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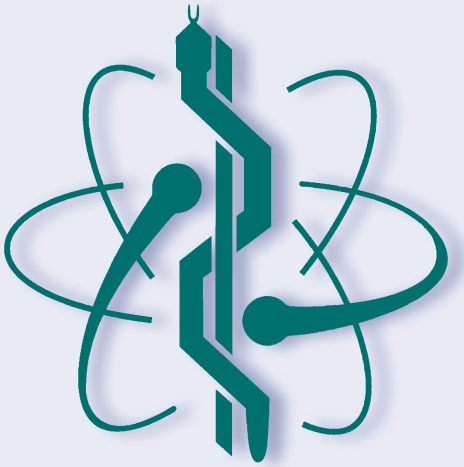
José de Jesús Agustín Flores-Cuautle · Balam Benítez-Mata · Ricardo Antonio Salido-Ruiz · Gustavo-Adolfo Alonso-Silverio · Guadalupe Dorantes-Méndez · Esmeralda Zuñiga-Aguilar · Hugo A. Vélez-Pérez · Edgar Del Hierro-Gutierrez · Aldo Rodrigo Mejía-Rodríguez *Editors*

XLVI Mexican Conference on Biomedical Engineering

Proceedings of CNIB 2023, November 2–4, 2023, Villahermosa Tabasco, México - Volume 1: Signal Processing And Bioinformatics



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Preface

The XLVI Mexican Conference on Biomedical Engineering (CNIB 2023), organized by the Mexican Society of Biomedical Engineering (SOMIB), took place at Villahermosa Tabasco, Mexico, on November 2–4. The CNIB 2023 aims to close the gap among academia, industry, and clinics by sharing the latest advances in biomedical engineering and related fields. The conference joins researchers, academics, students, health professionals, and industry partners in an enriching environment to discuss and foster the advancements in biomedical engineering.

This book condenses the advances related to signal and image processing. Within this book, it is possible to find the novelties regarding health monitoring using the various modalities of bioinstrumentation. Several artificial intelligence applications are presented throughout this book, impacting all biomedical engineering branches. The topics covered by this book are related to, but not limited to, artificial intelligence, signal and image processing, biosensors, biomaterials, data science, biosensors, and computer modeling.

In this book, the scientific committee presents high-quality papers resulting from a peer review. More than 120 referees performed the screening process under the guidance of the scientific committee. As a result of the strict review process, 42 papers conform to this volume set, representing 60% of the total number of submissions.

All plenary and scientific presenters and distinguished guests from academia, government, health care, industry, and society made this conference the leading event in the field in the country. We want to express our gratitude to the scientific committee and the organizing committee for their essential labor, diligence, and optimism leading up to the conference. We would also like to express our gratitude to the session chairpersons, authors, and reviewers for their involvement and essential contributions to the biomedical engineering field.

We hope to inspire new generations to continue growing and developing this discipline. We thank you on behalf of all those involved in organizing this CNIB 2023.

Balam Benítez-Mata
Co-chair Program CNIB 2023

José de Jesús Agustín Flores Cuautle
Chair Program CNIB 2023

President of the Mexican Society of Biomedical Engineering Message

Dear readers and collaborators in the field of biomedical engineering,

It is an honor to address you on the occasion of the XLVI Mexican Conference on Biomedical Engineering, an event that symbolizes our collective commitment to the advancement of biomedical engineering. At a time when technology and innovation play an essential role in the development of our country, this congress represents an invaluable opportunity to bring together the brightest and most dedicated minds in this field.

Biomedical engineering plays a fundamental role in merging technology with the health sector. This congress is a showcase for the latest research and developments in this area. The scientific papers that are presented here reflect the hard work and dedication of experts who seek to innovate and contribute to improving health through engineering; by coming together at this event, we create a space to share ideas and establish fruitful collaborations that further advance our field.

This congress is not only a platform for the dissemination of results, but also a space for personal and professional growth. I hope that you find inspiration in the work and that you take the opportunity to establish collaborations that allow you to develop new research.

I appreciate your participation and hope you enjoy and benefit from this event as much as we did organizing it. Together, we are shaping the future of biomedical engineering in Mexico.

