

Social gaze behavior during parent-child interaction: a dual-eye tracking study

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Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON48043

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Gaze behavior during ouder-kind interactie

Condition

- Other condition
- Psychiatric and behavioural symptoms NEC

Synonym

autisme spectrum disorder

Health condition

exploratief gedragsonderzoek

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Universiteit Utrecht

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W, NWO Zwaartekracht subsidie

Intervention

Keyword: Child cohort, General functioning (psychosocial), Neurocognitive and behavioral development, Social interaction

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The primary study parameter/endpoint is the feasibility of a new dual eye-tracking setup to measure gaze behavior (eye movements) during parent-child interactions. To assess feasibility, we will investigate several data quality measures (e.g. precision, accuracy, data loss).

Secondary outcome

The secondary study parameters/endpoints of this pilot study are primarily patterns of gaze behavior between children and their parents during conversations. We measure gaze behavior with an eye-tracker. We want to get a first assessment of how gaze behavior contributes to social interaction, and we want to relate this behavior to other tasks and data we collect in the YOUTH adolescent cohort, for example, how does this method relate itself to other observational techniques, and how is gaze behavior related to the psychosocial development of children. The secondary parameters/endpoints are primarily explorative in nature.

Study description

Background summary

Gaze behavior to faces is an important component of social interaction. In our daily life with others we rely on the importance of the human face for conveying social signals. For example, gaze behavior to faces contributes to the conversation, signaling and recognizing of emotions, and following someone's direction of gaze. Gaze behavior is also important for social learning, for example, if a child follows the gaze direction of the parent to explore the environment. Because the parent-child relationship is the basis for later psychological development, this pilot will be focused on gaze behavior to faces during parent-child interactions. Until now, there have been no studies that have been conducted to investigate gaze behavior during parent-child interaction. With this method, we hope to contribute to this. Our unique setup enables the objective measurement of gaze behavior during social interaction. Furthermore, this setup enables us to find new insights with regard to abnormal psychosocial development, for example, children at risk for autism, and social anxiety disorders.

Study objective

This pilot study is aimed at assessing the feasibility and utility of a new dual-eye tracking setup. This method is designed to study gaze behavior during social interaction. This method has already been tested and validated with adults and now we want to use this method to study gaze behavior during parent-child interaction. The utility of this method will be primarily dependent on data quality.

Furthermore, we are interested in how social gaze behavior contributes to the regulation of conversation, and how gaze behavior is related to social competence and social behavior. But first, this method must be tested during parent-child interactions. Therefore it is important to look at the data quality first before we can utilize this method.

This pilot will therefore provide the first the basis to assess how feasible this method will be for this age-group (8-11 years), and to what extent the eye-tracking data is associated with the psychosocial development of children, in particular, their social competence and behavioral control.

Study design

This pilot study will be incorporated into the longitudinal YOUNG Adolescent cohort. Parents and children and YOUNG can sign up an extra eye-tracking experiment in which their eye movements will be measured while they are having

two short conversations. The experiment takes about 15-20 minutes. The tasks are comparable to parent-child interactions which are already being conducted at YOUTH. The difference is that for this pilot a new methodology will be used.

During the conflict-task, parent and child will be asked to discuss a family-issue. To assist the parent and child in finding an appropriate topic, we have a list of subjects that participants can use. For example, screentime, games, grades, homework, chores, cleaning room, money, bedtimes, hygiene, etc? After a subject is chosen, the parent and child have to shortly explain why they have chosen the subject (in order to check whether the subject is appropriate), before the conversation will be held.

During the cooperation-task the parent and child will get a specific assignment: to organize a party together. To assist them with this task the test-assistant can ask them several questions, for example: who will be invited? Where will the party take place? What will they do? How much cake and soda must be bought?

The goal of both tasks is to get a conversation going between parent and child in order to investigate how this interaction develops.

Study burden and risks

The burden for participants: children + parent is undergoing an 'eye-tracking' experiment of approximately 15-20 minutes. There is no direct advantage or significant risk associated with this study, because eye tracking is a non-invasive technique to measure gaze behavior.

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Children (2-11 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

- Child is living in Utrecht or surrounding area
- Child is aged between 8 and 11 years old at the moment of first assessment
- Good understanding of the Dutch language.
- The parents have signed the general Informed Consent (IC) forms of the YOUNG Adolescent cohort study.
- One parent has signed the additional Informed Consent (IC+) form this pilot study.
- Parents have ticked *yes* on the following question on the Informed Consent form for children: ** Extra onderzoek: Soms vragen we jullie een extra taak te doen tijdens de onderzoeksdag. Als dat zo is dan vind je extra informatie in het informatiepakket. Vind je het goed dat de onderzoekers van YOUNG je kind vragen om een extra taak te doen? ja/nee/niet van toepassing*

Exclusion criteria

- Child is physically or mentally unable to perform the tasks.
- Parents are not willing to provide informed consent
- Parents are not allowing unexpected findings to be reported to themselves or their general practitioners.
- A brother or sister is participating in the same cohort.

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Other

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped

Start date (anticipated): 15-05-2019

Enrollment: 200

Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 13-03-2019

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC NedMec

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register

CCMO

ID

NL68813.041.19