



IDENTIFICACIÓN DE HERRAMIENTAS DE TIC PARA APOYAR LA INCLUSIÓN DE PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDAD VISUAL

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**PROGRAMA DE INGENIERÍA DE SISTEMAS
UNIVERSIDAD DEL MAGDALENA
2017
SANTA MARTA D.T.C.H**

RESUMEN

Es frecuente escuchar hoy en día sobre el avance de las tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC), además como la conexión ha permitido el desarrollo de espacios en el cual se llevan a cabo un sin número de transacciones que van desde el simple intercambio de información, hasta la realización de actividades comerciales, es por eso, que se busca conocer cuáles son las herramientas de TIC que se están utilizando para apoyar la inclusión de aquellas personas que tienen algún tipo de discapacidad, para esta pasantía específicamente aquellas que tengan discapacidad visual.

Justamente el propósito de la siguiente investigación consiste en el análisis de los artículos de investigación y artículos de conferencia que aborden la temática relacionada con el desarrollo de las herramientas de TIC para apoyar la inclusión de personas con discapacidad visual, publicados desde el 2007 hasta el 2016. Para poder lograr el objetivo, se definió una metodología de cuatro etapas que son: planificación, búsqueda, selección, evaluación de calidad y síntesis. En la pasantía se lograron los siguientes objetivos:

- Construir un marco conceptual referente a las herramientas TIC que apoyen la inclusión de personas con discapacidad visual y tipo de discapacidades visuales, describiendo sus características más importantes.
- Establecer la revisión sistemática de la literatura, estableciendo las preguntas de investigación, el alcance de la revisión y los criterios a considerar para la selección y clasificación de los documentos.
- A partir de una ecuación de búsqueda depurada, se realizó la búsqueda de los documentos en la base de datos SCOPUS.
- Escoger los documentos que van a ser sometidos al análisis, esto mediante una evaluación de calidad de los mismos y clasificándolos según el tema abordado en cada uno de los documentos seleccionados.
- Analizar los documentos que han sido seleccionados y presentar una síntesis de los resultados obtenidos.

Gracias a la ejecución y consecución de los objetivos anteriores, se logró identificar cinco temas abordados en los documentos seleccionados, los cuales son: documentos de análisis 13,59% referente a los documentos total seleccionados, documentos de desarrollo 43,50%, evaluación 14,17%, Impacto social 7,57% y documentos de metodologías un 21,17%.

Palabras claves: discapacidad visual, ceguera, revisión sistematizada, TI

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1. INTRODUCCIÓN

El acceso a la información hoy en día ha avanzado de una manera significativa gracias a la ayuda de los recursos tecnológicos. Este acceso a la información se ha convertido en algo indispensable para todo individuo en la sociedad actual y cada día se elaboran nuevas herramientas que permiten dicho acceso.

Las tecnologías de la información (TI) no son ninguna panacea ni fórmula mágica, pero pueden mejorar la vida de todos los habitantes del planeta [1]. Actualmente se dispone de herramientas para mejorar la vida de las personas con discapacidad visual, logrando el desarrollo en este grupo de personas, las TI hoy en día proporcionan los medios necesarios para propagar los conocimientos y facilitar la comprensión mutua.

Las TI gestionan en la actualidad actividades básicas de la vida cotidiana; no hay que olvidar que la sociedad está centrada cada vez más en la información y la comunicación. Las TI sin duda están cambiando la sociedad, la educación, el trabajo, la formación y la manera de recibir y procesar la información.

Pero ¿Qué herramientas existen hoy en día para la inclusión de personas con alguna discapacidad visual?, las personas con discapacidad visual necesitan en mayor medida beneficiarse del enorme potencial que ofrecen, Para ellos, las TIC no sólo sirven para potenciar sus capacidades, sino también para paliar y compensar posibles limitaciones.

Con el fin de identificar las herramientas de tecnología de información que han sido desarrolladas para apoyar la inclusión de personas con discapacidad visual, se propuso la pasantía de investigación “identificación de herramientas de tic para apoyar la inclusión de personas con discapacidad visual”, en el marco del proyecto “Modelo de evaluación de la e-inclusión. Fase I”. El objetivo general es Presentar una síntesis de herramientas que se han desarrollado para ayudar a la inclusión digital de personas con discapacidad visual publicados en la literatura científica en el periodo 2007 a 2016, a través de una revisión sistemática de literatura, Como objetivos específicos se plantearon:

- Construir un marco conceptual que permita explicar qué son los problemas de discapacidad visual y sus características más importantes, así como hacer un marco de referencia de tecnologías de información y comunicación desarrolladas para la discapacidad visual.
- Planear la revisión sistemática, estableciendo las preguntas de investigación, el alcance de la revisión y los criterios a considerar para la selección y clasificación de los documentos.
- Buscar los documentos en la base de datos Scopus utilizando para ello una ecuación de búsqueda depurada.
- Seleccionar los documentos a ser analizados a través de una evaluación de calidad de los mismos.

- Realizar el análisis de los documentos seleccionados y presentar una síntesis de los resultados obtenidos.

De acuerdo a lo descrito anteriormente, se plantearon los siguientes interrogantes:

- ¿Cuáles son los temas principales que son abordados en las publicaciones relacionadas con discapacidad visual y TIC para apoyar la inclusión?
- ¿Cuáles son los aspectos que se abordan en cada uno de los temas identificados?
- ¿Qué tipo de discapacidad visual es la abordada en las investigaciones publicadas?
- ¿Qué análisis estadísticos se pueden obtener de las publicaciones, por ejemplo, año de publicación, país proponente (de acuerdo a afiliación de autores), tipo de publicación?

En este informe se presenta una síntesis del trabajo realizado dando respuesta a las preguntas planteadas. El documento inicia con la descripción de la situación que dio origen a la investigación y la metodología utilizada. Seguidamente se presentan los resultados obtenidos, las conclusiones y la bibliografía que sustenta el trabajo.

1.1. Marco conceptual

La visión es, de todos los sentidos, el que más información proporciona, y es crucial para realizar las actividades cotidianas. Tiene un papel muy importante en la comunicación y, por tanto, en las relaciones que se precisan para vivir en sociedad [2].

La discapacidad visual se usa para describir una pérdida de capacidades visuales, hace referencia igualmente a anomalías o dificultades que tiene el ojo u ojos, trae como consecuencia una visión menor de la normal y precisa en ocasiones, medios de ayuda para la interacción entre las personas que tienen discapacidad visual y su medio circundante [3].

Para Hernández y Santos [4] Clásicamente, solo se tienen en cuenta la agudeza y el campo visual para evaluar la función visual, ya que se trata de los dos parámetros fundamentales. Aun así, se deberá realizar otra serie de pruebas para obtener un resultado lo más exacto posible sobre la visión de un individuo. Se define brevemente que es agudeza visual y campo visual.

Agudeza visual es la capacidad de un sujeto para percibir con claridad y nitidez la forma y la figura de los objetos a determinada distancia.

Campo visual se refiere a la porción del espacio que un individuo puede ver sin mover la cabeza ni los ojos.

1.1.1. Clasificación de la discapacidad visual

Organismos y estamentos del ámbito internacional han aunado esfuerzos para brindar un marco conceptual que describa las distintas circunstancias. El referente actual más importante es la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS).

De acuerdo con las estimaciones de la OMS [5], en 2010, 285 millones de personas del mundo se encuentran con discapacidad visual, 39 millones de ellas son ciegas, y 246 millones son personas con baja visión. La discapacidad visual es más frecuente en los grupos de mayor edad, el 82% de las personas ciegas y el 65% de las personas con baja visión eran mayores de 50 años.

Con los resultados estimados en 2010 por la OMS, se observa que la baja visión es el 86,31% del total de la discapacidad visual y que la ceguera es el 13,68%. En la **tabla 1** se presenta el resumen de dichas estimaciones.

Tabla 1. Estimaciones de la OMS sobre personas que sufren discapacidad visual en el mundo

Edad (años)	Población (millones)	Ciegos (millones)	Baja Visión (millones)	Discapacidad Visual (millones)
0-14	1.848,50	1,421	17,518	18,939
15-49	3.548,2	5,784	74,463	80,248
>= 50	1.340,80	32,16	154,043	186,203
Total	6.737,50	39,365 (0,58)	246,024 (3,65)	285,389 (4,24)

Fuente: WHO,2012

La función visual se subdivide en cuatro niveles: visión normal, discapacidad visual moderada, discapacidad visual grave y ceguera. La discapacidad visual abarca la discapacidad visual moderada, grave y la ceguera [6].

Se establecieron, para describir con mayor detalle la disminución de la visión, unos rangos de pérdida basados en la agudeza visual que se reflejan en la **tabla 2** realizada por [2].