Sincerely,

Francisco Javier Aceves Aldrete
President of the Mexican Society of Biomedical Engineering 2022–2023,
Organizing Committee of the XLVI Mexican Conference on Biomedical Engineering

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Contents

Artificial Intelligence, Modeling and Simulation of Biological Systems, Bioinformatics and Computational Biology

Comparation of Machine Learning Algorithms for ADHD Detection with Eye Tracking 3
Karen P. Rodríguez Rivera, Cynthia D. Márquez Pizarro, Astrid J. Ríos Dueñas, Jesús J. Martínez Rodríguez, Carlos E. Cañedo Figueroa, Ana P. Leyva Aizpuru, Abimael Guzmán Pando, and Natalia Gabriela Sámano Lira

SkinSight: A Melanoma Detection App Based on Deep Learning Models with On-Device Inference 14
Adrian Chavez-Ramirez, Andrea Romero-Ramos, Monica Aguirre-Ortega, Samantha Aguilar-Gameros, and Graciela Ramirez-Alonso

Classification of Acid-Base Disorders Through Machine Learning 24
Rodrigo Ruiz de la Peña Martinez, Eutzhel André Del Val Saucedo, Paola Aidee de la Cruz Gallardo, Carlos Eduardo Cañedo Figueroa, Abimael Guzmán Pando, and Natalia Gabriela Sámano Lira

Identification of Pneumonia with X-ray Images Using Deep Transfer Learning 32
Zarah Campos-Lopez, Jose Diaz-Roman, Boris Mederos-Madrazo, Nelly Gordillo-Castillo, Juan Cota-Ruiz, and Jose Mejia-Muñoz

In Silico Coaxial Antenna Design Applicator Optimization for Microwave Ablation Therapy in Medium Adipose Tissue Density Breast with Ductal Carcinoma *In-Situ* 41
Eduardo Pinto García, Mario Francisco Jesús Cepeda Rubio, Geshel David Guerrero López, Kristian Segura Felix, José Irving Hernández Jaquez, Sergio Israel Velázquez Chávez, and Francisco Flores García

Convolutional Neural Network for Classifying Thoracic Diseases in Adult Patients 50
Luis Alberto Gómez-Celaya, Jorge Alonso Débora-Ramirez, Rolando Corral-Barrón, Poleth Rodríguez-Domínguez, Aldair Verdugo-Valerio, Carlos Eduardo Cañedo-Figueroa, Abimael Guzmán Pando, and Hugo Varela-Rodríguez

Computation of Human-Sperm Local Flagellar Instantaneous Velocity 59
Dan Sidney Díaz-Guerrero, Fernando Montoya, Haydee Olínca Hernández, Paul Hernández-Herrera, Alberto Darszon, and Gabriel Corkidi

Machine Learning Model to Classify Patients with Complicated and Uncomplicated Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in the New Civil Hospital of Guadalajara "Juan I. Menchaca" 67
Víctor Manuel Medina-Pérez, Isaac Zúñiga-Mondragón, José Alfonso Cruz-Ramos, Kevin Javier Arellano-Arteaga, Iryna Rusanova, Gerardo García-Gil, and Gabriela del Carmen López-Armas

Simulator for Cardiovascular Procedures 84
Tomás Efraín Sánchez Pérez, Raúl Martínez Ruiz, Jesus Moises Martinez Buendia, Iliana González Pérez, Carlos Alberto Gallegos Hernández, Efraín Muñoz Montero, Luis Antonio Jiménez Salinas, and Arturo Abundes Velasco

Design and Characterization of a Microfluidic Biological System for Bone Tissue 93
Odin Ramirez-Fernandez, Fabian Equihua-Guillen, Adrian Garcia-Lara, and Esmeralda Zuñiga-Aguilar

Tumor Tissue Classification in Hyperspectral Histopathology Images Through Individual and Ensemble of Machine Learning Algorithms 100
Daia Natalia Martínez-Arboleyda, Inés Alejandro Cruz-Guerrero, and Daniel Ulises Campos-Delgado

Classification of COVID-19 Mortality Risk: A Neural Network-Based Approach Using Mexican Healthcare Sector Data 112
Enrique Mena-Camilo, Gerardo Hernández-Nava, Sheila Leyva-López, and Sebastián Salazar-Colores

Design of a Convolutional Neural Network for Hippocampal Segmentation in Epileptics and Healthy Patients 120
Alina Andrea García Huizar and José Manuel Mejía Muñoz

Development and Evaluation of a Diagnostic Exam for Undergraduate Biomedical Engineering Students Using GPT Language Model-Based Virtual Agents 128
Alberto Isaac Perez Sanpablo, María del Carmen Arquer Ruiz, Alicia Meneses Peñaloza, Gerardo Rodriguez Reyes, Ivett Quiñones Uriostegui, and Leonardo Eliú Anaya Campos

Transcriptional Expression of Bioactive Antimicrobial Peptides with Biomedical Potential in Diverse Organs of the Mexican Axolotl 137
Edgar Cera-Domínguez, Gabriel Arenas-Ballesteros, Luis Varela-Rodríguez, Javier Camarillo-Cisneros, Abimael Guzman-Pando, and Hugo Varela-Rodríguez

