los capítulos incluidos en el Bloque Teórico, **CAPÍTULO 3**, aborda el empleo de los potenciales relacionados con eventos en el estudio de los mecanismos neurales de la memoria en general y, más específicamente, de la memoria falsa, mostrando ser una técnica adecuada para el efecto.

II. Bloque Empírico

El Bloque Empírico contiene todo el trabajo experimental de la presente Tesis Doctoral y comprende dos capítulos. El **CAPÍTULO 4** abarca un estudio y dos experimentos donde se obtuvieron medidas conductuales. Cada estudio se presenta de manera independiente y se introduce detalladamente con los aspectos teóricos relevantes y con los objetivos propuestos. Del mismo modo, los resultados de cada estudio se discuten en profundidad tras la presentación de los datos. El **CAPÍTULO 5** está dedicado al experimento de obtención de medidas electroneurofisiológicas a través de la técnica de los potenciales relacionados con eventos. Al igual que los estudios anteriores, incluye una revisión teórica introductoria y una discusión pormenorizada acerca de los resultados obtenidos.

III. Conclusiones

En el apartado de Conclusiones (**CAPÍTULO 6**) se recapitulan cuáles fueron los resultados principales obtenidos en la presente Tesis Doctoral y se enumeran las Conclusiones que extraemos de la elaboración del trabajo.

IV. Referencias bibliográficas

En las Referencias Bibliográficas se recogen las fuentes de información consultadas y citadas a lo largo del trabajo.

V. Apéndices

En los Apéndices se aporta principalmente información de dos tipos.

- (1) Documentación empleada para los experimentos: consentimientos, hojas de registro, instrucciones, etc.
- (2) Descripción detallada sobre los materiales contruidos para el desarrollo de la presente Tesis Doctoral, así como también se ponen a

disposición del lector tablas pormenorizadas de los datos obtenidos en el Bloque Empírico.

VI. Doctorado Internacional

En esta parte final de la Tesis, se encuentran los documentos necesarios para poder solicitar la mención de Doctorado Internacional. Concretamente, se aportan en un segundo idioma la tabla de contenido de este trabajo, el resumen general del contenido de la Tesis Doctoral, así como también las conclusiones extraídas de la misma.

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**VI. Mención de doctorado
internacional**

VI.1. Tabela de Conteúdos

Reconhecimento falso em listas DRM com três palavras críticas: evidência comportamental e eletroneurofisiológica do papel da associação retrógrada

Introdução geral

Estrutura da Tese de Doutoramento

I. BLOCO TEÓRICO

CAPÍTULO 1. “Lembro-me perfeitamente... ou não?: Quando a memória falha. A fragilidade da memória.

1.1. A memória também falha: tipos de erros

1.1.1. Erros de omissão

1.1.1.1. Transitoriedade

1.1.1.2. Distração

1.1.1.3. Bloqueio

1.1.2. Erros de cometimento

1.1.2.1. Sugestão

1.1.2.2. Enviesamento

1.1.2.3. Persistência

1.1.2.4. Atribuição errónea

1.2. Como se estudam as falhas de memória?

1.2.1. Antecedentes

1.2.2. Primeiros estudos

1.2.3. Paradigmas utilizados para estudar erros de atribuição errónea

CAPÍTULO 2. Estudo das ilusões associativas de memória: Paradigma DRM

2.1. Breve revisão histórica

2.1.1. Deese descobre a chave: listas de palavras associadas convergentes

2.1.2. Não era o contexto adequado: o trabalho de Deese cai no esquecimento

2.1.3. O redescobrimiento do trabalho de Deese: Roediger e McDermott (1995) e Read (1996)

2.1.3.1. Nascimento do paradigma DRM: estudo de Roediger e McDermott (1995)

2.1.3.2. “Last but not least”: Read (1996) também recupera Deese (1959b)

2.1.3.3. Expansão do paradigma DRM

2.1.3.3.1. Paradigma DRM em línguas diferentes do inglês. O caso do castelhano.

2.2. Variabilidade na produção de memórias falsas

2.2.1. Variáveis associativas na produção de memórias falsas

2.2.1.1. Associação inter-ítem ou conectividade

2.2.1.2. Força associativa retrógrada ou BAS

2.2.1.2.1. O paradoxo da direção da associação

2.2.1.2.2. Dois estudos clássicos sobre variabilidade: o BAS como protagonista

2.2.2. Variáveis que alteram a produção de memórias falsas

2.2.2.1. Modificações nas instruções: o caso dos avisos explícitos (“warnings”)

2.2.2.2. Variações nas características da palavra crítica: o caso do comprimento

2.2.2.3. Manipulações em fase de estudo e/ou recuperação.

2.2.2.3.1. Taxa de apresentação em estudo

2.2.2.3.2. Formato das palavras estudadas da lista: o heurístico da distintividade

2.2.2.3.3. Pressão temporal no teste

2.3. Paradigma DRM: Perspetivas teóricas

2.3.1. Teoria do traço difuso (Fuzzy-Trace Theory)

2.3.1.1. Breve revisão histórica

2.3.1.2. Características principais das representações *verbatim* e representações *gist*

2.3.1.3. Princípios explicativos da Teoria do traço difuso (Fuzzy-Trace Theory)

2.3.1.3.1. Armazenamento paralelo de traços *verbatim* e *gist*

2.3.1.3.2. Recuperação dissociada de traços *verbatim* e *gist*

2.3.1.3.3. Juízos opostos sobre memórias falsas

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3.2.2. Como se obtêm os ERP?

3.3. ERP em estudos de memória: porquê e para quê?

3.3.1. Os ERP na compreensão dos processos mnésicos de recuperação

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3.5.6. As memórias falsas e as corretas são diferentes

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