government presented the research policy bill where they, based on analyses of the SBU database, pointed out areas of specific importance in future research.

CONCLUSIONS:

It is of great importance that evidence gaps get addressed and that new research is promoted in order to fill these gaps. In areas where there are numerous gaps, prioritizations involving different stakeholders is needed. Considering areas with large amounts of evidence gaps the primary focus might be on building infrastructure surrounding research before research calls can be directed towards these areas.

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VP203 Performance Evaluation Of Eye-Tracking Devices

AUTHORS:

Luciano Recalde (lucianorecalde92@gmail.com), José Núñez, César Yegros, Carolina Villegas

INTRODUCTION:

There are different devices, systems and technologies for people with disabilities. It's necessary to provide information on the effectiveness of products in the market and competitiveness in terms of price-quality, and providing an endorsement in the acquisition of technologies that improve their quality of life. The use of eye tracking devices is growing and its implementation in different areas has attracted the attention of several developers. Therefore the need to generate a product that evaluates the functionality of such devices is necessary in order to avoid unnecessary expenses when acquiring or repairing one of these devices.

METHODS:

An interface was created with different functionalities such as the location of the coordinates in which the pointer is located, standardized graphic interface design to provide statistical data that allow an objective result for its subsequent analysis and an endless number of design possibilities.

The tests performed were of accuracy and precision where the subject was asked to follow the instructions given and observe a sequence of points, especially the points located at the ends of the monitor as these are the critical points in which there is less coincidence between the cursor and the gaze.

RESULTS:

The results obtained provided information on the performance of the tracking device. In this way it was possible to establish that the accuracy of the ocular tracker: it was $\pm$ 12.83 pixels on the horizontal axis and $\pm$ 10.66 pixels on the vertical axis. The precision was $\pm$ 9.8 pixels on the horizontal axis and $\pm$ 14.23 pixels on the vertical axis.

This shows the use phenomenon caused due to the limited mobility of the eyes in the vertical axis in comparison to the horizontal mobility. The precision data obtained indicate that, because the movement on the vertical axis is smaller, there is a less continuous spectrum of positions on the axis, which translates to less precision.

CONCLUSIONS:

The data obtained can be used to compare with the results of the test with other eye tracking devices and thus this could serve as a tool to select an eye tracking device according to the user's need and his economical capabilities.

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