Drugs and Therapeutic Targets in Breast Cancer: Physicochemical Analysis by Computational Chemistry 145
Aarón Morales Stockton, Andrés Kaleb Aguiñaga Miramontes, Raquel Portillo Saenzpardo, Roxana Quintana Jurado, Rodrigo Domínguez García, Javier Camarillo Cisneros, and Alexica Celine Marquez Barreto

Signal Processing and Medical Images, Data Science

Automatic Cluster Selection in K-Means Lung Segmentation 155
Natanael Hernández-Vázquez, Stewart René Santos-Arce, Ricardo Antonio Salido-Ruiz, Sulema Torres-Ramos, and Israel Román-Godínez

Muscle Activation Patterns Differentiate Post-stroke and Healthy Population 164
Esteban Eusebio-Martín, Ricardo Antonio Salido-Ruiz, Sulema Torres-Ramos, and Israel Román-Godínez

Heterogeneous Behavior in the Iowa Gambling Task: A Clustering Approach 174
Manuel Chávez-Sánchez, Sulema Torres-Ramos, Israel Román-Godínez, and Ricardo Antonio Salido-Ruiz

Vision Algorithm to Compute Pupil Parameters: Towards Non-invasive Estimation of Intracranial Pressure 183
Gerardo Adrián De La Rosa Hernández, Jesús Alberto Morales Gómez, Griselda Quiroz Compean, and Luis Martín Torres Treviño

Sex-Based Speech Pattern Recognition for Post-traumatic Stress Disorder 192
Andrea Alejandra García-Valdez, Israel Román-Godínez, Ricardo Antonio Salido-Ruiz, and Sulema Torres-Ramos

Analysis of EEG Signals Recorded from Persons with Neuronal Alterations due to Covid-19 with Respect to the Cases Considered Normal 201
María Fernanda Arámburo-Castell, María Monserrat Morín-Castillo, Olga Guadalupe Felix-Beltrán, and José Jacobo Oliveros-Oliveros

Automated Segmentation of Breast Skin for Early Cancer Diagnosis: A Multi-otsu Region Growing Approach for Detecting Skin Thickness Variations 211
Luis Antonio Medina-Ramos, Alfonso Toriz-Vázquez, Yazmín Mariela Hernández-Rodríguez, Rafael Bayareh-Mancilla, and Oscar Eduardo Cigarroa-Mayorga

Towards Fluid Intake Quantification in Older Adults: An Algorithm for Movement Detection Using Accelerometry and Gyroscope Sensors 222
Paulina Martínez, Nelly Gordillo-Castillo, and David Cortés Sáenz

Optimizing fMRI Techniques for Post-stroke Motor Rehabilitation: Preliminary Protocol Standardization 232
Abigail Miranda-Hernández, José Carlos López-Mata, Gabriel Valadez-Roque, and Luis Jimenez-Angeles

Recommendations for ICA Denoising of Task-Based Functional MRI Data of Stroke Patients 241
Martín Emiliano Rodríguez-García, Raquel Valdés-Cristerna, and Jessica Cantillo-Negrete

EOG Signal Classification Based on Blink-to-Speak Language 249
María Cristina Padilla-Becerra, Diana Karen Macias-Castro, Ricardo Antonio Salido-Ruiz, Sulema Torres-Ramos, and Israel Román-Godínez

Semiautomatic Generation of a Three-Dimensional Human Anatomical Model of Bone for Biomedical Applications: First Approach 258
Nohemi Barranco Alavez, Christian Isaac Hurtado-Esquivel, Citlalli Jessica Trujillo-Romero, and Álvaro Anzueto Ríos

Nonlinearities of Heart Rate Variability in Junior High School Students Under Mathematics Anxiety 275
Pilar Cruz-López, Marisela Lázaro-Picazo, Eric Alonso Abarca-Castro, Ana Karen Talavera-Peña, Laura Mercedes Santiago-Fuentes, and José Javier Reyes-Lagos

Respiratory Rate Estimation from Tracheal Sound Analysis Using a Mobile Application for Smartphones 283
Alison Contreras-Rodríguez, Nemecio Olvera-Montes, Carlos Mariaca-Gaspar, Abel Mosco-Vargas, Victor Maya-Venegas, Sonia Charleston-Villalobos, Tomas Aljama-Corrales, and Bersain Reyes

Analysis of Cardiovascular and Cerebral Interactions in Response to Cognitive Stressors Stimulus 292
Verónica Janeth Martínez-Hernández and Guadalupe Dorantes-Méndez

IOT in Health, Bioinstrumentation, Biosensors, Bioimpedance and Micro/Nano Technologies, BCI Systems, Wearable Systems

