Comunicações
Livres
Posters
#48

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Abstract

**Purpose:** To determine the influence of laterality and ocular dominance in visual reaction time among football players.

**Methods:** It was determined ocular and motor dominance (hand) among soccer players. It was also determined motor and sensory reaction time (Sportvision reaction team app). The measurements of reaction time were performed 3 times for each one hand and the average value was calculated.

We evaluated 41 male athletes who play football, with a mean age of 25.1 ± 3.9 years.

**Results:** Eleven athletes had cross-dominance (dominant left eye dominant and right hand or right eye dominant and dominant left hand) and 30 had homonymous dominance (dominant eye and right hand or left hand and left eye dominant el). A total of 11 athletes had dominant left eye.

The average value (average ± standard deviation) of sensory reaction time was 0.281 ± 0.027 s and for motor reaction time it was 0.127 ± 0.026 s.

No statistically significant differences were observed between crossed or homonymous dominance groups for the sensory or motor reaction time value (p = 0.204 and p = 0.534, respectively). There was also no statistically
respetivamente). Também não se encontrou diferenças estatisticamente significativas entre os atletas com olho direito ou esquerdo dominante para o valor do tempo de reação sensorial ou tempo de reação motor (p = 0.301 e p = 0.966, respectivamente).

Conclusões: O tempo de reação visual sensorial e motor não é afetado pela lateralidade nem pela dominância ocular.

significant differences between athletes with dominant right or left eye for sensory or motor reaction time (p = 0.301 and p = 0.966, respectively).

Conclusions: Sensory and motor visual reaction time is not affected by the ocular dominance nor laterality.