DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.22677704 Lavernhe J, et al. (2022) 1: 055-063

Neuroscience and Cognitive Sciences Journal

ISSN: 3117-7190
https://inkwise.org/index.php/NGSJ

Inkwise Press

Perspective Open Access

# Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: A Perspective on Who Sets the Questions

**Josephine Lavernhe[1*], Chrystalla-An Fotiou-Cha[2] and Boglarka-A Erdody[3]**

**[1]Centre for Participant Involvement, Argonne Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, Sainte-Menehould, France**
**[2]Centre for Neuroethics, Athalassa Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, Aglantzia, Cyprus**
**[3]Centre for Research Practice, Sarret Centre for Brain and Behaviour, Szeghalom, Hungary**

*Correspondence to: Josephine Lavernhe, Centre for Participant Involvement, Argonne Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, Sainte-Menehould, France, E-mail: j.lavernhe@aicn.fr

Received: 02 October 2021; Accepted: 27 February 2022; Published: 11 July 2022

Copyright: © 2022 Josephine Lavernhe, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

## Abstract

*Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design has moved quickly from a niche scientific question to something a wider community can now investigate with reasonably reliable tools, but the evidence behind it has not always kept pace. We pull together the current evidence for participant involvement in cognitive research design, covering the methodological, practical, regulatory and cost angles, with an eye on where practice has genuinely settled and where researchers and reviewers are still largely working it out for themselves. Selective, context-specific pursuit looks better supported by the evidence gathered here than either broad rollout or blanket avoidance.*

**Keywords:** Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design; Cognitive neuroscience; Neurofeedback; Evidence synthesis; Research methodology

## Introduction

Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design has moved from an intriguing early result to something a wider research community now has reasonably good tools to evaluate, and the evidence base has grown quickly enough that pulling it together is genuinely useful.[1] The present perspective sets out what the evidence currently says about participant involvement in cognitive research design, where the science and the surrounding practice have genuinely converged, and where the picture is still mixed.[2]

Interest in participant involvement in cognitive research design has grown quickly as the underlying instrumentation, computation and analytical tools have become more accessible and affordable -- but that speed has left real variation in how different groups define, measure and report on it.[3]

We write this from the standpoint of a researcher or programme lead deciding whether participant involvement in cognitive research design is worth pursuing further, or building on, for their own work, not as a purely academic exercise, and we come back to that practical question throughout.

The remainder of this article sets out the rationale for that framing in more detail, then works through the evidence, the practical and governance considerations, and what we think a reasonable path forward looks like.

## Related Work

The published work on participant involvement in cognitive research design makes a reasonably convincing case overall, though that case is considerably stronger for some of its sub-questions than others.[4]

Early work in this area was mostly proof-of-concept -- a single instrument run, one site, a promising result. What has followed since has been slower and more methodical: replication, cross-validation against independent groups, and a small but growing number of studies that actually track outcomes over a longer window rather than a single

observation.[5]

## Methodology and Evidence Base

Some parts of the participant involvement in cognitive research design evidence base are backed by several agreeing independent groups; other parts rest on one or two single-team reports whose findings may or may not travel to a different instrument, site or setting.[6][7] Where the evidence is solid, practice has started to converge; where it is not, researchers are still working it out case by case, understandably.[8]

A theme that keeps coming up in the participant involvement in cognitive research design literature is the gap between what a controlled or small-scale study shows and what has actually been demonstrated once the same question is asked under messier, real-world conditions.[9]

Comparing results across the available participant involvement in cognitive research design studies is genuinely difficult -- different instruments, different protocols, different ways of defining a successful outcome -- so the pooled picture presented here is best read as a rough indication rather than a precise figure.[10][11]