La discapacidad visual moderada y la discapacidad visual grave se reagrupan comúnmente bajo el término “baja visión”, y el total de casos de discapacidad visual están representados conjuntamente por la baja visión y la ceguera [6]. En detalle se tiene que:

- **La ceguera** se define como una agudeza visual de presentación inferior a 3/60 (0.05), o una pérdida del campo visual a menos de 10°, en el mejor ojo.
- **Discapacidad visual grave** se entiende una agudeza visual inferior a 6/60 (0.1) e igual o superior a 3/60 (0.05).
- **Discapacidad visual moderada**, una agudeza visual de entre me nos dé 6/18 (0.3) y 6/60 (0.1).

Es importante tener en cuenta, que la discapacidad visual puede originarse por un inadecuado desarrollo de los órganos visuales o por padecimientos o accidentes que afecten los ojos, las vías visuales o el cerebro [7]. El inadecuado desarrollo en la gestación da como resultado esta discapacidad. Así mismo, se puede agregar aquella discapacidad que se gesta a partir de una enfermedad que provoca esa disminución de la visión, como son: las cataratas, glaucoma, diabetes, tracoma y ausencia de vitamina A [8].

Tabla 2. Rangos de pérdida visual

Rangos de pérdida visual		Agudeza visual
(Casi) Visión normal	Visión normal	Mayor que 0,8
	Leve	Menor que 0,8 y mayor o igual que 0,3
Baja visión	Moderada	Menor que 0,3 y mayor o igual que 0,125
	Grave	Menor que 0,125 y mayor o igual que 0,05
	Profunda	Menor que 0,05 y mayor o igual que 0,02
(Casi) Ceguera	Casi ceguera	Menor que 0,02 y mayor que NPL (no percepción de luz)
	Ceguera	NPL (no percepción de luz)

Fuente: Libro discapacidad visual y autonomía personal, capítulo 2 página 90

1.1.2. Herramientas TI para la inclusión de personas con discapacidad visual

El autor Lorente [9] hace una clasificación de las herramientas tecnológicas con las que cuentan hoy en día las personas con discapacidad visual, basándose en “Tiflotecnología”, que son un conjunto de técnicas, conocimientos y recursos encaminados a procurar a las personas con ceguera o deficiencia visual los medios oportunos para la correcta utilización de la tecnología.

De acuerdo con [9], las TI pueden clasificarse de la siguiente manera:

1.1.2.1. Medios que facilitan el acceso a la información proporcionada por un ordenador

Se agrupa bajo esta línea de actuación a las actividades y técnicas que tengan que ver con la utilización de:

- **Revisores de pantalla:** centran su actividad en la supervisión de la información que aparece representada en la pantalla.
- **Líneas braille:** son dispositivos que muestran la información en braille electrónico.
- **Síntesis de voz:** son programas capaces de transformar el texto escrito, en texto hablado (conversión texto a voz).
- **Magnificadores de pantalla:** En general presentan un conjunto de utilidades que permiten presentar la información de forma ampliada.
- **Lectores de código de barras.**
- **Dispositivos hápticos (realidad virtual):** añade el sentido del tacto a la experiencia virtual.

1.1.2.2. Acceso a la información de textos escritos en papel

Estas tienen por objetivo acceder a la información impresa en papel. Esta información fundamentalmente puede ser de dos tipos: Textual y gráfica.

Dentro de este grupo se puede encontrar:

- **OCR'S (Reconocedores de caracteres):** tecnología del reconocimiento óptico de caracteres.
- **Lupas televisión:** magnifican la imagen obtenida por cámara.
- **Lupas ampliadoras de pantalla.** Amplían la imagen de la pantalla.

1.1.2.3. Software educativo y lúdico

Dentro de este grupo encontramos aquellos programas educativos y lúdicos que se han desarrollado donde la salida vocal, facilitan el acceso y el control de los eventos que se producen durante su ejecución.

1.1.2.4. PDA's y telefonía móvil

Asistente personal digital, aquí la información puede ser explorada y modificada con editores específicos y monitorizada por sistemas que emplean síntesis de voz o braille electrónico.

- PC hablado
- Sonobrilie

1.1.2.5. Impresoras Braille

Estos dispositivos son exclusivos para uso de personas ciegas o deficiencia visual grave. El texto lo imprimen en código braille que dichos dispositivos generan gracias a distintos mecanismos para producir relieves.

1.1.2.6. Libros "hablados"

El proceso consiste en la grabación de textos leídos por lectores profesionales y copiados en diferentes soportes de distribución. En la actualidad, se está trabajando con tecnología digital que realiza la grabación de la información en formato de ficheros comprimidos tipo «mpeg», bajo un formato de estructura de la información especial, realizada por un consorcio internacional constituido por varias asociaciones de ciegos, denominada «DAISY», que permite la grabación de 50

horas de audio en un soporte CD estándar, con una estructura lógica que permite el acceso a una determinada área de la información que se identifica con la estructura del libro (capítulo, subcapítulo, página, párrafo, marca, etc.).

- reproductor CD Daisy
- totext
- software de conversión de ficheros de texto a ficheros de sonido

1.1.2.7. Aplicaciones para transportes públicos

Aplicaciones móviles que avisan mediante pantallas y con voz digitalizada, la próxima parada y sus próximas conexiones, especialmente para tomar el transporte público. aplicaciones que funcionan utilizando mandos de control remoto o teléfonos móviles que permiten requerir e interactuar con los sistemas de información implementados en los transportes públicos.

1.1.2.8. Fabricación y adaptación de materiales de uso cotidiano

Se pueden realizar adaptaciones de tipo mecánico o electrónico. Normalmente este tipo de trabajo se realiza en colaboración con las diferentes firmas de productos. Fruto de esta colaboración se han realizado algunos juegos de mesa, o la adaptación de algunos electrodomésticos, complementando con relieves o mensajes de voz sus diferentes potencialidades.

De acuerdo con [10] otras tecnologías que se pueden encontrar son:

- **Celulares:** aplicaciones para la integración de las personas con discapacidad, aplicaciones que permiten leer los códigos de barras de los productos y otra que permiten el uso del GPS y lo guía mediante la voz, magnificadores de pantalla, lupas para amplificar lo que se ve por medio de la cámara del dispositivo, lectores de texto y escáner de textos.
- **Bastones inteligentes (cañas):** Bastones adaptados ya sean con celulares para la guía de las personas con discapacidad, con notificaciones mediante voz.
- **Dispositivo que permite transformar colores en sonidos:** aplicaciones software o sensores que miden intensidad de color y se le asocia a un sonido representativo.
- **Otras Tecnologías:** Actualmente el desarrollo de nuevas TIC permite que las personas con discapacidad visual tengan un mayor acceso a las tecnologías digitales.

2. METODOLOGÍA

La metodología que se utilizó para el desarrollo de esta revisión de literatura, ha sido con base a la usada por GALVIS Y SANCHEZ-TORRES [11], la cual consta de las siguientes etapas:

2.1. Planificación

Se centró en desarrollar un protocolo (actividades y alcances) para la revisión sistemática que se ejecutaron para poder alcanzar el logro de los objetivos. Este protocolo se constituyó por preguntas, los documentos seleccionados deben responder a ellas; estrategias para la búsqueda; criterios que se deben de tener en cuenta para poder determinar la inclusión/exclusión de los documentos y para la evaluación de calidad de los mismos; y procedimientos para la extracción y síntesis de los datos. En esta etapa se definió que la búsqueda se centraría en la base de datos Scopus, en el periodo 2007-2016 y se enfocaría a artículos científicos y conferencias.

2.2. Búsqueda

Se centró en ejecutar esta estrategia en la base de citas Scopus. para esto, se decidió plantear una ecuación de búsqueda, la cual fue construida a través de términos que han sido identificados en la elaboración del marco conceptual referente a tecnologías de información y problemas de salud que producen discapacidad visual. También, para lograr su elaboración se hicieron 8 iteraciones, en la que en cada una de ellas se realizaban modificaciones. La ecuación de búsqueda está constituida por 64 términos, en **tabla 3** se presenta la ecuación de búsqueda utilizada en la investigación.

