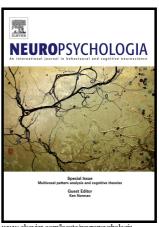
## Author's Accepted Manuscript

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Good to be stressed? Improved response inhibition and error processing after acute stress in young

and older men

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**Abstract** 

While aging and stress are both known to affect cognitive functions, little is known on whether and

how age modulates stress effects on executive functions and their neural correlates. The current

study investigated the effect of acute stress on response inhibition and error processing and their

underlying cortical processes in younger and older healthy men, using EEG. Forty-nine participants

(30 young) were stressed with the Trier Social Stress Test (16 young, 9 older) or underwent a friendly

control procedure (14 young, 10 older) and subsequently performed a Go/No-Go task with two

levels of task difficulty while performance (reaction time, error rate), stimulus-locked (N2, P3) and

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