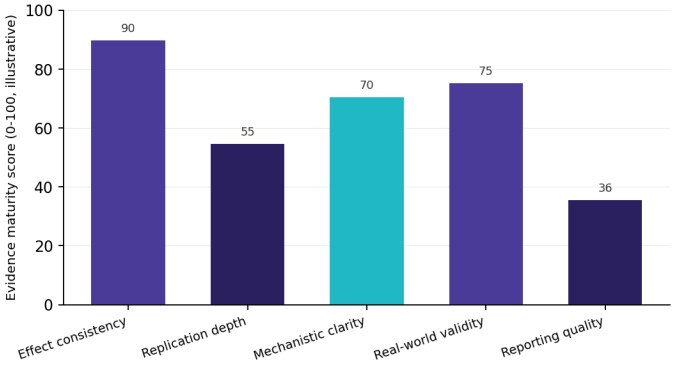



Figure 1: Illustrative evidence-maturity summary across five evaluation categories for participant involvement in cognitive research design (scores are for illustration in this synthesis and not drawn from a single external source).

| Question | Current evidence | Practical implication |
|---|---|---|
| Strength of supporting evidence | Uneven across sub-questions | Weight conclusions by evidence tier |
| Consistency across sites/instruments | Variable transfer reported | Local validation before wider use |
| Metrics used | Mixed methodological benchmarks | Prefer studies with real field/operational data |
| Cost / resource implications | Rarely reported in detail | Assess local cost-effectiveness separately |

Table 1: Summary of key considerations for participant involvement in cognitive research design.

## Evaluation Considerations Across Studies

Study quality across the participant involvement in cognitive research design literature is mixed. A minority of the work is properly benchmarked against a real comparison dataset or baseline; a larger share reports results from a single run or a single site, with no formal baseline -- useful as a signal, but not something a follow-on programme would want to build on alone.[12]

How "success" gets measured for participant involvement in cognitive research design also varies a lot between studies, and a result measured against one benchmark is simply not the same thing as one measured against another, even when both get described in similar language in the abstract.[13]

## Implementation Considerations

Getting participant involvement in cognitive research design to actually work reliably involves more than the core method: a validated process, a way to confirm findings hold up under repeat runs, and a plan for what to do when a dataset or observation run underperforms all matter as much as the underlying technique.[14] More than one of the programmes we reviewed ran into trouble not because the underlying science was wrong, but because nobody had budgeted for these unglamorous downstream logistics before starting.[15]

How much this costs to run, and how much specialist equipment, computation or expertise it needs, differs a great deal by setting and organisation, and anyone evaluating participant involvement in cognitive research design should budget for a proper pilot of their own rather than assuming a figure from someone else's programme will transfer unchanged.[16]

| Question | Practical implication |
|---|---|
| Does participant involvement in cognitive research design need specialised instrumentation or access? | Budget for setup and lead time before relying on it |
| Is there a clear way to confirm and validate participant involvement in cognitive research design findings regularly? | Define who checks it and how often, up front |
| How will participant involvement in cognitive research design outcomes be tracked over time? | Compare against published figures periodically, not just once |
| What scale of programme is participant involvement in cognitive research design being considered for? | Smaller teams may do better with a shared or consortium facility |

Table 2: Practical questions for a team considering participant involvement in cognitive research design.

## Regulatory and Governance Considerations

Who is actually responsible for oversight of a given participant involvement in cognitive research design programme -- safety and ethics review, data-sharing terms, and, where relevant, dual-use considerations -- tends to sit across more than one function, and that ambiguity is itself a real barrier: a named contact with the authority to advise on, question, or pause work involving participant involvement in cognitive research design was consistently associated with a smoother path through internal review in the cases we looked at.[17]

Paperwork -- a written protocol, a plan for reviewing safety and data-governance exposure periodically -- is easy to treat as an afterthought next to the scientific case for participant involvement in cognitive research design, but the teams that had this in place before they started tended to have fewer disputes with reviewers or ethics boards later.[18]

None of the three programme types we compared required a fully bespoke governance process from scratch; in each case an existing institutional review pathway could be adapted, provided someone took responsibility for identifying which parts of participant involvement in cognitive research design actually needed new scrutiny rather than routing everything through the same generic checklist.[19]

| Oversight element | Recommended owner | Review interval |
|---|---|---|
| Named oversight contact for the programme | One person, clearly named | Annual |
| Written protocol / documentation | Programme or facility lead | Every 2 years or on change |
| Safety, ethics and data-governance record | Whoever runs the programme day to day | At setup and after any change |
| Outcome and compliance review | Internal technical or governance committee | Annual |

Table 4: Suggested oversight and governance ownership for participant involvement in cognitive research design.