Tabla 3. Ecuación de búsqueda final

SCOPUS	Fecha ultima iteración: 04/09/2016
<i>TITLE-ABS-KEY(("ICT" OR "educational software" OR "technology tools" OR "tiflotecnology" OR "screen magnifiers" OR "screen readers" OR "video magnifiers" OR "information and communications technology" OR "braille Printers" OR "braille technology" OR "braille devices" OR "talking calculator" OR "talking microwave" OR "refreshable Braille Display" OR "PDA" OR "personal digital assistants" OR "money identifier" OR "color identifier " OR "text reader" OR "visual application software" OR "visual mobile application" OR "OCR software" OR "visual impairment software" OR "visual computer technology" OR "visual informatics" OR "assistive technology" OR "visual Apps" OR "low vision devices" OR "accessible mobil apps" OR "optical character recognition systems" OR "refreshable braille display" OR "web technology" OR "website accessible")AND("blindness" OR "congenital blindness" OR "visual field" OR "visual impairment" OR "visual acuity" OR "vision loss" OR "eye problems" OR "eye diseases" OR "visual deficit" OR "low vision" OR "visual problems" OR "visual diseases" OR "cataract" OR "visual handicap" OR "legal blindness" OR "partial sight" OR "partial blindness" OR "moderate visual impairment" OR "severe visual impairment" OR "profound visual impairment" OR "total blindness" OR "amblyopia" OR "estrabismus" OR "vision and neurological disorders" OR "visual disorders" OR "functional vision problems" OR "visual disabilities" OR "glaucoma" OR "refractive errors" OR "visual perception" OR "visually impaired"))</i>	

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

Después de realizar los respectivos filtros referentes a año de publicación, tema, artículos científicos y artículos de conferencias, se generó un resultado de 1009 publicaciones.

2.3. Selección

Las 1009 referencias bibliográficas arrojadas por la ecuación de búsqueda fueron sometidas a un proceso de selección. Este proceso consistió en una selección preliminar a partir del título y resumen del documento, descartando todos aquellos documentos que no hacían mención a tecnologías de información y la comunicación, los documentos que se apartaban del tema, además dichos documentos tenían que hacer mención a discapacidad visual o relacionado a ceguera, el resultado de esta actividad fue la selección de 618 documentos, es decir el 61,24% de los identificados.

2.4. Evaluación de calidad

Para asegurar la calidad de la revisión sistemática, se tomaron los 618 documentos seleccionados, nuevamente se hizo lectura detallada al resumen, teniendo en cuenta la relevancia del contenido para dar respuesta a la pregunta de investigación definida, descripción detallada del contexto donde se realiza la investigación reportada en el documento, claridad y rigor en el diseño metodológico de la investigación, y rigor científico para el análisis de los datos. El resultado obtenido fue de 515 documentos que cumplen con los criterios establecidos.

Por lo tanto, se obtuvo una población de 515 documentos, los cuales representan el 51.04% de las 1009 referencias bibliográficas. En la **Tabla 4** se presenta el resumen cuantitativo de los resultados obtenidos en cada etapa.

Tabla 4. Resumen cuantitativo de la búsqueda, selección y evaluación de calidad

Etapas	Total de Documentos
Búsqueda	1009
Selección preliminar	618
Selección detallada y calidad	515

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

2.5. Extracción de datos y Síntesis

En la última etapa se busca la extracción de datos importantes para responder las preguntas de investigación definidas y presentadas anteriormente, así mismo obtener la síntesis de resultados. Es decir, en cada documento se obtuvieron los siguientes metadatos de los registros bibliográficos: *Título, año de publicación, nombre de la publicación, tipo de documento, autores, país proponente (de acuerdo a afiliación de autores) y tipo de publicación*. A continuación, se presentan los resultados obtenidos.

3. RESULTADOS

A continuación, se presentan los resultados obtenidos de la revisión de los 515 documentos seleccionados:

3.1. Aspectos generales

El primer análisis fue identificar el tipo de documento revisado, se encontró que el 64,2% son artículos publicados en conferencias y el resto, es decir, el 35,7% fueron artículos publicados en revistas científicas. En la **tabla 5** se presenta un resumen cuantitativo con respecto a los tipos de documentos por año de publicación; **La tabla 6** muestra las referencias de los 515 documentos, según tipo de documento y año de publicación, y la **figura 1** su distribución.

se puede evidenciar según la columna de total general, el constante interés por el tema en los últimos años, se evidencia un pequeño aumento en este.

Tabla 5. Clasificación tipo de documento por año

Año de publicación	Artículo de conferencia	Artículo en revista	Total general
2007	25	14	39
2008	35	12	47
2009	26	14	40
2010	51	14	65
2011	33	19	52
2012	33	22	55
2013	33	27	60
2014	38	24	62
2015	38	23	61
2016	19	15	34
Total general	331	184	515

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

Tabla 6. Distribución referencias de documentos por año

Año de publicación	Artículo de conferencia	Artículo en revista
2007	[12]–[36]	[37]–[50]
2008	[51]–[85]	[86]–[97]
2009	[98]–[123]	[124]–[137]
2010	[138]–[188]	[189]–[202]
2011	[203]–[235]	[236]–[254]

Año de publicación	Artículo de conferencia	Artículo en revista
2012	[255]–[287]	[288]–[309]
2013	[310]–[342]	[343]–[369]
2014	[370]–[407]	[408]–[431]
2015	[432]–[469]	[470]–[492]
2016	[493]–[511]	[512]–[526]

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

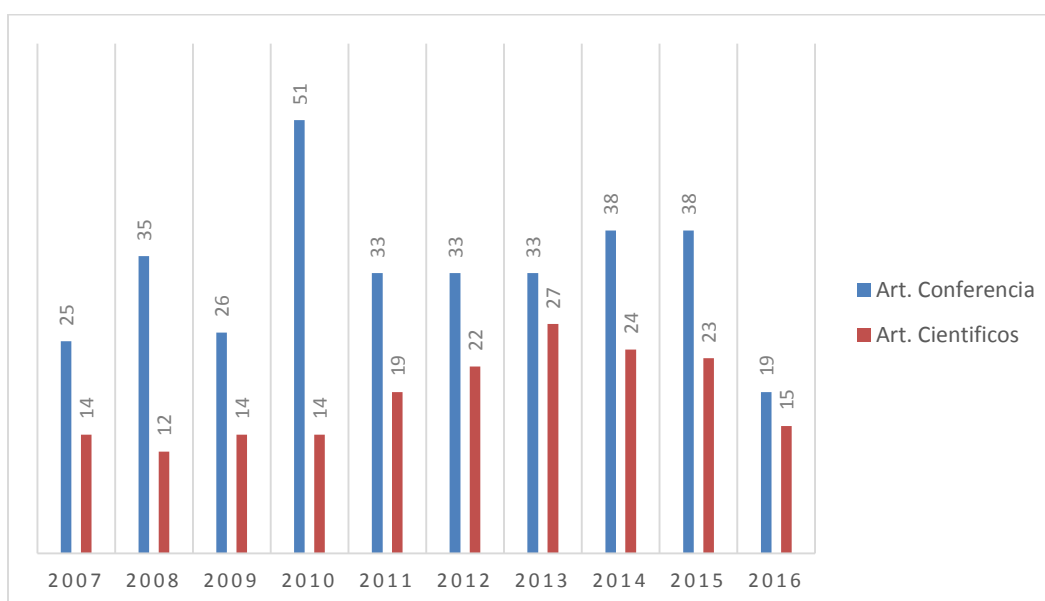


Figura 1. Clasificación tipo de documento por año

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

Posteriormente se realizó la identificación de los países proponentes (de acuerdo con la afiliación de autores) es importante para establecer porcentualmente los países que han generado documentos acerca del tema. Según los resultados, se encontró que Estados Unidos es el país con mayor producción con un total de 174 documentos, equivalentes al 33,7% de los documentos totales, seguido por Reino Unido con el 6,9% de producción. India tiene el 6,6%, Brasil tiene una producción de 5,4% seguido de Italia con 4,2%, inmediatamente se encontró Japón y Canadá cada uno con 3,5%, Malasia tiene el 3,1% y le sigue Tailandia y Francia con el 2,7%, cabe resaltar que la lista continua con otros países que igualmente han publicado documentos científicos relacionados con el tema, pero con porcentajes muchos más bajos. En la **tabla 7** se presenta la distribución de los países; En la **figura 2** se muestra la distribución de los principales países proponentes.