Automatic Knee Lock-Release System for a Knee-Ankle-Foot Orthosis (KAFO) with IOT Monitoring System in Real Time 303
Octavio Diaz-Hernandez, Alejandra Santos-Borráez, Antonio Gómez Ruiz, Cynthia Fernanda Carrillo Gómez, and Ireri Gisel Rosas Arellanes

Portable Chest-Worn Device for Simultaneous Detection of Phonocardiogram and Seismocardiogram Using Piezoelectric Films Sensors 313
Pamela Salas Canales, José Mejía Muñoz, and Rafael Gonzalez-Landaeta

A Novel Intra-Abdominal Pressure Measurement Device: Design and In Vitro Characterization 321
Alejandra Soto, Ivan Luna, José Camacho, Oscar Núñez, Néstor López, and Bersain Reyes

Analysis of Signals and Energy Storage in HAp-Collagen-Glucose Piezoelectric Samples Containing an Electrolyte 331
Susana Vargas, Rogelio Rodriguez, and Griselda Rivera

Intelligent Device for the Control of Electrical Outlet Usage for Medical Devices 343
Héctor G. Delgado Rivera, Zaira L. Bojorquez Muñoz, César F. Hernández Ortiz, Sergio A. Corona Sánchez, Natalia Montañez Prieto, and José M. Macías Macías

Design of a Wrist-Worn Device for Simultaneous Detection of ECG and Cardiac Pulse: A Preliminary Study 357
Rafael Gonzalez-Landaeta, Aldo Rodrigo Mejía Rodríguez, Guadalupe Dorantes Mendez, and Dora-Luz Flores

Heart Monitoring Vest (MAC) for Cats and Dogs 365
Ana Lorena García Zárate, Anali Elizabeth González Espinosa, Christian Roberto Ibáñez Nangüelú, and Norma Celeste Estrada Calvo

A Low-Cost, IoT-Connected Force Platform for Fall Risk Assessment in Older Adults 374
Enrique Hernandez-Laredo, Lorena Parra-Rodríguez, Ángel Gabriel Estévez-Pedraza, and Rigoberto Martínez-Méndez

Multifrequency Bioimpedance Characterization of DNA Concentration: *Sensitivity Analysis* 386
Nancy Nallely Gómez-González, Catalina Montoya-Solórzano, Leticia Arias-González, Liliana Becerra-Martínez, Jaime Eduardo López-Madrigal, Virginia Sánchez-Monroy, Jacobo Esteban Munguía-Cervantes, Nadia Mabel Pérez-Vielma, Modesto Gómez-López, and César Antonio González-Díaz

Design and Heat Transfer Simulation of a Thermal Block for the Integration of a DNA Biosensor Based on PCR 392
Gerardo Ames Lastra and César A. González Díaz

Magnetic Induction Spectroscopy for DNA Quantification: Preliminary Results 403
Jaime Eduardo López-Madrigal, Liliana Becerra-Martínez, Leticia Arias-González, Nancy Nallely Gómez-González, Catalina Montoya-Solórzano, Virginia Sánchez-Monroy, Nadia Mabel Pérez-Vielma, Modesto Gómez-López, and César Antonio González-Díaz

Author Index 411

Artificial Intelligence, Modeling and Simulation of Biological Systems, Bioinformatics and Computational Biology

Comparation of Machine Learning Algorithms for ADHD Detection with Eye Tracking

Karen P. Rodríguez Rivera, Cynthia D. Márquez Pizarro, Astrid J. Ríos Dueñas, Jesús J. Martínez Rodríguez, Carlos E. Cañedo Figueroa(✉), Ana P. Leyva Aizpuru, Abimael Guzmán Pando, and Natalia Gabriela Sámano Lira

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Abstract. ADHD, or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, is a persistent pattern of inattention that affects both young people and adults, causing interference with their functioning and overall development. The objective of this study is to develop an efficient diagnostic tool based on machine learning algorithms. The proposed tool utilizes eye-tracking technology to collect data on patients' eye movements while engaging in a concentration game. The eye movement patterns are carefully analyzed and categorized into two groups: patients with ADHD and those without. Initially, a manual classification was performed, followed by the training of algorithms, resulting in F1 scores of 100%, 95.55%, and 60.86% for KNN, ANN, and SVM, respectively. The main goal of this project is to provide a comparation comparison between four machine learning techniques and get base for a diagnostic tool that surpasses the accuracy of current diagnostic methods. By achieving this, it aims to enhance the precision and efficiency of ADHD diagnosis, ultimately improving the quality of care and support provided to individuals with this condition.

Keywords: ADHD · Machine Learning · Eye Tracking · Diagnosis

1 Introduction

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is characterized by persistent patterns of inattention and/or hyperactivity that interfere with functioning or development. In ADHD, the inattention aspect of the disorder manifests as distractibility, lack of persistence, difficulty concentrating, and confusion. Hyperactivity involves excessive movement in inappropriate situations or engaging in excessive fidgeting, tapping, or excessive talking. Symptoms of this disorder can range from mild to absent [1].