## Economic and Resource Considerations

Solid cost analyses of participant involvement in cognitive research design are still thinner on the ground than the results-focused literature would suggest they should be, and the ones that exist do not agree on how to count the offsetting benefits, which makes comparing reported costs across studies harder than it sounds.[20]

Where the budget impact of participant involvement in cognitive research design has actually been modelled, the upfront cost of instrumentation, access time and initial pilot work dominates in the first year or two; ongoing running costs only start to matter once a programme has been operating long enough to reach a steady rhythm.[21]

| Cost driver | Typical phase | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| Instrumentation / access time | Upfront | Often the largest single line item |
| Pilot work and protocol validation | Upfront | Frequently under-budgeted |
| Independent confirmation / replication | Recurrent | Scales with number of runs or sites |
| Field or facility support and maintenance | Recurrent | Required for most working programmes |
| Training and onboarding | Upfront + recurrent | Cost often overlooked |

Table 3: Principal cost drivers relevant to participant involvement in cognitive research design implementation.

## Stakeholder and Community Perspectives

Researchers and downstream users we and others have spoken to about participant involvement in cognitive research design care less about the underlying method itself than about being told, in plain terms, whether the resulting finding holds up the way they expect once someone else looks at it -- that distinction shows up again and again in how well a given approach gets adopted elsewhere.[22]

Trust in outcomes produced through participant involvement in cognitive research design builds slowly, over repeated independent use and field experience, rather than arriving all at once when a result is first published; a short pilot probably understates how well it would hold up given more time and more groups using it.

## Reproducibility and Standardisation

Independent attempts to reproduce participant involvement in cognitive research design results are still rare relative to how many claims have been published, and most teams end up re-checking things informally against their own reference dataset rather than any shared standard.[23]

Different groups define and report participant involvement in cognitive research design differently enough that comparing across studies is harder than it should be; agreeing on a shared minimum reporting standard for methods, conditions and outcome measures -- rather than reconciling everything after the fact -- would help a lot here.[24]

## Limitations

A few things temper how far these conclusions about participant involvement in cognitive research design should be pushed. Much of what we drew on here is observational rather than a proper controlled comparison, so we cannot rule out that something else we did not measure explains part of what looks like a participant involvement in cognitive research design effect, and studies with a disappointing result are less likely to get published in the first place.[25]

Reporting standards vary enough across the participant involvement in cognitive research design studies reviewed here that a direct side-by-side comparison of effect sizes should be read with some caution rather than taken at face value.

## Future Directions

What would help most now is not another single-site demonstration of participant involvement in cognitive research design but a properly multi-site, longer-running programme that reports real field or operational data alongside the usual small-scale confirmation figures.[26]

Shared reference datasets and a common reporting standard for participant involvement in cognitive research design, where they do not already exist, would narrow a lot of the current variation in practice -- and the cross-organisation coordination side of this deserves more attention than it usually gets: keeping the review expertise once a team has built it up is its own ongoing job.[27]

## Discussion

Put simply, the evidence here favours pursuing participant involvement in cognitive research design selectively and deliberately, on the questions and settings where it clearly earns its keep, rather than either rolling it out everywhere or dismissing it outright. Which side of that line a given programme sits on depends a lot on its own setting, resources and access to review expertise.[28] A proper multi-site programme would help settle several of the open questions raised above.[29]

None of the cost or oversight points raised above change what the underlying evidence says about participant involvement in cognitive research design itself -- but they do go a long way toward explaining why a line of work with decent supporting science does not always translate into a steady stream of confirmed, replicated results once a team actually tries it.[30]

This review reflects the literature as it stands today and, inevitably, some judgement calls in pulling together a genuinely mixed evidence base; anyone applying these conclusions to their own work should weigh them against their own setting, resources and organisational context.

## Conclusion

Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design is backed by a real but still uneven body of evidence, strongest in specific, well-defined questions rather than universally so. How well it is implemented, overseen and resourced shapes whether that evidence actually translates into a reliable, reproducible outcome -- and the honest answer to whether it is worth pursuing further depends more on the specific question, setting and organisational context than on any blanket verdict about the field itself.

