

Eye-tracking Reveals How Students of an Oral Health Therapy Course Read and Interpret Dental X-Rays

Kelvin W.C. Foong, Xu W.J., Koh S.M.Y.

National University of Singapore, Faculty of Dentistry

Noohu M.I.A., Soon L.Y.

Nanyang Polytechnic, School of Health & Social Sciences

An MOE Tertiary Education Research Fund (TRF) Programmatic Project by NUS Dentistry, NUSMED Diagnostic Radiology and NYP Oral Health Therapy

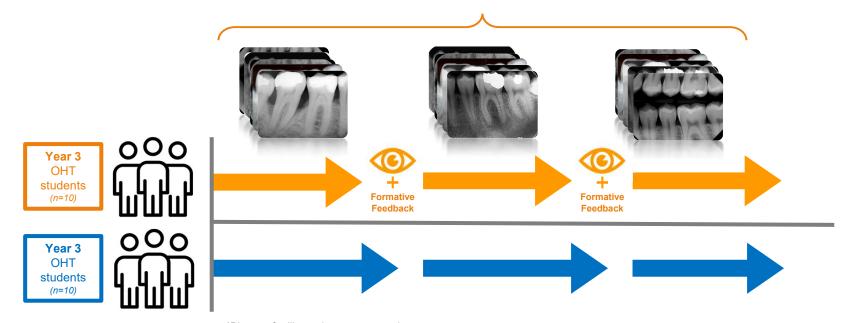
We use **eye tracking** technology to:

- Visualise how Oral Health Therapy students read X-rays, and their associated diagnostic performance.
- Assess if customised teaching feedback alters students' search pattern, and if it leads to better diagnostic accuracy.

Experimental Design

3 sets of:

FIVE (5) Intra-oral X-rays* = 4 with lesions + 1 without lesions (Caries, Perio or Endo) (Normal)



© Copyright National University of Singapore. All Rights Reserved. *Pictures for illustration purposes only.

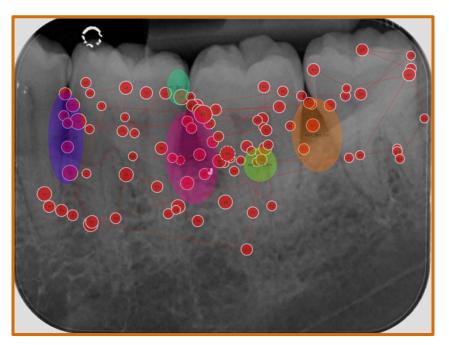
Methodology

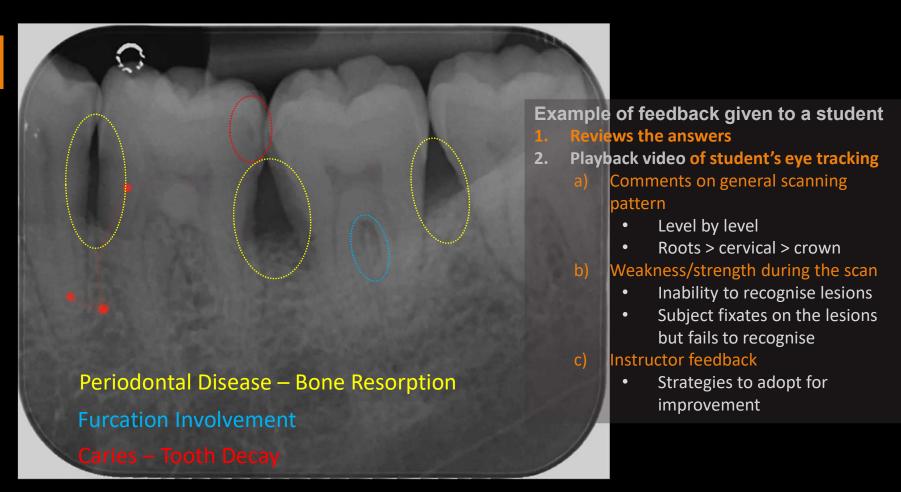
- Eye gaze and visual fixation data collected with Tobii X2-60 eye tracker (60Hz) (Tobii AB, Sweden)
- Each student had 30 seconds to interpret each X-ray and identify all lesions present
- Upon identification, students mouse-clicked on the lesion and verbally stated their findings
- If the X-ray is normal, students should not click on any area

The Feedback protocol

Methodology

- Gives feedback **immediately** after each exercise
- Goes through the answers first to give context
- Live (real-time) observation screen gives the instructor an idea how the students read X-rays
- Watches the eye movement playback video with the student to point out specific strengths and weaknesses





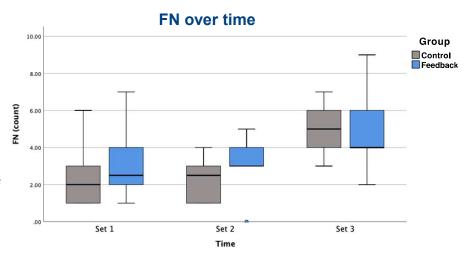
© Copyright National University of Singapore. All Rights Reserved

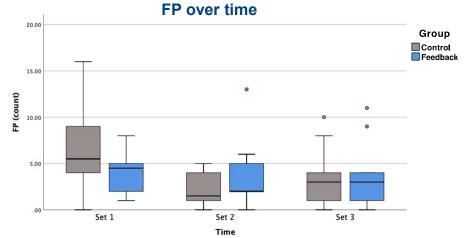
Results

- Mean Sensitivity scores deteriorated
 - The number of **misses** increased, i.e., False Negative (**FN**) calls <u>increased</u> with time



- The number of **false alarms** reduced, i.e., False Positive (**FP**) calls <u>reduced</u> with time





Results

Result summary: Mean Accuracy scores maintained;

no significant difference observed between two student groups.

Conclusions

- 1. Demonstrated a quantitative method to understand students' eye movements when reading intra-oral X-rays.
 - This facilitated customised teaching feedback
- 2. While feedback given with eye movement playback did not appear to be effective in improving students' diagnostic performance,
 - instructors now **understand** how the students were reading and diagnosing X-rays, and what their **weaknesses** were.



THANK YOU

kelvinfoong@nus.edu.sg

© Copyright National University of Singapore. All Rights Reserved.