

Northumbria Research Link

Citation: Stuart, Sam, Lord, Sue, Galna, Brook and Rochester, Lynn (2018) Saccade frequency response to visual cues during gait in Parkinson's disease: the selective role of attention. *European Journal of Neuroscience*, 47 (7). pp. 769-778. ISSN 0953-816X

Published by: Wiley-Blackwell

URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/ejn.13864> <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/ejn.13864>>

This version was downloaded from Northumbria Research Link:
<http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/41478/>

Northumbria University has developed Northumbria Research Link (NRL) to enable users to access the University's research output. Copyright © and moral rights for items on NRL are retained by the individual author(s) and/or other copyright owners. Single copies of full items can be reproduced, displayed or performed, and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided the authors, title and full bibliographic details are given, as well as a hyperlink and/or URL to the original metadata page. The content must not be changed in any way. Full items must not be sold commercially in any format or medium without formal permission of the copyright holder. The full policy is available online: <http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/policies.html>

This document may differ from the final, published version of the research and has been made available online in accordance with publisher policies. To read and/or cite from the published version of the research, please visit the publisher's website (a subscription may be required.)



**Northumbria
University
NEWCASTLE**



University Library

Figure Captions

Figure 1 - Study Protocol: A) Walking conditions, B) Dikablis mobile infra-red eye-tracker and electrooculography (EOG) placement, C) Mobile eye-tracker raw data [*an example of a saccade occurrence has been marked on each x axis at the point when detected*]

Figure 2 - Saccade frequency during gait [Mean and standard deviation]

Figure 3 - Structural equation model of gait in Parkinson's disease with a visual cue [**significance level p<.05, dashed lines are indirect non-significant pathways, indirect pathways are also represented by faded block arrows underlying direct pathways, solid arrows are direct pathways, correlations are represent by bi-directional arrows. Latent variables are represented via circles and Observed variables via rectangles*]