Individuals with ADHD often exhibit a pattern of hyperactivity or inattention that hinders proper development. Common characteristics of patients with ADHD include frequently not following instructions, inability to complete tasks, being easily bothered or entering a state of denial when faced with mentally demanding tasks that require

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prolonged effort. Currently, the diagnosis of this disorder is conducted through various medical examinations, such as auditory and visual tests, to rule out other disorders with similar symptoms to ADHD. A crucial stage in the process is completing a checklist to assess ADHD symptoms. It is important to highlight that diagnosis and treatment should be carried out by an interdisciplinary team available in specialized neurology clinics, consisting of different experts in this pathology [1].

Machine learning is a branch of technology to learn various tasks using data analysis and prediction algorithms. This tool in the field of medicine has a wide range of applications that can contribute to diagnosis. The application of this technology is highly beneficial for data mining in medical research and acquiring knowledge to improve health outcomes [2, 3].

Currently, there are already several investigations on different methods for detecting ADHD, such as electroencephalographic signals (EEG), attention and continuous performance test (CPT), as well as patient behavioral activity (BA). These studies employ different metrics than those obtained in this research [4 − 6].

Previously works using eye tracking for detect some disorders, this technique can be using for diagnosis and detection of spectrum autism, neurological disorders or affect for medications. Thus, is because the eye movements are a principal indicator of concentration, distraction and neurological impulses [13, 14].

The objective of this research is to develop a comparation of four popular algorithm of machine learning for detect ADHD that can accurately identify individuals with this disorder. This algorithm relies on a variety of characteristics associated with ADHD, such as inattention and hyperactivity. By analyzing different variables and features of the obtained samples, the algorithm can be a valuable tool in establishing a reliable diagnosis. It is important to emphasize that this diagnosis cannot replace existing evaluations conducted by a trained mental health professional. However, our intention is for it to serve as a supportive tool, providing additional information for clinical diagnosis.

2 Methodology

2.1 Signal Acquisition

For this work, we developed a graphical user interface (GUI) using the Python language. This GUI displayed a central point, and random images appeared around this point at a frequency of 2 Hz. Eye movement signals were acquired using a camera. To do this, participants were required to hold their heads in a static position and look directly at the central point. See Fig. 1.

This investigation was conducted with the participation of sixteen clinically diagnosed ADHD students and sixteen students without indications of this mental disorder, who were asked for their consent and were shown that their data would be anonymous in the research. All participants were between the ages of 18 and 27 and are students of biomedical engineering at the Autonomous University of Chihuahua.

The experiment acquired data for 15 s at a frequency of 12.4 Hz. This work used 80 signals (S_{ADHD}) for the class of ADHD and 80 signals (S_{NOADHD}) for the class of No ADHD. This was for the application of 10 experiments per participant [13]. The

Fig. 1. GUI and a participant for sample collection.

data was divided into two groups: train and test. The train group contained 70% of the signals (*tr*), while the test group contained the remaining 30% (*ts*). In order to perform the algorithms, we use windows 10 with 16 GB RAM memory and using MATLAB 2020b.

2.2 Data Preprocessing

Each signal S^D; D = {tr, ts} has two signals corresponding to the movement of the iris in the axis x and the movement on axis y denoted by $pl = \{x_l, y_l\}$; $l = \{1,2,3,\ldots L\}$. Using mapminmax algorithm Eq. (1) where *c* correspond at class c = {ADHD, NOADHD}, *r* represents the number of experiment r = {1,2,3…R} and *i* is the sample i = {1,2,3,… I} on the signal.

$$Norm_{c,r,i}^{D,pl} = \text{mapminmax}\left(S_{c,r,i}^{D,pl}\right) \tag{1}$$

This process was necessary for the variation on the position of the camera during data acquisition.

2.3 Feature Extraction

The feature extraction was necessary for develop the description of each signal. The features selected show a variation with eye movement, for this we used the feature of entropy whit the Eq. (2).

$$H_{c,r}^{D,pl} = Entropy(Norm_{c,r,i}^{D,pl}) \tag{2}$$

Other feature was the energy calculated with the Eq. (3)

$$E_{c,r}^{D,pl} = Energy(Norm_{c,r,i}^{D,pl}) \tag{3}$$

The finish feature was the standard deviation, for this we used the Eqs. (4), where $\overline{Norm_{c,r}^{D,pl}}$ represent the average of the signal $Norm_{c,r}^{D,pl}$ and I represents the number of samples in this signal.