Tabla 7. Países Proponentes

País Proponente	Articulo conferencia	Artículos científicos	Total general	Porcentaje
EE.UU	121	53	174	33,79%
UK	22	14	36	6,99%
India	25	9	34	6,60%
Brasil	11	17	28	5,44%
Italia	12	10	22	4,27%
Japón	11	7	18	3,50%
Canadá	15	3	18	3,50%
Malasia	8	8	16	3,11%
Tailandia	12	2	14	2,72%
Francia	10	4	14	2,72%
Portugal	9	4	13	2,52%
Taiwán	4	7	11	2,14%
China	8	2	10	1,94%
Alemania	6	2	8	1,55%
Australia	6	1	7	1,36%
España	4	3	7	1,36%
Corea del sur	4	2	6	1,17%
Turquía	3	3	6	1,17%
Arabia Saudita	2	4	6	1,17%
Desconocido	2	2	4	0,78%
Jordania	2	2	4	0,78%
Nueva Zelanda	1	2	3	0,58%
Sur África	1	2	3	0,58%
Singapur	2	1	3	0,58%
Dinamarca	2	1	3	0,58%
Austria	2	1	3	0,58%
Chile	2	1	3	0,58%
Suiza	1	1	2	0,39%
Repu. checa	2		2	0,39%
Líbano	2		2	0,39%
Eslovenia	1	1	2	0,39%
Argentina	2		2	0,39%
Croacia		2	2	0,39%
Israel	1	1	2	0,39%
Países Bajos	1	1	2	0,39%
Polonia	1	1	2	0,39%
Finlandia	1	1	2	0,39%
México	1		1	0,19%
Argelia	1		1	0,19%
Nigeria		1	1	0,19%
Bélgica	1		1	0,19%
Suecia	1		1	0,19%
Bangladés	1		1	0,19%
Eslovaquia		1	1	0,19%

País Proponente	Artículo conferencia	Artículos científicos	Total general	Porcentaje
Indonesia	1		1	0,19%
Rumania	1		1	0,19%
Pakistán		1	1	0,19%
Sudan		1	1	0,19%
Paraguay	1		1	0,19%
Marruecos	1		1	0,19%
Islandia		1	1	0,19%
Emiratos Árabes	1		1	0,19%
Egipto	1		1	0,19%
Nepal		1	1	0,19%
Puerto Rico	1		1	0,19%
Hungría		1	1	0,19%
Noruega		1	1	0,19%
Kenia		1	1	0,19%
Total general	331	184	515	100,00%

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

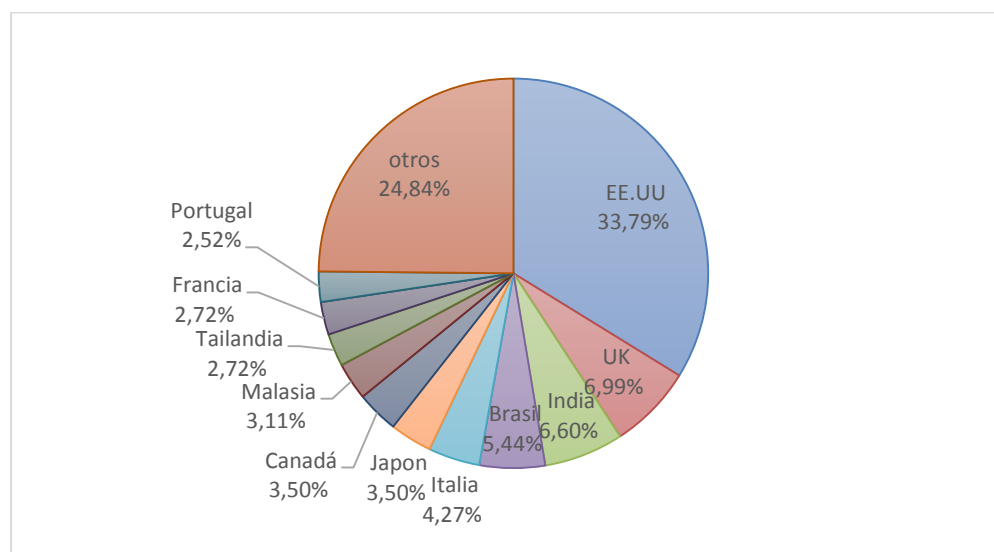


Figura 2. Principales países proponentes

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

El tercer aspecto general fue la identificación de autores que más contribución han realizado al tema, gracias a la base de datos Scopus se puede desarrollar esta lista. Aquí se encontró que el autor con mayor participación es Ramakrishnan, I.V. con 14 contribuciones, seguido se encuentra Borodin, Y. tiene 13 documentos donde se le hace mención, Harper, S. tiene 10 documentos, le sigue Ludi, S. y Puzis, Y. cada uno con 8 documentos. A continuación, se presenta la **tabla 8**, donde se muestran los diez autores con mayor contribución.

Tabla 8. Autores con más contribución en el tema

Autor	N	Institución Afiliada	Referencias
Ramakrishnan, I.V.	14	Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, United States	[24], [36], [54], [110], [135], [179], [224], [277], [278], [392], [395], [464], [465], [504]
Borodin, Y.	13	Charmtech Labs LLC, Stony Brook, United States	[24], [36], [54], [110], [135], [145], [179], [277], [278], [392], [395], [464], [465]
Harper, S.	10	University of Manchester, Department of Computer Science, Manchester, United Kingdom	[43], [59], [66], [85], [192], [237], [288], [292], [330], [422]
Ludi, S.	8	University of North Texas, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Denton, United States	[82], [153], [226], [240], [263], [381], [389], [398]
Puzis, Y.	8	Charmtech Labs LLC, 1500 Stony Brook Rd., Stony Brook, NY, United States	[179], [224], [261], [277], [392], [395], [464], [465]
Kim, H.N.	6	Department of Pediatrics, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, United States	[56], [123], [216], [238], [366], [421]
Leporini, B.	5	Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione A. Faedo, Pisa, Italy	[87], [101], [134], [234], [264]
Panchanathan, S.	5	Arizona State University, Center for Cognitive Ubiquitous Computing (CUBiC), Tempe, United States	[74], [80], [113], [115], [154]
Barroso, J.	3	Universidade de Tras-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Vila Real, Portugal	[232], [244], [257]
Fernandes, H.	3	Instituto de Engenharia de Sistemas e Computadores Porto, Porto, Portugal	[232], [244], [257]

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

3.2 Principales temas abordados en las publicaciones

El siguiente paso consistió en la clasificación de los 515 documentos, así mismo se clasificaron dichos documentos de acuerdo con los principales temas que fueron abordados en cada uno de estos, los cinco principales temas abordados fueron:

- **Análisis:** los artículos científicos y conferencias que hacían mención al análisis de herramientas tecnológicas ya existentes o describían el funcionamiento de estas.
- **Desarrollo:** aquí se reunieron todos aquellos documentos que hablaban de un desarrollo o creación de una herramienta tecnológica en específico, desarrollo que ayudaba a la inclusión de personas con discapacidad visual.

- **Evaluación:** aquí son abordados todos los documentos que hablan de pruebas realizadas a las herramientas tecnológicas, realizando una evaluación, mediante la realización de encuestas a las personas con discapacidad visual que hacían uso de estas tecnologías.
- **Impacto Social:** aquí se clasificaron los documentos que hacen mención de manera general a todas las herramientas TIC de inclusión a personas con discapacidad visual y de su impacto en la sociedad.
- **Metodología:** aquí se reúnen los artículos científicos y conferencia que mencionan metodologías, técnicas o procedimientos, dichas metodologías ayudan a mejorar la utilización de las herramientas tecnológicas y de comunicación abordadas en los documentos.

En esta etapa se realizó la identificación de los temas más abordados en cada uno de los documentos, mejorando el ordenamiento debido a la **constante** aparición de dichos temas, posteriormente se analizaron los resultados obtenidos. En estos, se encontró que el 13,5% de las investigaciones tenía que ver con el tema de análisis, el 43,5% corresponde a los documentos que mencionan el desarrollo de tecnologías TIC, los documentos de evaluación de tecnologías equivale al 14,1%, los documentos que hacen mención a impacto social representan el 7,5% y finalmente aquellas investigaciones que hablan de metodologías, equivalen al 21,1%. En la **figura 3** se muestra la distribución por año de los temas abordados, en la **tabla 9** se presenta un resumen cuantitativo de los temas abordados y la **tabla 10** muestra sus correspondientes referencias.