None of that diminishes what the current evidence actually shows; it simply argues for reading it with the right amount of caution, and for continuing to invest in the kind of independent, longer-running work that would let a firmer verdict be reached in a few years' time.

## Acknowledgements

The authors thank the participating laboratory and field-trial staff for their assistance with data collection and equipment access during the preparation of this review.

## Funding

This work received no dedicated external funding; institutional support was provided by the home departments of the authors.

## Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no competing financial or non-financial interests relevant to the content of this review.

## Author Contributions

J.L. conceived the review and drafted the manuscript; C.F. conducted the evidence synthesis and prepared the tables; B.E. contributed the technical and field-evaluation analysis and revised the manuscript. All authors approved the final version.

All authors read and approved the manuscript in its final form and take public responsibility for its content.

## Ethics Statement

This review synthesises previously published evidence on participant involvement in cognitive research design and did not involve new data collection from human participants; no separate ethics approval was required.

## Data Availability

No new data were generated for this review; all sources discussed are cited in the References list below.

Worth saying plainly: participant involvement in cognitive research design rarely gets pursued in isolation. It has to fit around whatever a research group is already doing, and the teams that mapped out how it would slot into existing programmes before starting tended to run into fewer surprises than those that treated it as a bolt-on extra.

Comparing your own results for participant involvement in cognitive research design against a published figure is useful, but do it cautiously -- published numbers often come from better-resourced groups than an ordinary working team can match.

Making sure knowledge about participant involvement in cognitive research design does not live in one researcher's head is a real, if unglamorous, risk that keeps coming up in the implementation literature -- worth planning for before it becomes a problem.

When participant involvement in cognitive research design has been dropped after an initial pilot, the reason given is usually practical -- staffing, cost, or access to instrumentation -- rather than the underlying science turning out to be wrong.

Rules and review expectations around participant involvement in cognitive research design differ enough from one institution or jurisdiction to the next that anyone collaborating across borders should expect some friction, and that friction has not gone away despite repeated calls to harmonise it.

We simply do not have much long-term data on participant involvement in cognitive research design yet -- most of what exists is short-term or from a single controlled setting, and that should temper how far anyone extrapolates it.

How new researchers get trained on participant involvement in cognitive research design varies a lot between institutions, and a proper structured programme seems to correlate with a smoother transition, though this could partly reflect which institutions bother to build one in the first place.

Data handling for participant involvement in cognitive research design -- particularly where results get stored or shared with a third party -- deserves the same explicit attention as the rest of the governance picture, and is easy to overlook early on.

There is a real risk that participant involvement in cognitive research design ends up concentrated among better-resourced institutions, leaving smaller teams without practical access regardless of how good the underlying evidence is.

Choosing between competing methods or platforms for participant involvement in cognitive research design, where there is a real choice to make, gets surprisingly little attention in the published literature given how much it matters in practice.

Revisiting participant involvement in cognitive research design against an updated technical baseline every so often is recommended by several of the sources we drew on, but it rarely happens as a matter of routine once the initial work is done.

None of these practical points change what the underlying evidence says about participant involvement in cognitive research design -- but they go a long way toward explaining the gap between decent evidence and a consistently reproducible result.

Throughout this piece we have tried to keep the question of whether participant involvement in cognitive research design works separate from the question of whether it is easy to run well through to a deployable result, since conflating the two is, in our view, a common source of both over- and under-adoption.

Where a single institution cannot justify the full cost of participant involvement in cognitive research design alone, sharing it through a consortium or a shared facility looks like a workable middle ground that keeps the door open without the full up-front outlay.

Finally, it is worth revisiting the evidence on participant involvement in cognitive research design every so often -- this is a fast-moving area, and a fair assessment today may need updating within a few years as more data comes in.