$$\sigma_{c,r}^{D,pl} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{I}(Norm_{c,r,i}^{D,pl} - \overline{Norm_{c,r}^{D,pl}})}{I}} \tag{4}$$

Each feature was put into a vector how show in the Eq. (5)

$$V_{c,r}^{D} = [H_{c,r}^{D,x}, H_{c,r}^{D,y}, \sigma_{c,r}^{D,x}, \sigma_{c,r}^{D,y}, E_{c,r}^{D,x}, E_{c,r}^{D,y}] \tag{5}$$

2.4 Support Vector Machine

The algorithm of support vector machine (SVM) using a linear kernel for classification data [7, 8]. In this case, we used a SVM trained into MATLAB with *fitcsvm* function and V^{tr} vectors. The results are shown in the Eq. (6). Where V^{ts} represents the vector for predicting and the subindices are the position agree Eq. (5) and W represent the value of each component calculated from the SVM model.

$$R_{svm} = W_1 * V_1^{ts} + W_2 * V_2^{ts} + W_3 * V_3^{ts} + W_4 * V_4^{ts} + W_5 * V_5^{ts} + W_6 * V_6^{ts} + W_b \tag{6}$$

2.5 Artificial Neural Network

An artificial neural network, or simply a neural network, is a mathematical model based on biological brain networks [9, 10]. The ANN designed contains 6 inputs, 1 hidden layer with 5 neurons and 2 outputs (see Fig. 2). The network's training schedule was carried out using 15 epochs, a validation check of 6, a learning factor of 1×10^{-7} and a minimum error 1×10^{-29}, using the Levenberg-Marquardt backpropagation technique. These numbers were acquired experimentally using vectors of trained group.

2.6 K-Nearest Neighbors

The KNN algorithm, known as K-nearest neighbors, is a machine learning technique used for classification and regression. Its approach is based on identifying the nearest distances between a new sample and a set of training samples, allowing it to make predictions [11].

For this algorithm, is necessary to obtain the training data, which consists of a series of instances with their own features and a class label. This training vector allows training the classification model with the nearest neighbors using the *fitcknn* function in MATLAB, this makes a model calculates the Euclidean distance between the sample data point and the training data. This allows finding the K nearest neighbors to the sample point, where K is a predefined parameter representing the number of closest neighbors to consider for prediction. In this case, the selected value for K was 7.

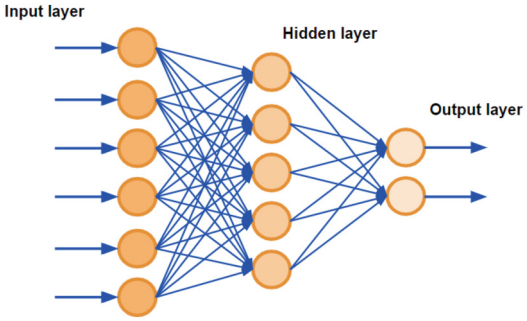

Fig. 2. ANN design with 6 inputs, one hidden layer of 5 neurons with sigmoidal tangential activation function and two outputs.

Finally, the classes to which these K nearest neighbors belong are tallied: ADHD (K_{ADHD}) and non-ADHD (K_{NOADHD}), and the number of identified classes is compared. See Eq. (6)

$$Class = \begin{cases} ADHD & if\ K_{ADHD} >= K_{NOADHD} \\ NOADHD & if \qquad otherwise \end{cases} \tag{7}$$

2.7 Naïve Bayes

The Naive Bayes (NB) classifier is a generative learning method that assumes each feature, where the features are independent and do not interact with each other. It is a computationally efficient tool that can handle large datasets with multiple dimensions [12].

The probability of a specific class was calculated using Eq. (7). This equation refers to the random probability of a vector belonging to a patient with ADHD or a patient without ADHD, respectively. The number of vectors for training that agree at class c is denoted by N. Since this number is equal for both classes, the probability is 50%.

$$P_c = \frac{N_{V_c^{tr}}}{N_{V_{ADHD}^{tr}} + N_{V_{NOADHD}^{tr}}} \tag{8}$$

Afterward, statistical values of the mean ($(\overline{X}_{c,j})$) and variance ($\sigma_{c,j}^2$) were determined with the help of Eqs. (8) and (9), where j represents each characteristic, c corresponds to each of the classes, c = {ADHD, NOADHD}, r represents an experiment and $N_{V_{c,j,r}^{tr}}$ corresponds to the total of data for each characteristic j of the class c.

$$\overline{X}_{c,j} = \frac{\sum^{(} V_{c,j,r}^{tr})}{N_{V_{c,j,r}^{tr}}} \tag{9}$$

$$\sigma_{c,j}^2 = \frac{\sum^{(} V_{c,j,r}^{tr} - \overline{X}_{c,j})^2}{N_{V_{c,j,r}^{tr}} - 1} \tag{10}$$

