

INTRODUCTION

- Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) : neurodevelopmental disorders characterized by impairment of socialization, communication, and behavior
- Eye tracking: technology to record areas of interest in the visual field. Children with ASD may have specific eye movements and areas of interest.

AIM

• To perform eye tracking, vision screening and eye exam in children with ASD and their siblings

• To correlate the results with age-matched controls.

METHODS

Patient Selection:

Prospective enrollment of 148 subjects between 7 and 17 years: 36 with ASD recruited from the special kids clinic, 27 siblings and 84 controls recruited from the pediatric ophthalmology clinic.

Data Collection:

- Demographic data: age, gender, systemic disease, eye exam parameters and vision screening data from the Plusoptix automated vision screener (Figure 1)
- Eye tracking data (Tobii eye tracker): 6 paradigms studied:
- 1- Horizontal vs vertical motion (Figure 2)
- 2- Face image paradigm (Figure 3)
- 3- Video of a talking girl with sound
- 4- Video of a talking girl without sound
- 5- Animate/inanimate paradigm (Figure 4)
- 6- The inverted scene (Figure 5)

RESULTS

- Mean age was 7.7 ±2.9 years in ASD group, 9.8 ±2.3 years in siblings and 10.0 ±2.8 years in the controls. No significant differences were encountered in demographic variables.
- Ocular abnormalities (strabismus/ refractive errors): 20% ASD, 46% controls
- DSM-V severity criteria: ASD group included 16 mild, 10 moderate, 9 severe and 2 unspecified
- In all paradigms: shorter fixation duration and decreased fixation count in ASD subjects (Table 1,2 & Chart 1,2). Siblings fixated longer and more than ASD group but less than controls
- Talking girl with and without sound: ASD subjects fixated faster on the mouth element in both, but more significantly in the mute video. Fixation duration was however longer on eyes in all groups. Controls had higher fixation duration.

Novel Paradigm for Eye Tracking and Vision Screening in Autism

¹ Ophthalmology Department, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon ² School of Medicine, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon



Christiane Al-Haddad, MD¹; Stephanie Hoyeck, MD¹; Karine Ismail, MSc¹; Maamoun Abdul-Fattah, MD¹; Larissa Smeets, BS¹; Mona Krayem, BS²; Marie-Therese Saade, MA, BCBA²; Chadi Alam, MD²; Rose-Mary Boustany, MD²







Figure 4: Animate/inanimate

Figure 3: Face image Purple=control Orange: ASD

Table 1: Eye tracking parameters for the vertical motion paradigm (mean ± SD)

| | ASD N=36 | Siblings N=27 | Controls N=84 | P value |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| Time to first fixation (secs) | 4.22 ± 2.06 | 3.76 ± 1.68 | 3.70 ± 1.02 | 0.08 |
| First fixation duration (secs) | 0.42 ± 0.23 | 0.29 ± 0.09 | 0.44 ± 0.16 | 0.22 |
| Total fixation duration (secs) | 2.54 ± 03.48 | 2.83 ± 3.03 | 4.08 ± 2.67 | 0.001 |
| Fixation count | 6.44 ± 16.77 | 10.63 ± 15.63 | 9.65 ± 15.97 | 0.001 |
| Percentage of fixation | 0.97 ± 0.03 | 0.96 ± 0.04 | 0.95 ± 0.05 | 0.88 |

Table 2: Eye tracking parameters for the video without sound paradigm (mean ± SD)

| | ASD N=36 | Siblings N=27 | Controls N=84 | P value |
|--|--|---|---|---------------------|
| Time to first fixation (secs) Eyes Mouth | 0.36 ± 0.45 0.85 ± 1.30 p-value= 0.03 | 0.19 ± 0.28 1.10 ± 1.22 p-value= 0.001 | 0.10 ± 0.07 0.63 ± 0.37 p-value= 0.001 | 0.02 0.05 |
| First fixation duration (secs) Eyes Mouth | 0.42 ± 0.87 0.53 ± 0.16 p-value=0.95 | 0.22 ± 0.34 1.09 ± 1.13 p-value= 0.001 | 0.37 ± 0.61 0.91 ± 0.91 p-value= 0.001 | 0.57 0.01 |
| Total fixation duration (secs) Eyes Mouth | 2.77 ± 2.46 0.76 ± 1.14 p-value= 0.001 | 3.51 ± 1.11 1.73 ± 1.60 p-value= 0.001 | 3.63 ± 1.39 1.74 ± 1.76 p-value= 0.001 | 0.003 0.001 |
| Fixation count Eyes Mouth | 6.67 ± 17.31 1.28 ± 1.98 p-value= 0.001 | 7.96 ± 8.42 2.30 ± 4.83 p-value= 0.001 | 7.16 ± 8.50 2.06 ± 2.25 p-value= 0.001 | 0.30 0.02 |
| Percentage of fixation Eyes Mouth | 0.92 ± 0.08 0.58 ± 0.25 p-value= 0.001 | 1.00 ± 0.00 0.85 ± 0.13 p-value= 0.04 | 0.98 ± 0.02 0.81 ± 0.16 p-value= 0.001 | 0.34 0.01 |





Figure 5: Inverted scene

CONCLUSION

- ASD subjects showed shorter fixation duration and preferential patterns of eye tracking compared to neurotypically developing children.
- Siblings were similar to the control group.

LIMITATIONS

Hospital and not community-based: may not reflect demographics of the general Lebanese population.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

The authors have no financial disclosures

REFERENCES

1- T. Christopher McCurry, BS, Linda M. Lawrence, M. Edward Wilson, MD, and Liliana Mayo, PhD. The plusoptiX S08 photoscreener as a vision screening tool for children with autism .Journal of AAPOS. 2013;17:374-377.

2- Black K, McCarus C, Collins ML, Jensen A. Ocular manifestations of autism in ophthalmology. Strabismus. 2013 Jun;21(2):98-102. doi: 10.3109/09273972.2013.786733.

3-Terje Falck-Ytter, Sven Bölte1, and Gustaf Gredebäck. Eye tracking in early autism research. Journal of Neurodevelopmental Disorders 2013, 5(28).