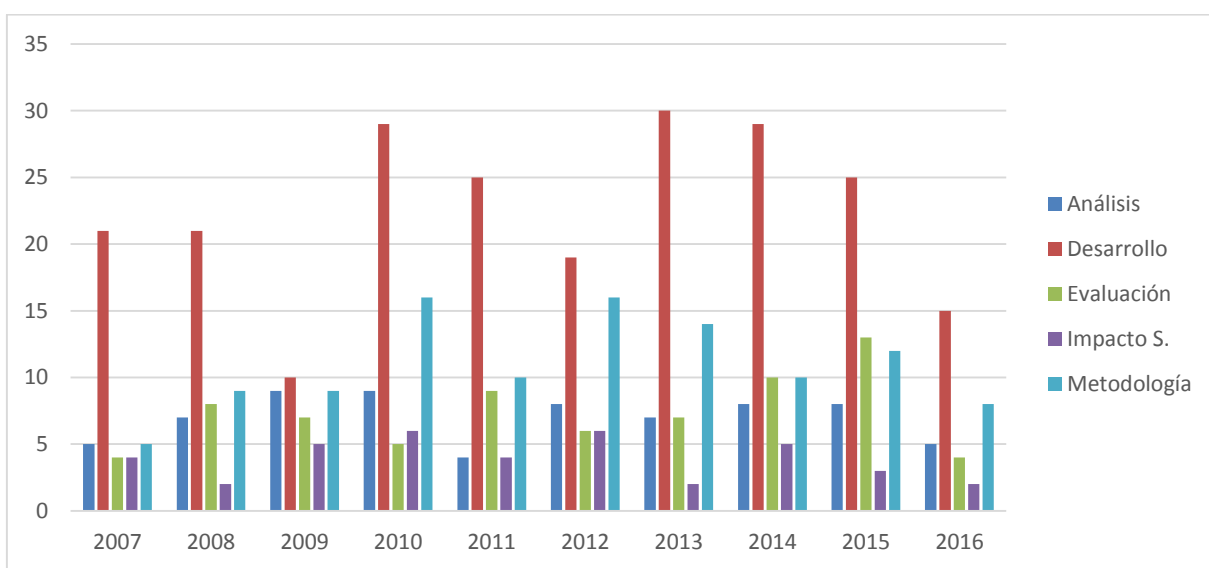


Figura 3. Comportamiento gráfico de los temas abordados por año

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

Tabla 9. Resumen temas abordados

Año	Análisis	Desarrollo	Evaluación	Impacto S.	Metodología	Total general
2007	5	21	4	4	5	39
2008	7	21	8	2	9	47
2009	9	10	7	5	9	40
2010	9	29	5	6	16	65
2011	4	25	9	4	10	52
2012	8	19	6	6	16	55
2013	7	30	7	2	14	60
2014	8	29	10	5	10	62
2015	8	25	13	3	12	61
2016	5	15	4	2	8	34
Total general	70	224	73	39	109	515

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

Tabla 10. Referencias de documentos por tema abordado

Tema	Referencias
Análisis	[26], [35], [37], [40], [45], [57], [60], [72], [77], [85], [90], [93], [105], [114], [115], [121], [123]–[126], [133], [140], [152], [158], [162], [163], [181], [186], [197], [199], [214], [231], [245], [247], [255], [260], [267], [274], [281], [292], [293], [309], [326], [328], [330], [331], [364], [366], [367], [374], [384], [388], [394], [395], [398], [409], [417], [444], [453], [465], [467], [470], [476], [480], [491], [506], [517], [520]–[522]
Desarrollo	[12]–[16], [19]–[25], [29]–[31], [33], [34], [36], [42], [46], [50], [52], [53], [55], [58], [61], [62], [65]–[68], [73], [75], [78]–[80], [83], [84], [86], [89], [91], [94], [102], [103], [106], [107], [109], [118], [120], [129], [131], [136], [142], [144], [145], [148], [149], [151], [153]–[156], [159], [164]–[166], [172], [174]–[176], [179], [180], [182]–[184], [187], [189], [191], [195], [198], [201], [203]–[206], [209], [211], [212], [216], [217], [222], [225], [227]–[230], [232], [233], [235]–[237], [244], [249], [251], [253], [254], [256], [258], [262], [264], [266], [270], [272], [273], [277], [280], [284]–[286], [289], [295], [297], [302], [303], [307], [310]–[315], [318], [321], [323], [324], [327], [329], [332], [335], [337], [342], [343], [345]–[347], [350], [353], [356]–[359], [361]–[363], [369], [370], [372], [373], [375], [378], [380], [381], [383], [385]–[387], [390], [393], [397], [399], [401], [402], [404]–[406], [408], [410], [411], [413], [414], [420], [423], [428], [431], [433], [436]–[439], [442], [443], [448], [451], [455]–[459], [462], [463], [466], [469], [471], [475], [478], [481], [482], [485], [492], [493], [495], [496], [498], [500], [502]–[504], [507], [510], [511], [513], [514], [523], [526]
Evaluación	[18], [38], [39], [44], [51], [59], [64], [69], [70], [88], [96]–[99], [112], [127], [128], [132], [137], [139], [157], [185], [190], [196], [207], [213], [220], [223], [234], [238], [239], [243], [252], [287], [288], [300], [301], [306], [308], [317], [319], [336], [349], [351], [360], [368], [379], [382], [389], [391], [392], [396], [416], [425], [426], [430], [440], [447], [460], [464], [472], [474], [477], [483], [484], [486]–[489], [497], [508], [519], [525]
Impacto Social	[28], [32], [48], [49], [63], [92], [100], [108], [116], [122], [134], [147], [160], [171], [173], [188], [193], [218], [240], [246], [250], [279], [283], [294], [296],

Tema	Referencias
	[298], [304], [316], [354], [376], [412], [418], [424], [427], [435], [445], [479], [509], [512]
Metodología	[17], [27], [41], [43], [47], [54], [56], [71], [74], [76], [81], [82], [87], [95], [101], [104], [110], [111], [113], [117], [119], [130], [135], [138], [141], [143], [146], [150], [161], [167]–[170], [177], [178], [192], [194], [200], [202], [208], [210], [215], [219], [221], [224], [226], [241], [242], [248], [257], [259], [261], [263], [265], [268], [269], [271], [275], [276], [278], [282], [290], [291], [299], [305], [320], [322], [325], [333], [334], [338]–[341], [344], [348], [352], [355], [365], [371], [377], [400], [403], [407], [415], [419], [421], [422], [429], [432], [434], [441], [446], [449], [450], [452], [454], [461], [468], [473], [490], [494], [499], [501], [505], [515], [516], [518], [524]

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

3.3 Discapacidad visual abordada

En los 515 documentos revisados se encontró que los dos tipos de discapacidad visual abordada es la **ceguera** y la **discapacidad visual grave**, esto según las indagaciones previamente hechas [6], en los documentos se hace mención únicamente a estos dos tipos de discapacidad visual, dichas menciones sirvieron como criterio para hacer la clasificación de los documentos en dos tipos, como se observa en la **figura 4**, el 59,6% de los documentos hace mención a ceguera, mientras que el 40,3% a discapacidad visual grave.

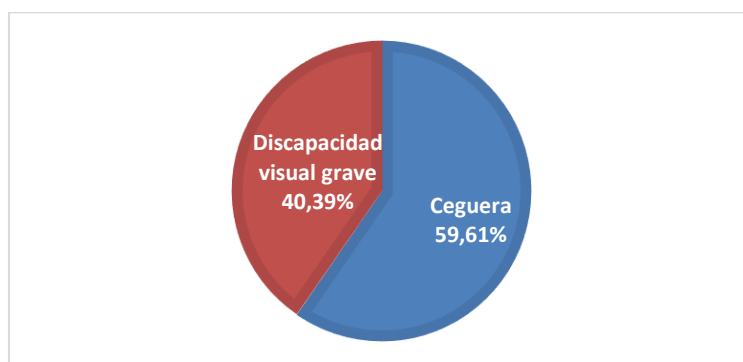


Figura 4. Tipo de discapacidad visual abordada en los documentos

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

Posteriormente, se realiza una clasificación del tipo de discapacidad visual abordado y el tema abordado en cada uno de los documentos revisados. Los 307 documentos relacionados con ceguera, el 14,3% correspondían a documentos del tema análisis, el 22,4% a metodología, el 8,7% a impacto social, mientras que el 10,1% al tema de evaluación y el 44,3% restantes al tema desarrollo. Igualmente, este análisis se hace con los 208 documentos restantes que tienen que ver con discapacidad visual grave, en la **figura 5** se pueden apreciar las distribuciones hechas en este análisis, la **tabla 11** muestra el resumen cuantitativo por tema abordado y tipo de discapacidad visual, la **tabla 12** sus respectivas referencias bibliográficas.