Subsequently, using Eq. (10), the probability of a new sample belonging to a class was calculated as a function of each characteristic.

$$Pr_c = \left(\prod P(c|j)\right)(P_c) \tag{11}$$

To obtain the priority (Pr_c), the product of the probabilities obtained in Eqs. (10) and Eq. (7) was used with the help of Eq. (11).

$$Pr_c = \left(\prod^{P}(c|j)\right)(P_c) \tag{12}$$

Then, the evidence (Ev) was calculated using Eq. (12), which was used in Eq. (13) to calculate the posteriori (Ps_c) and determine the probability of each class.

$$Ev = \sum^{P} r_c \tag{13}$$

$$Ps_c = \frac{Pr_c}{Ev} \tag{14}$$

Finally, to determine the class to which the sample belongs, the rule presented in Eq. (14) must be followed.

$$Class = \begin{cases} ADHD & if\ Ps_{ADHD} > Ps_{NOADHD} \\ NOADHD & if \quad Otherwise \end{cases} \tag{15}$$

2.8 Metric Evaluation

With the remaining 30% of the data, we evaluated the accuracy of each algorithm to assess their performance and reliability. To evaluate these metrics, Eqs. (15), (16), (17) and (18) were used to determine the precision, accuracy, recall and F1 score, as can be seen in the equations the data of true positives (TP), true negatives (TN), false positives (FP) and false negatives (FN), which were being obtained with the development of the algorithm, are used. Precision focuses on the proportion of correct positive results, recall focuses on the ability to find all positive cases, accuracy focuses on the proportion of correct predictions overall, and the F1 score combines precision and recall to provide a balanced measure of model performance.

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FN + FP + TN} \tag{16}$$

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{(TP + FP)} \tag{17}$$

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} \tag{18}$$

$$F1 = 2\frac{PrecisionRecall}{Precision + Recall} \tag{19}$$

The development of the eye-tracking algorithm for ADHD diagnosis is a complex procedure that must be carefully elaborated, as it takes into account multiple factors as mentioned before, including data selection and preparation. (See Fig. 3).

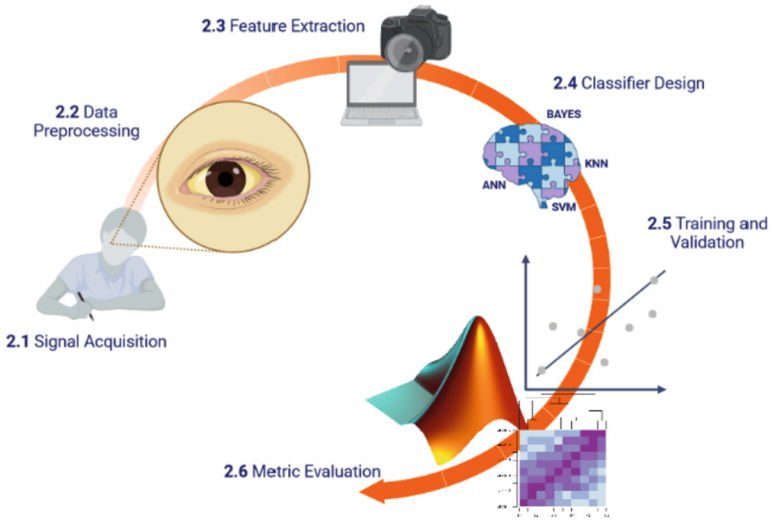

Fig. 3. Diagram illustrating research methodology

3 Results

The designed algorithms of SVM, ANN, Naïve Bayes, and KNN was evaluated using V^{ts} data to obtain our results. Where our SVM is show in Fig. 4. This was our lowest performing algorithm, with an accuracy of 46.66%, precision of 43.75%, recall of 87.50%, and an F1 score of 60.86%.

Next, the results obtained from our artificial neural network can be observed in Fig. 5. The metric results show an accuracy of 95.83%, precision of 96.66%, recall of 93.33%, and an F1 score of 95.55%.

