

# Infant Specific Training of Attention Research Study - training infant attention control in children's centres in East London

<b>Submission date</b> 10/02/2012	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
<b>Registration date</b> 26/04/2012	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Last Edited</b> 04/04/2023	<b>Condition category</b> Mental and Behavioural Disorders	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Attentional control can be described as an individual's ability to choose what they pay attention to and what they ignore. We are conducting a study to see whether it is possible to deliver a five-week-long training programme that uses eye-tracking technology to improve attention control during infancy. This is a key ability that is thought to be required for learning language and in academic settings. The primary aim is to find out whether it is possible to conduct such a targeted short-term intervention in Children's Centres.

### Who can participate?

11-month-old typically developing healthy infants

### What does the study involve?

Before the first visit we send caregivers two questionnaires that assess their infant's temperament and communication (word learning and other early gestures). The five visits then take place over five weeks. At each visit the infant watches things happening on the screen while sitting on their caregiver's lap. Infants are randomly assigned to one of two groups - training or control - that watch different kinds of presentations during the visits. Infants in the training group are required to exercise control over what they pay attention to, as the cartoons displayed on the screen change/move depending on where the infant is looking. The control group infants view a variety of infant-appropriate TV clips and animations in front of the eye-tracker for a matched amount of time. These TV clips and animations include short clips from infant-directed television programmes such as In the Night Garden and Sesame Street, clips from appropriate adult-directed television programmes such as the BBC News and clips of tennis matches, as well as camcorder shots of urban and rural scenes. After the study is completed, parents are debriefed to explain which group their infant was allocated to and what effects we are hoping to find.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The successful completion of this study will allow the development of a new programme for infants and will provide a good basis for conducting a larger study of its effectiveness. There is

no evidence of any risks from this sort of training early in development. Related forms of training are in widespread use with older (pre-school age) children, including children with ADHD.

Where is the study run from?

Birkbeck College, University of London (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

March 2012 to June 2012

Who is funding the study?

Nuffield Foundation (UK)

Who is the main contact?

Dr Haiko Ballieux

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## Contact information

### Type(s)

Scientific

### Contact name

Prof Derek Moore

### Contact details

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## Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

N/A

## Study information

Scientific Title

Training 11-month-old infants' visual attention control in a community setting: a pilot study using eye tracking technology to deliver gaze-contingency training in children's centres in East London

**Acronym**

iSTARS

**Study objectives**

Determine whether it is possible to conduct a targeted short-term training of visual attention of 11-month-old infants in Children's Centres in two areas in East London with significant socio-economic deprivation.

Establish whether infants from areas with significant socio-economic deprivation can improve their attention control in the same way as infants with middle-to-high income parents trained in a lab context.

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

University of East London Research Ethics Committee, 15/02/2012

**Study design**

Randomised double-blind multicentre interventional design

**Primary study design**

Interventional

**Secondary study design**

Randomised controlled trial

**Study setting(s)**

Other

**Study type(s)**

Other

**Participant information sheet**

Not available in web format, please use the contact details below to request a patient information sheet

**Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Visual attention control in infants

**Interventions**

Using eye-tracking technology to train visual attention control in infants based on their own eye movements. The study structure is a close replication of a previously approved and published pilot study (Wass et al., 2011). Before the first visit caregivers will be sent two questionnaires that assess the infant's temperament (IBQ-VeryShort) and communication (Oxford CDI, word learning and other early gestures).

Visit 1 and 5 - Visit 1 entails a pre-assessment and the first training session. The infant will view a number of cartoons and eye-tracking 'games' on the eye-tracker screen, examining aspects of attention skills. Each visit will last about 1.5 hours in total. Visit 5 includes the final training session and a post-test.

Visits 2 to 4 - These visits entail training sessions only, and will last 30 minutes to 1 hour. The infant will be watching things happen on the screen, while sitting on the caregiver's lap. Infants are randomly assigned to one of two groups - training or control - that will be watching different kinds of presentations during training visits.

#### **Pre- and post-assessment**

The pre-post measures are a gap-overlap task, cognitive control task, habituation task, and a free-viewing task. Infants' behaviour will also be video recorded during administration of the tests and coded/analyzed post hoc.

#### **Training**

The attention control training is based on cognitive training techniques that are in widespread use throughout the cognitive neuroscience community (Klingberg et al., 2005; Rueda et al., 2005; Holmes et al., 2009). Infants in the training group will be presented with paradigms in which they are required to exercise volitional control over what they attend to. In this group cartoons displayed on the screen will change/move depending on where the infant is looking. This programme is aimed at training the following cognitive skills: interference resolution, inhibition, and focused attention. We will administer about 75 minutes of training per infant in sessions 1-5 together.

The control participants will view a variety of infant-appropriate TV clips and animations in front the eye-tracker for a matched amount of time. These TV clips and animations will include short (<2 minute) clips from commercially available infant-directed television programmes, clips from appropriate adult-directed television programmes, clips of tennis matches, and naturalistic camcorder shots of urban and rural scenes.

#### **Intervention Type**

Other

#### **Phase**

Not Applicable

#### **Primary outcome measure**

Visual attention control (specifically interference resolution, inhibition, and focused attention), measured once a week for a 5-week period (same day of the week every time) through administration of a gap-overlap task, cognitive control task, habituation task, and free-viewing task.

#### **Secondary outcome measures**

No secondary outcome measures

#### **Overall study start date**

01/03/2012

#### **Completion date**

30/06/2012

## Eligibility

### Key inclusion criteria

11-month-old typically developing healthy infants (both boys and girls)

### Participant type(s)

Patient

### Age group

Neonate

### Sex

Both

### Target number of participants

40

### Total final enrolment

33

### Key exclusion criteria

1. Major medical condition in the first 6 months of life
2. Extreme prematurity (<36 weeks)
3. Major delivery complications (e.g. asphyxia, low Apgar score, gestational diabetes)
4. First degree relative with any diagnosed psychiatric disorder

### Date of first enrolment

01/03/2012

### Date of final enrolment

30/06/2012

## Locations

### Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

### Study participating centre

University of East London

London

United Kingdom

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# Sponsor information

## Organisation

University of East London (UK)

## Sponsor details

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## Sponsor type

University/education

## Website

<http://www.uel.ac.uk/qa/>

## ROR

<https://ror.org/057jrqr44>

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Charity

## Funder Name

Nuffield Foundation (UK)

## Alternative Name(s)

## Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

## Funding Body Subtype

Trusts, charities, foundations (both public and private)

## Location

United Kingdom

# Results and Publications

## Publication and dissemination plan

Intention to publish date

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

Not provided at time of registration

### IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

## Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Funder report results</a>		01/12/2018	04/04/2023	No	No