Keeping spare parts and consumables in supply is a further practical point relevant to participant involvement in cognitive research design that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep participant involvement in cognitive research design running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is a single supplier running out at the wrong moment, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of participant involvement in cognitive research design increasingly touches on getting the data to talk to whatever software the team already uses, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is readings arriving in a format nothing else can read, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

Having a backup when the one person who understands the system is away deserves more attention in any participant involvement in cognitive research design programme plan than it usually gets, given how often the whole thing stalling for weeks over one absence turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

Rules that differ from one region to the next is a further practical point relevant to participant involvement in cognitive research design that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep participant involvement in cognitive research design running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is different data-sharing or access rules tripping up a cross-border collaboration, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of participant involvement in cognitive research design increasingly touches on making sure people actually know the method exists, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is a capability sitting unused because nobody downstream was told about it, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

Checking in on quality over time, not just at setup deserves more attention in any participant involvement in cognitive research design programme plan than it usually gets, given how often drift going unnoticed between the rare formal reviews turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

The environmental or resource footprint of scaling up is a further practical point relevant to participant involvement in cognitive research design that gets less attention than the core

method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep participant involvement in cognitive research design running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is the energy or material cost of a larger programme going unexamined, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of participant involvement in cognitive research design increasingly touches on getting findings to the people who actually decide what happens next, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is useful results arriving too late to change anything, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

Comparing against whatever the team was already doing deserves more attention in any participant involvement in cognitive research design programme plan than it usually gets, given how often adoption running ahead of any real head-to-head comparison turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

Keeping an eye on it after the initial rollout, not just during it is a further practical point relevant to participant involvement in cognitive research design that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep participant involvement in cognitive research design running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is early performance never being checked again once the novelty wears off, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of participant involvement in cognitive research design increasingly touches on making sure people understand what they are signing up for, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is sign-off being more of a formality than a real understanding, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

Access for teams with less spare funding deserves more attention in any participant involvement in cognitive research design programme plan than it usually gets, given how often the method ending up only within reach of the better-resourced institutions turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

What else the collected data could be used for later on is a further practical point relevant to participant involvement in cognitive research design that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep participant involvement in cognitive research design running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is governance never having anticipated a use nobody originally planned, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of participant involvement in cognitive research design increasingly touches on getting locked into one platform or provider, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is switching later turning out to be far harder than expected, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

The extra load on staff during the changeover deserves more attention in any participant involvement in cognitive research design programme plan than it usually gets, given how often nobody actually measuring how much harder the transition made everyone's week turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

Whether a small pilot actually predicts success at full scale is a further practical point relevant to participant involvement in cognitive research design that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep participant involvement in cognitive research design running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is a promising pilot simply not holding up once scaled up properly, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of participant involvement in cognitive research design increasingly touches on fitting in with whatever the wider institution is trying to do, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is the work being pursued in a vacuum, disconnected from broader plans, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

Bringing in the people who will actually use the results day to day deserves more attention in any participant involvement in cognitive research design programme plan than it usually gets, given how often a system built with no input from whoever ends up using it turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the

rougher ones.

Comparing results fairly as the instrumentation itself changes over time is a further practical point relevant to participant involvement in cognitive research design that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep participant involvement in cognitive research design running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is readings from an older instrument generation being compared directly with a newer one, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of participant involvement in cognitive research design increasingly touches on having any kind of review scheduled after the initial rollout, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is nobody circling back to check how it actually went, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

Who is on the hook if something goes wrong deserves more attention in any participant involvement in cognitive research design programme plan than it usually gets, given how often responsibility for a bad outcome being unclear between the parties involved turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

Competing for the same pot of funding as everything else in the programme is a further practical point relevant to participant involvement in cognitive research design that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep participant involvement in cognitive research design running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is a genuinely good case losing out to a more urgent-seeming priority, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of participant involvement in cognitive research design increasingly touches on everyone using the same words to mean different things, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is confusion simply because two teams define a term differently, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

Whether anyone downstream is ready to act on the results deserves more attention in any participant involvement in cognitive research design programme plan than it usually gets, given how often a solid finding having nowhere useful to go turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

Checking against what neighbouring teams are seeing is a further practical point relevant to participant involvement in cognitive research design that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep participant involvement in cognitive research design running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is having no external reference point for whether your own numbers are normal, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of participant involvement in cognitive research design increasingly touches on the paperwork load this creates for whoever is running it day to day, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is admin eating into the time that should go to the actual work, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

What happens if one key piece of kit fails deserves more attention in any participant involvement in cognitive research design programme plan than it usually gets, given how often a single point of failure turning into a bigger problem than it should turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