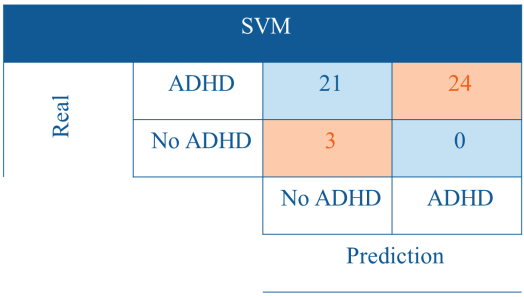

Fig. 4. SVM algorithm confusion matrix

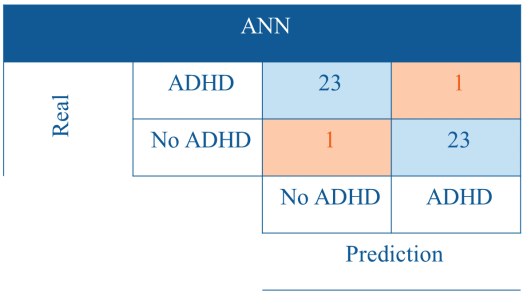

Fig. 5. Confusion matrix of the artificial neural network

For the Bayesian algorithm, the results are presented in a confusion matrix shown in Fig. 6. The metric results with an accuracy of 93.75%, precision of 93.75%, recall of 87.5%, and an F1 score of 93.33%.

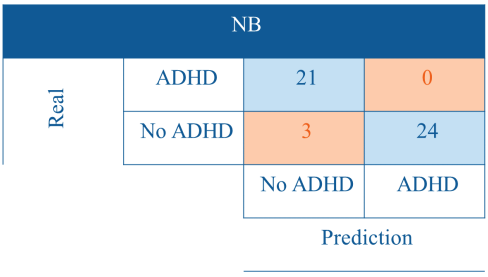

Fig. 6. Confusion matrix of the Naïve Bayes algorithm

Lastly, our best-performing algorithm, KNN, is presented in Fig. 7. This show 100% accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score.

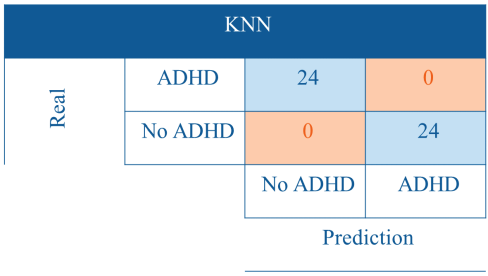

Fig. 7. Confusion matrix of the KNN algorithm

4 Discussion

The development of an eye tracking algorithm for the diagnosis of ADHD is a promising area of research in the integration of biomedical engineering and psychology. The eye tracking method can provide objective information about attention patterns and gaze control in patients with ADHD, which could improve traditional diagnostic methods based on clinical observations and subjective evaluations. It is important to consider that an eye tracking algorithm for ADHD diagnosis may present significant challenges.

The main advantage of this type of systems is the reduction of time for detection ADHD in comparation with method of recompilation of data from family, clinical history and psychological test. If the tool mentioned on this paper is only a probe, in a future this can be used how a first intervention in case suspicious for a deep analysis agree the results and congruence with a specialist. As mentioned earlier, several studies have been conducted using different methods for ADHD diagnosis. The inclusion of the biomedical engineer in this field offers several important advantages.

Firstly, the eye tracking method provides a continuous and non-invasive measure of visual behavior, allowing for the capture of subtle patterns and important features of eye movement. For example, features such as fixation frequency, duration, movement speed, and deviation from the fixation point demonstrate significant differences between patients with ADHD and individuals without indications of the disorder. Furthermore, it offers advantages in terms of objectivity and standardization, reducing the inherent bias in clinical assessments and improving diagnostic consistency. By automating the process of analyzing eye tracking data, variability is reduced, and the reliability of diagnostic results is increased. Table 1 shows a comparison of metrics obtained from different previously investigated diagnostic methods, highlighting the significant performance difference of the mentioned algorithms.

This approach also has the potential to reduce costs and time in the diagnosis of ADHD. By using eye tracking algorithms and machine learning, a supportive model has been developed to detect individuals with ADHD. This automation allows for a more efficient and rapid evaluation, facilitating early detection and timely intervention.

While further development and validation are required, this project offers an innovative and effective way to objectively assess ADHD and improve the quality of life for affected individuals. The inclusion of biomedical engineering in psychology, through the

development of tools such as the eye tracking algorithm, enables interdisciplinary collaboration that drives significant advancements in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, thereby enhancing patient care and well-being.

Table 1. Comparison of accuracy represented in percentage for various methods used in the algorithms.

Algorithm	EEG (%)[4]	CPT (%)[6]	BA (%)[5]	ET (Ours) (%)
SVM	96.4	-	71.9	46.66
ANN	96	89	72.1	95.83
KNN	81.2	-	84	100
NB	-	-	69.8	93.75

The present work is designed to focus on the diagnosis of children, as it is a difficult field to detect ADHD, but it would be introducing another graphical interface that could be suitable for preschool infants. Some of the main changes that would be made in the GUI would be the way in which the images are presented to children, since compared to adults in children it is easier for them to be distracted whether they are patients with ADHD or not, so it would be ideal to present another series of images to be able to evaluate them with eye tracking

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