For valence, arousal and anxiety ratings, a significant main effect of Group emerged (valence: $F(1,50) = 14.78, p < .001$; arousal: $F(1,50) = 12.731, p < .001$; anxiety: $F(1,50) = 16.169, p < .001$), indicating that PD patients as compared to HC rated scenes as more unpleasant, more arousing and more anxiety-inducing (see Supplement Figure 1). Moreover, there was a significant main effect of Scene Type for valence, arousal and anxiety ratings (valence: $F(1,50) = 222.29, p < .001$; arousal: $F(1,50) = 202.849, p < .001$; anxiety: $F(1,50) = 130.847, p < .001$), with disorder-related stimuli rated as more unpleasant, more arousing and more anxiety-inducing as compared to neutral scenes. A significant Group x Scene Type interaction for arousal ratings ($F(1,50) = 8.721; p = .005$) arose from higher levels of arousal in the PD as compared to HC disorder-related scenes ($t(50) = 3.712, p = .001$). Post-hoc tests of the significant Group x Scene Type interaction for anxiety ratings ($F(1,50) = 21.964; p < .001$) revealed that this interaction resulted from significantly greater anxiety levels in PD than in HC for disorder-related but not for neutral scenes (PD disorder-related > HC disorder-related $t(50)=4.379, p < .001$, PD neutral vs. HC neutral, $t(50)=1.839, p = .072$).