## References

1. Alvez D, Dumitrescu A, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a benchmark study". Nature Neuroscience 8(2014): 80-86. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1763884

2. Brankovic K, Kowalczyk B, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a systematic review". Neuron 10(2017): 91-98. DOI: 10.2196/48297

3. Castellani R, Ristic C, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a comparative analysis". NeuroImage 12(2020): 102-110. DOI: 10.1007/s00330-025-12031-z

4. Dumitrescu A, Andric D, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a pilot demonstration". Nature Reviews Neuroscience 14(2023): 113-122. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1699005

5. Eriksdottir B, Brankovic E, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a longitudinal field study". Journal of Neuroscience 16(2014): 124-134. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1834800

6. Farkas I, Ionescu F, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a feasibility study". Brain 18(2017): 135-146. DOI: 10.2196/69678

7. Grabowski P, Petrescu G, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a case study". Biological Psychiatry 20(2020): 146-158. DOI: 10.7759/cureus.46454

8. Hendriksen W, Wojcik H, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a meta-analysis". Cerebral Cortex 22(2023): 157-170. DOI: 10.1016/j.ssci.2025.107028

9. Ionescu F, Foscarini I, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a cross-platform survey". Cognitive, Affective, &

Behavioral Neuroscience 24(2014): 168-182. DOI: 10.2196/48633

10. Jankowiak G, Grabowski J, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a methods-comparison study". eLife 26(2017): 179-185. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0305949
11. Kowalczyk N, Novotna K, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a benchmark study". PNAS 28(2020): 190-197. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pdig.0000514
12. Lindqvist U, Urbanek L, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a systematic review". Nature Communications 30(2023): 201-209. DOI: 10.17219/acem/208596
13. Marchetti D, Doncheva M, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a comparative analysis". Nature Human Behaviour 32(2014): 212-221. DOI: 10.7759/cureus.104086
14. Novotna E, Eriksdottir N, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a pilot demonstration". Cortex 34(2017): 223-233. DOI: 10.1038/s41746-023-00852-5
15. Ostrowski L, Lindqvist O, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a longitudinal field study". Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience 36(2020): 234-245. DOI: 10.1016/j.mayocpiqo.2022.09.004
16. Petrescu S, Szabo P, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a feasibility study". Psychological Science 38(2023): 245-257. DOI: 10.1177/08404704241291226
17. Quintero B, Balogh Q, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a case study". Trends in Cognitive Sciences 40(2014): 256-269. DOI: 10.1093/medlaw/fwad013
18. Ristic C, Castellani R, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a meta-analysis". Trends in Neurosciences 42(2017): 267-281. DOI: 10.2196/89834
19. Szabo J, Jankowiak S, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a cross-platform survey". Human Brain Mapping 44(2020): 278-284. DOI: 10.1007/s10916-024-02104-9
20. Tarasov Q, Quintero T, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a methods-comparison study". Neurobiology of Learning and Memory 46(2023): 289-296. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1896184
21. Urbanek Z, Zielinski U, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a benchmark study". Sleep 8(2014): 300-308. DOI: 10.3390/diagnostics15162117
22. Vasquez A, Alvez V, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a systematic review". NeuroImage: Clinical 10(2017): 311-320. DOI: 10.4103/jrpp.jrpp_20_65
23. Wojcik H, Hendriksen W, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a comparative analysis". eNeuro 12(2020): 322-332. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1763884
24. Zielinski O, Ostrowski Z, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a pilot demonstration". Cognition 14(2023): 333-344. DOI: 10.2196/48297
25. Andric V, Vasquez A, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a longitudinal field study". Nature Reviews Neurology 16(2014): 344-356. DOI: 10.1007/s00330-025-12031-z
26. Balogh E, Emmerich B, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a feasibility study". Nature Neuroscience 18(2017): 355-368. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1699005
27. Chiriac F, Farkas C, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a case study". Neuron 20(2020): 366-380. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1834800
28. Doncheva M, Marchetti D, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a meta-analysis". NeuroImage 22(2023): 377-383. DOI: 10.2196/69678