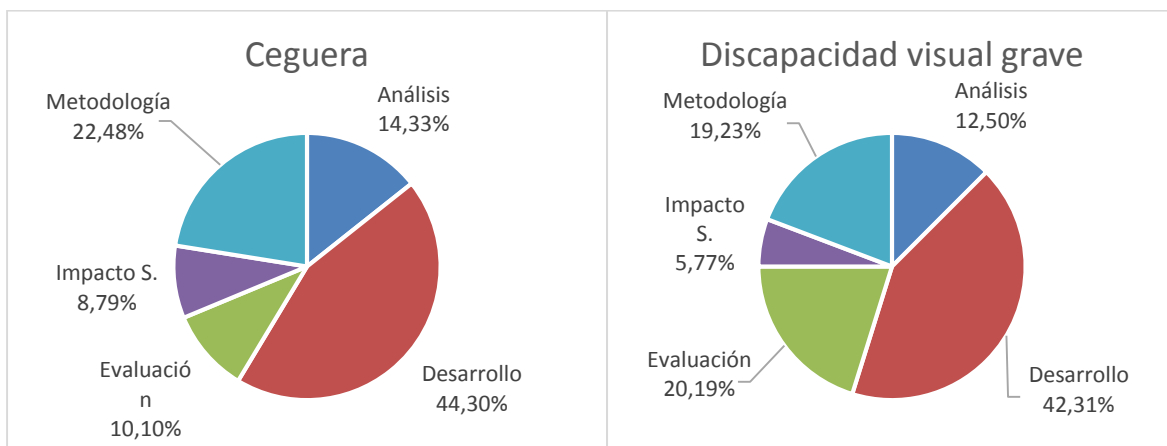


Figura 5. Distribución por tipo de discapacidad visual y tema abordado

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

Tabla 11. Resumen cuantitativo por tema abordado y discapacidad visual

Tema	Ceguera	Discapacidad visual grave	Total general
Análisis	44	26	70
Desarrollo	136	88	224
evaluación	31	42	73
Impacto Social	27	12	39
Metodología	69	40	109
Total general	307	208	515

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

Tabla 12. Referencias de documentos por tema abordado y tipo de discapacidad visual

Tema	Ceguera	Discapacidad visual grave
Análisis	[26], [37], [40], [45], [57], [60], [72], [90], [93], [121], [125], [133], [152], [162], [181], [186], [197], [199], [214], [231], [247], [255], [260], [267], [274], [309], [326], [330], [331], [364], [367], [374], [384], [388], [394], [395], [409], [453], [465], [467], [476], [491], [520], [522]	[35], [77], [85], [105], [114], [115], [123], [124], [126], [140], [158], [163], [245], [281], [292], [293], [328], [366], [398], [417], [444], [470], [480], [506], [517], [521]
Desarrollo	[12]–[16], [19]–[21], [23], [25], [29], [30], [33], [34], [36], [42], [53], [55], [58], [62], [65]–[68], [75], [79], [86], [89], [91], [94], [102], [103], [107], [109], [120], [131], [136], [145], [149], [151], [155], [156], [165],	[22], [24], [31], [46], [50], [52], [61], [73], [78], [80], [83], [84], [106], [118], [129], [142], [144], [148], [153], [154], [159], [164], [172], [174]–[176], [180], [184], [191], [198], [204], [206], [216], [217],

Tema	Ceguera	Discapacidad visual grave
	[166], [179], [182], [183], [187], [189], [195], [201], [203], [205], [209], [211], [212], [222], [227]–[229], [232], [233], [235], [237], [244], [253], [254], [256], [262], [264], [270], [272], [273], [277], [280], [286], [289], [297], [307], [312], [314], [318], [321], [327], [343], [345]–[347], [350], [353], [356], [358], [362], [363], [370], [378], [380], [383], [385], [386], [399], [401], [402], [404]–[406], [408], [410], [411], [420], [423], [428], [431], [433], [436], [438], [442], [443], [448], [451], [455], [458], [459], [462], [466], [469], [475], [482], [492], [495], [496], [498], [502], [507], [511], [526]	[225], [230], [236], [249], [251], [258], [266], [284], [285], [295], [302], [303], [310], [311], [313], [315], [323], [324], [329], [332], [335], [337], [342], [357], [359], [361], [369], [372], [373], [375], [381], [387], [390], [393], [397], [413], [414], [437], [439], [456], [457], [463], [471], [478], [481], [485], [493], [500], [503], [504], [510], [513], [514], [523]
evaluación	[38], [44], [51], [69], [70], [96], [99], [127], [128], [132], [137], [139], [207], [234], [252], [288], [317], [360], [382], [392], [396], [416], [430], [447], [460], [464], [483], [489], [508], [519], [525]	[18], [39], [59], [64], [88], [97], [98], [112], [157], [185], [190], [196], [213], [220], [223], [238], [239], [243], [287], [300], [301], [306], [308], [319], [336], [349], [351], [368], [379], [389], [391], [425], [426], [440], [472], [474], [477], [484], [486]–[488], [497]
Impacto Social	[28], [32], [48], [49], [63], [100], [108], [116], [122], [134], [147], [171], [173], [188], [193], [218], [246], [250], [283], [296], [298], [316], [354], [412], [427], [445], [509]	[92], [160], [240], [279], [294], [304], [376], [418], [424], [435], [479], [512]
Metodología	[17], [27], [41], [47], [54], [71], [76], [81], [95], [101], [104], [110], [113], [117], [119], [130], [135], [138], [146], [150], [161], [167], [168], [170], [178], [192], [194], [200], [208], [210], [219], [221], [224], [242], [248], [257], [261], [265], [269], [271], [275], [282], [291], [305], [320], [333], [338], [365], [377], [400], [403], [407], [415], [421], [422], [434], [446], [449], [452], [473], [490], [494], [499], [501], [505], [515], [516], [518], [524]	[43], [56], [74], [82], [87], [111], [141], [143], [169], [177], [202], [215], [226], [241], [259], [263], [268], [276], [278], [290], [299], [322], [325], [334], [339]–[341], [344], [348], [352], [355], [371], [419], [429], [432], [441], [450], [454], [461], [468]

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

3.4 Identificación de herramientas TIC para la inclusión de personas con discapacidad visual

En este análisis se enfocó en detectar las herramientas TIC según [9] y [10] que aparecen en los documentos seleccionados, es decir, los 515 documentos, donde se encuentran artículos publicados en revistas científicas y conferencias. Aquí se identificaron las tecnologías mencionadas por [9] y [10] y luego cada documento se clasificó según la clasificación que tienen estos autores sobre dichas tecnologías de inclusión.

Se observó que la tecnología de inclusión relacionada con síntesis de voz aparece en un 17,5% de los documentos revisados, seguido por las tecnologías referente a lectores de pantalla con un 15,3%. Cabe resaltar que hay documentos donde se menciona más de una herramienta TIC descrita por los autores o hacen mención a estas de forma general, estas herramientas se reunieron dentro de un grupo al cual se denominó “ICT general” y la cantidad de documentos en este grupo equivale al 13,0% de las referencias bibliográficas revisadas. Luego se encuentra el grupo de celulares con el 7,6%, seguido están las herramientas tecnológicas de inclusión referentes a la detección de objetos, el cual representan el 7,4%, dispositivos hápticos 6,6%, le sigue software educativo con 6,4% y la línea braille con el 5,8% de los documentos revisados. En la **tabla 13** se hace un resumen cuantitativo de los resultados obtenidos y se relacionan con el tipo de discapacidad visual para el cual va dirigida la herramienta TIC. La **tabla 14** muestra las respectivas referencias, la **figura 6** su respectiva distribución.

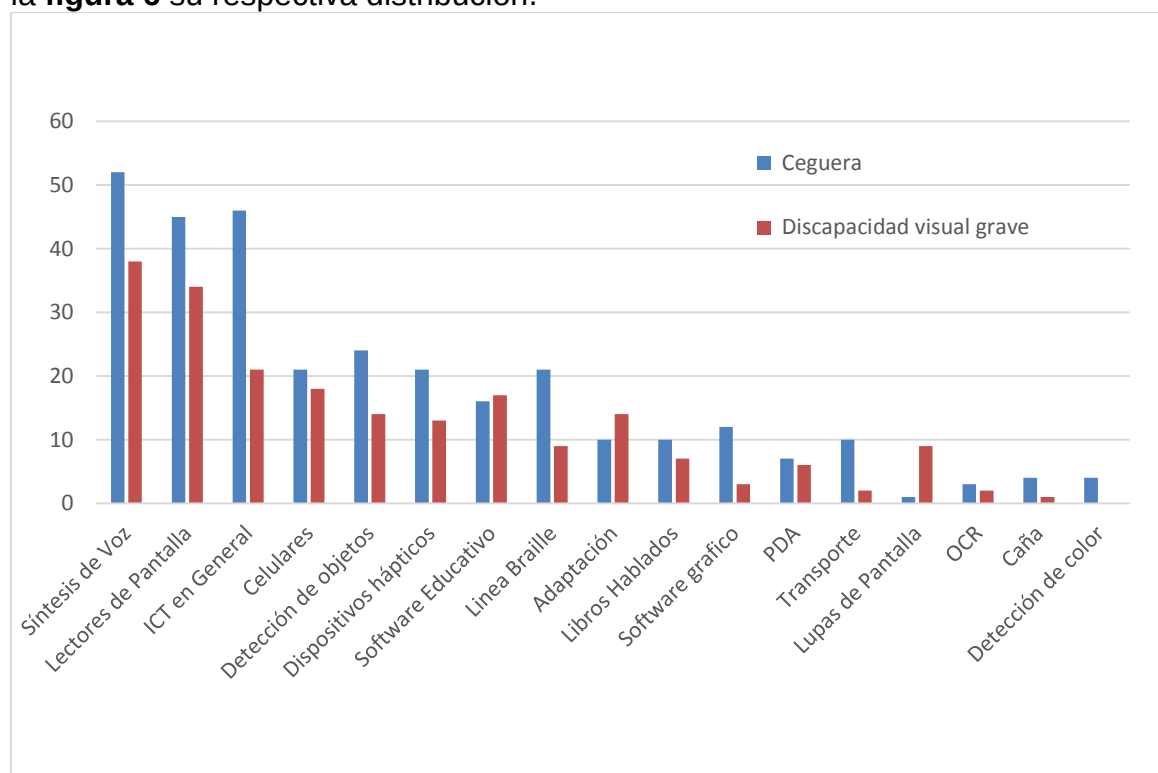


Figura 6. Distribución de las herramientas TIC y tipo de discapacidad visual

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

Tabla 13. Documentos revisados en relación con las herramientas TIC y tipo de discapacidad visual

