

## **Appendix C.**

### *Calculation of gaze towards the eye region*

To calculate a percentage of volunteer gaze towards the eye region of the physician, several steps had to be undertaken. First, the stimulus (i.e., the video), was synchronized to match the eye-tracking data using a command-line interpreter. This was needed because the refresh rate of the video was 25 Hz and the eye-tracking data was 120 Hz. Second, to analyze the synchronized eye-tracking data on the physician's face, we used the "AutomaticAOIconstruction" tool in MATLAB R2020b (The MathWorks, Inc., Natick, Massachusetts, United States). This tool includes an algorithm that creates Areas-of-Interest using face recognition. The Areas-of-Interest are created using the noise-robust Limited-Radius Voronoi Tessellation method [51]. This method first assigns the center of an Area-of-Interest on facial features: left eye, right eye, nose and mouth. Each center is assigned a fixed radius creating a so-called cell. The gaze location of the participant is then matched to the closest Area-of-Interest center of the physician within the fixed radius. When the gaze coordinates exceeded the maximum radius for all the Areas-of-Interest cells, the gaze location was assigned as not belonging to an Area-of-Interest [51]. Figure 6 shows a screenshot of the Automatic AOI according to the noise-robust Limited Radius Voronoi Tessellation method, made by the MATLAB AutomaticAOIconstruction tool.



**Figure 6.** A screenshot of the Automatic AOI according to the noise-robust Limited Radius Voronoi Tessellation method, made by the MATLAB AutomaticAOIconstruction tool, used to analyze the gaze towards the eye region of the volunteer on the physician (depicted here).

Note: Written informed consent for publication of the displayed physician was obtained.