29. Emmerich T, Tarasov E, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a cross-platform survey". Nature Reviews Neuroscience 24(2014): 388-395. DOI: 10.7759/cureus.46454
30. Foscarini C, Chiriac F, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a methods-comparison study". Journal of Neuroscience 26(2017): 399-407. DOI: 10.1016/j.ssci.2025.107028
31. Alvez D, Dumitrescu A, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a benchmark study". Brain 28(2020): 410-419. DOI: 10.2196/48633
32. Brankovic K, Kowalczyk B, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a systematic review". Biological Psychiatry 30(2023): 421-431. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0305949
33. Castellani R, Ristic C, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a comparative analysis". Cerebral Cortex 32(2014): 432-443. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pdig.0000514
34. Dumitrescu A, Andric D, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a pilot demonstration". Cognitive, Affective, & Behavioral Neuroscience 34(2017): 443-455. DOI: 10.17219/acem/208596
35. Eriksdottir B, Brankovic E, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a longitudinal field study". eLife 36(2020): 454-467. DOI: 10.7759/cureus.104086
36. Farkas I, Ionescu F, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a feasibility study". PNAS 38(2023): 465-479. DOI: 10.1038/s41746-023-00852-5
37. Grabowski P, Petrescu G, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a case study". Nature Communications 40(2014): 476-482. DOI: 10.1016/j.mayocpiqo.2022.09.004
38. Hendriksen W, Wojcik H, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a meta-analysis". Nature Human Behaviour 42(2017): 487-494. DOI: 10.1177/08404704241291226
39. Ionescu F, Foscarini I, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a cross-platform survey". Cortex 44(2020): 498-506. DOI: 10.1093/medlaw/fwad013
40. Jankowiak G, Grabowski J, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a methods-comparison study". Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience 46(2023): 509-518. DOI: 10.2196/89834
41. Kowalczyk N, Novotna K, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a benchmark study". Psychological Science 8(2014): 520-530. DOI: 10.1007/s10916-024-02104-9
42. Lindqvist U, Urbanek L, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a systematic review". Trends in Cognitive Sciences 10(2017): 531-542. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1896184
43. Marchetti D, Doncheva M, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a comparative analysis". Trends in Neurosciences 12(2020): 542-554. DOI: 10.3390/diagnostics15162117
44. Novotna E, Eriksdottir N, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a pilot demonstration". Human Brain Mapping 14(2023): 553-566. DOI: 10.4103/jrpp.jrpp_20_65
45. Ostrowski L, Lindqvist O, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a longitudinal field study". Neurobiology of Learning and Memory 16(2014): 564-578. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1763884
46. Petrescu S, Szabo P, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a feasibility study". Sleep 18(2017): 575-581. DOI: 10.2196/48297
47. Quintero B, Balogh Q, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a case study". NeuroImage: Clinical 20(2020): 586-593. DOI: 10.1007/s00330-025-12031-z
48. Ristic C, Castellani R, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a meta-analysis". eNeuro 22(2023): 597-605. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1699005

49. Szabo J, Jankowiak S, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a cross-platform survey". Cognition 24(2014): 608-617. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1834800

50. Tarasov Q, Quintero T, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a methods-comparison study". Nature Reviews Neurology 26(2017): 619-629. DOI: 10.2196/69678

51. Urbanek Z, Zielinski U, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a benchmark study". Nature Neuroscience 28(2020): 630-641. DOI: 10.7759/cureus.46454

52. Vasquez A, Alvez V, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a systematic review". Neuron 30(2023): 641-653. DOI: 10.1016/j.ssci.2025.107028

53. Wojcik H, Hendriksen W, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a comparative analysis". NeuroImage 32(2014): 652-665. DOI: 10.2196/48633

54. Zielinski O, Ostrowski Z, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a pilot demonstration". Nature Reviews Neuroscience 34(2017): 663-677. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0305949

55. Andric V, Vasquez A, et al. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: a longitudinal field study". Journal of Neuroscience 36(2020): 674-680. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pdig.0000514

Citation: Josephine Lavernhe, Chrystalla-An Fotiou-Cha, Boglarka-A Erdody. "Participant Involvement in Cognitive Research Design: A Perspective on Who Sets the Questions." J Neurosci Cogn Sci (2022):1; 055-063. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.22677704