Tecnología TIC	Ceguera	Discapacidad visual grave	Total general
Síntesis de Voz	52	38	90
Lectores de Pantalla	45	34	79
ICT en General	46	21	67
Celulares	21	18	39
Sensores Detectores de objetos	24	14	38
Dispositivos hápticos	21	13	34
Software Educativo	16	17	33
Línea Braille	21	9	30
Adaptación materiales de uso cotidiano	10	14	24
Libros Hablados	10	7	17
Software gráfico	12	3	15
PDA	7	6	13
Aplicaciones para Transporte	10	2	12
Lupas de Pantalla	1	9	10
OCR	3	2	5
Caña	4	1	5
Detección de color	4		4
Total general	307	208	515

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

Tabla 14. Referencias documentos en relación con las herramientas TIC y tipo de discapacidad visual

Tecnología TIC	Ceguera	Discapacidad visual grave
Síntesis de Voz	[12], [14], [23], [30], [36], [42], [54], [55], [58], [66], [71], [72], [75], [79], [89], [109], [125], [145], [170], [189], [192], [195], [199], [200], [208], [212], [221], [228], [237], [252], [256], [261], [264], [274], [277], [286], [309], [354], [356], [378], [385], [388], [392], [396], [399], [404], [408], [455], [460], [494], [518], [525]	[24], [52], [64], [77], [84], [97], [141], [144], [158], [172], [175], [176], [190], [215], [241], [259], [278], [295], [300], [313], [315], [324], [340], [344], [369], [371], [375], [393], [417], [440], [456], [461], [471], [481], [488], [503], [510], [517]
Lectores de Pantalla	[17], [20], [27], [29], [68], [69], [96], [100], [101], [110], [117], [134], [135], [139], [151], [165], [166], [178], [179], [207], [218], [229], [233], [234], [254], [255], [260], [265], [272], [273], [288], [312], [314], [317], [330], [331], [338], [360], [395], [416], [428], [451], [464], [465], [491]	[31], [85], [87], [88], [98], [105], [111], [115], [148], [184], [185], [204], [206], [213], [217], [276], [290], [292], [332], [337], [352], [357], [361], [373], [387], [425], [450], [454], [463], [472], [484], [497], [504], [514]

Tecnología TIC	Ceguera	Discapacidad visual grave
ICT en General	[26], [32], [37], [38], [40], [48], [49], [51], [95], [108], [116], [122], [127], [130], [132], [137], [152], [181], [188], [193], [197], [224], [231], [246]–[248], [250], [275], [282], [316], [318], [333], [374], [394], [409], [427], [430], [445], [453], [459], [467], [483], [489], [498], [519], [522]	[18], [92], [126], [157], [196], [223], [240], [245], [287], [294], [304], [319], [336], [376], [418], [424], [468], [474], [479], [506], [512]
Celulares	[33], [91], [103], [120], [131], [136], [156], [167], [187], [235], [262], [270], [327], [363], [364], [382], [410], [448], [475], [495], [507]	[78], [80], [124], [143], [169], [174], [239], [258], [284], [301], [310], [335], [379], [390], [439], [480], [500], [521]
Sensores Detectores de objetos	[53], [94], [171], [182], [201], [222], [232], [244], [257], [269], [347], [358], [377], [383], [384], [405], [420], [433], [436], [469], [482], [496], [499], [516]	[61], [118], [230], [236], [302], [325], [329], [339], [342], [414], [437], [457], [493], [513]
Dispositivos hápticos	[13], [16], [90], [113], [121], [162], [173], [194], [205], [210], [297], [321], [362], [365], [367], [421], [443], [462], [466], [501], [508]	[56], [83], [123], [154], [216], [238], [268], [299], [308], [366], [413], [432], [485]
Software Educativo	[41], [63], [70], [104], [219], [271], [289], [291], [298], [400], [403], [406], [458], [476], [509], [515]	[22], [35], [39], [43], [82], [160], [163], [164], [220], [226], [263], [303], [334], [372], [419], [441], [487]
Línea Braille	[15], [25], [28], [76], [86], [93], [102], [119], [146], [161], [183], [211], [305], [320], [386], [411], [412], [431], [473], [505], [526]	[46], [73], [140], [191], [202], [328], [435], [444], [477]
Adaptación materiales de uso cotidiano	[57], [155], [186], [214], [242], [353], [422], [446], [447], [452]	[74], [153], [293], [306], [348], [349], [351], [355], [368], [381], [389], [391], [398], [486]
Libros hablados	[21], [44], [45], [67], [107], [227], [283], [438], [442], [490]	[106], [159], [225], [285], [311], [397], [478]
Software gráfico	[19], [47], [50], [60], [81], [133], [150], [180], [198], [253], [326], [346], [380], [415], [520]	[50], [180], [198]
PDA	[34], [99], [128], [147], [149], [307], [402]	[142], [177], [243], [249], [359], [429]
Aplicaciones para Transporte	[62], [168], [203], [267], [280], [345], [401], [407], [449], [492]	[470], [523]
Lupas de Pantalla	[296]	[112], [129], [251], [279], [281], [322], [323], [341], [426]
OCR	[65], [511], [524]	[59], [266]

Tecnología TIC	Ceguera	Discapacidad visual grave
Caña	[209], [350], [370], [434]	[114]
Detección de color	[138], [343], [423], [502]	
Total general	307	208

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

A continuación, se presenta el análisis de relación entre las herramientas TIC y temas abordados, en la **tabla 15** se muestra dicho análisis y en la **tabla 16** sus referencias bibliográficas.

Tabla 15. Documentos revisados en relación con las herramientas TIC y tema abordado

Tecnología TIC	Análisis	Desarrollo	Evaluación	Impacto S.	Metodología	Total general
Síntesis de Voz	10	49	11	1	19	90
Lectores de Pantalla	11	31	18	3	16	79
ICT en General	17	3	17	22	8	67
Celulares	4	28	4		3	39
Sensores Detectores de objetos	1	29		1	7	38
Dispositivos hápticos	6	14	3	1	10	34
Software Educativo	3	7	4	4	15	33
Línea Braille	4	13	1	3	9	30
Adaptación materiales de uso cotidiano	5	4	8		7	24
Libros Hablados	1	13	1	1	1	17
Software gráfico	4	7			4	15
PDA		7	3	1	2	13
Aplicaciones para Transporte	2	7			3	12
Lupas de Pantalla	1	3	2	2	2	10
OCR		3	1		1	5
Caña	1	3			1	5
Detección de color		3			1	4
Total general	70	224	73	39	109	515

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

Tabla 16. Referencias documentos en relación con las herramientas TIC y tema abordado

Tecnología TIC	Análisis	Desarrollo	Evaluación	Impacto S.	Metodología	Total general
Síntesis de Voz	[72], [77], [125], [158], [199], [274], [309], [388], [417], [517]	[12], [14], [23], [24], [30], [36], [42], [52], [55], [58], [66], [75], [79], [84], [89], [109], [144], [145], [172], [175], [176], [189], [195], [212], [228], [237], [256], [264], [277], [286], [295], [313], [315], [324], [356], [369], [375], [378], [385], [393], [399], [404], [408], [455], [456], [471], [481], [503], [510],	[64], [97], [190], [252], [300], [392], [396], [440], [460], [488], [525]	[354]	[54], [71], [141], [170], [192], [200], [208], [215], [221], [241], [259], [261], [278], [340], [344], [371], [461], [494], [518]	90
Lectores de Pantalla	[85], [105], [115], [255], [260], [292], [330], [331], [395], [465], [491]	[20], [29], [31], [68], [148], [151], [165], [166], [179], [184], [204], [206], [217], [229], [233], [254], [272], [273], [312], [314], [332], [337], [357], [361], [373], [387], [428], [451], [463], [504], [514]	[69], [88], [96], [98], [139], [185], [207], [213], [234], [288], [317], [360], [416], [425], [464], [472], [484], [497]	[100], [134], [218]	[17], [27], [87], [101], [110], [111], [117], [135], [178], [265], [276], [290], [338], [352], [450], [454]	79
ICT en General	[26], [37], [40], [126], [152], [181], [197],	[318], [459], [498]	[18], [38], [51], [127], [132], [137], [157], [196], [223], [287], [319], [336], [430], [474],	[32], [48], [49], [92], [108], [116], [122], [188], [193],	[95], [130], [224], [248], [275], [282], [333], [468]	67

