



Fig. 2. Typical examples of SKGs extracted from a subject (a) viewing the display of a previous LCD model (the previous model display), (b) viewing the OCB display.

Display device

We used two types of displays-the display of a previous LCD model and an optically compensated bend (OCB) display. The former was a hold-type display of a typical LCD model, while the OCB display was a newly developed pseudo-impulse drive type.

Subjects

The subjects were six persons from 20 to 27 years old with no history of equilibrium function problems.

Moving map task

The map of a fictitious city was scrolled from left to right. The subjects had to read the name of a place from the moving map as a moving map task. The scroll speed of the moving map was 20 dots/s.

Evaluation

We calculated several indices that are commonly used in the clinical field (SUZUKI *et al.*, 1996) for the SKGs, such as 'area of sway', 'total locus length', and 'total locus length per unit area'. In addition, new quantification indices termed 'sparse density (SPD)', 'total locus length of chain 1', and 'total locus length of chain 2' were also estimated (Appendix).

3. Results

Typical SKGs, which represent examples of the results from stabilometry, are shown in Fig. 2.