Tecnología TIC	Análisis	Desarrollo	Evaluación	Impacto S.	Metodología	Total general
	[231], [245], [247], [374], [394], [409], [453], [467], [506], [522]		[483], [489], [519]	[240], [246], [250], [294], [304], [316], [376], [418], [424], [427], [445], [479], [512]		
Celulares	[124], [364], [480], [521]	[33], [78], [80], [91], [103], [120], [131], [136], [156], [174], [187], [235], [258], [262], [270], [284], [310], [327], [335], [363], [390], [410], [439], [448], [475], [495], [500], [507]	[239], [301], [379], [382]		[143], [167], [169]	39
Sensores Detectores de objetos	[384]	[53], [61], [94], [118], [182], [201], [222], [230], [232], [236], [244], [302], [329], [342], [347], [358], [383], [405], [414], [420], [433], [436], [437], [457], [469], [482], [493], [496], [513]		[171]	[257], [269], [325], [339], [377], [499], [516]	38
Dispositivos hápticos	[90], [121], [123], [162],	[13], [16], [83], [154], [205], [216], [297], [321], [362], [413], [443],	[238], [308], [508]	[173]	[56], [113], [194], [210], [268], [299], [365], [421], [432], [501]	34

Tecnología TIC	Análisis	Desarrollo	Evaluación	Impacto S.	Metodología	Total general
	[366], [367]	[462], [466], [485]				
Software Educativo	[35], [163], [476]	[22], [164], [289], [303], [372], [406], [458]	[39], [70], [220], [487]	[63], [160], [298], [509]	[41], [43], [82], [104], [219], [226], [263], [271], [291], [334], [400], [403], [419], [441], [515]	33
Línea Braille	[93], [140], [328], [444]	[15], [25], [46], [73], [86], [102], [183], [191], [211], [386], [411], [431], [526]	[477]	[28], [412], [435]	[76], [119], [146], [161], [202], [305], [320], [473], [505]	30
Adaptación materiales de uso cotidiano	[57], [186], [214], [293], [398]	[153], [155], [353], [381]	[306], [349], [351], [368], [389], [391], [447], [486]		[74], [242], [348], [355], [422], [446], [452]	24
Libros Hablados	[45]	[21], [67], [106], [107], [159], [225], [227], [285], [311], [397], [438], [442], [478]	[44]	[283]	[490]	17
Software gráfico	[60], [133], [326], [520]	[19], [50], [180], [198], [253], [346], [380]			[47], [81], [150], [415]	15
PDA		[34], [142], [149], [249], [307], [359], [402]	[99], [128], [243]	[147]	[177], [429]	13
Aplicaciones para Transporte	[267], [470]	[62], [203], [280], [345], [401], [492], [523]			[168], [407], [449]	12
Lupas de Pantalla	[281]	[129], [251], [323]	[112], [426]	[279], [296]	[322], [341]	10
OCR		[65], [266], [511]	[59]		[524]	5

Tecnología TIC	Análisis	Desarrollo	Evaluación	Impacto S.	Metodología	Total general
Caña	[114]	[209], [350], [370]			[434]	5
Detección de color		[343], [423], [502]			[138]	4
Total general	70	224	73	39	109	515

Fuente: Elaboración de los autores

4. CONCLUSIONES

Como resultado de la investigación presentada, es posible concluir una relación entre la discapacidad visual y las herramientas tecnológicas de la información y la comunicación, dicha relación se ve reflejada en los 515 documentos revisados y clasificados, donde se hace mención al tema principal de la investigación. Esta revisión es un intento por sintetizar la información encontrada en cada uno de los documentos trabajados, así mismo, con la ayuda de los trabajos realizados por [9] y [10] fue posible realizar la clasificación de las diferentes herramientas tecnológicas de inclusión para las personas con discapacidad visual, donde además se encontró los cinco principales temas abordados, los resultados aquí presentes servirán para futuros trabajos relacionados en el tema.

Como se evidencia en la sección de resultados, se dio respuesta a cada una de las preguntas de interés que fueron enunciadas en la introducción. En tal sentido, el propósito de revisar y sintetizar las herramientas TIC para la inclusión de personas con discapacidad visual en la literatura científica se cumplió plenamente. En este sentido, para concluir es necesario establecer las principales implicaciones para la investigación, así como las limitaciones de este estudio.

Las principales implicaciones para la investigación fueron tres: la primera está relacionada con la necesidad de hacer una revisión sistematizada que permitiera brindar información detallada acerca del tema investigado, así mismo, dar mayor claridad acerca del estado y el interés que tiene el tema en la literatura científica. por lo que se deduce que existe un creciente interés en la literatura científica por abordar el tema.

La segunda implicación para esta investigación se enfocó con el hecho de identificar herramientas tecnológicas comunes que existen hoy en día para la inclusión de la población con discapacidad visual y el tipo de discapacidad visual abordada, donde se identificó, por ejemplo, los dos tipos de discapacidad visual abordados en los documentos, referentes a los más graves, según lo señalado por [4]. la utilidad y beneficios que trae para una persona conocer herramientas TIC que ayuden a su

inclusión social son muchas, esto permitirá un auge para el desarrollo social, cultural e incluso económico en todo el planeta.

La tercera implicación se centra en reunir todos los resultados obtenidos de aspectos generales en una sola investigación, generando así una guía para futuras investigaciones, un punto de partida para trabajos más específicos en los temas abordados. Además, la búsqueda de los documentos por medio de una ecuación de búsqueda de 64 términos en la base de datos SCOPUS fue un éxito, dado que se obtuvieron 515 documentos. La selección de estos fue posible gracias al proceso de evaluación de calidad; da cuenta de la veracidad de los resultados arrojados.

Finalmente, las principales limitaciones de este trabajo fueron: la primera está sujeta al método de investigación de revisión sistemática de literatura, porque uno de los principales problemas es hallar todos los estudios relevantes según [9], existe la posibilidad de que varios documentos relevantes se hubieran excluido porque sus metadatos no correspondían con los términos hallados en la ecuación de búsqueda. Además, la gran cantidad de referencias bibliográficas trabajadas significó un aumento significativo en el nivel de minuciosidad al momento de identificar los aspectos generales, temas abordados, herramientas TIC y tipo de discapacidad.

La segunda limitación está relacionada con los tipos de documentos revisados, pues como se mencionó antes, la estrategia de búsqueda se enfocó en documentos publicados en la meta base de datos científica SCOPUS. Dicha búsqueda limitó la gran cantidad de documentos potencialmente relevantes únicamente a artículos publicados en revistas y conferencias. En otras palabras, no se tuvieron en cuenta documentos de otra naturaleza, como libros, disertaciones doctorales, reportes técnicos, entre otros.

Se concluye igualmente que este trabajo es evidencia del creciente interés en el tema durante los últimos años, el gráfico de distribución de cada análisis realizado muestra el leve aumento en cada año, se muestra los autores con mayor participación y su respectivo número de contribuciones, siendo Ramakrishnan, I.V., el autor con más documentos realizados. Se puede observar que la tecnología con la que más se trabaja es la referente a síntesis de voz y lectores de pantalla, con las que menos se trabaja todas aquellas que tienen que ver con detección de colores, los celulares ocupan un lugar bastante importante dentro de las tecnologías más trabajadas, todo esto buscando una mayor inclusión. Estados Unidos y Reino Unido lideran como los países con mayor contribución de documentos referentes al tema, seguido está India que, siendo un país menos desarrollado, igualmente hace una gran contribución.

5. AGRADECIMIENTOS

El autor expresa su agradecimiento al Grupo de Investigación y Desarrollo en Tecnologías de la Información y Organizaciones de la Universidad del Magdalena, a su Director, Germán Sánchez, PhD y principalmente a la tutora la Ing. Mayda Patricia González Zabala, PhD, por el apoyo brindado a través de esta pasantía la cual se encuentra inscrita al proyecto Evaluación de la e-inclusión-Fase I: Construcción del Modelo de evaluación desde un enfoque socio-técnico.

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