

Figure R1: Attention heatmap (b) generated from raw gaze data (a) is susceptible to noise. The adaptive filter employed in the preprocessing step of this work removes noisy data (saccades and microsaccades) based on characteristics such as the speed of gaze points (c), resulting in more accurate fixation data (d) and heatmap (e).

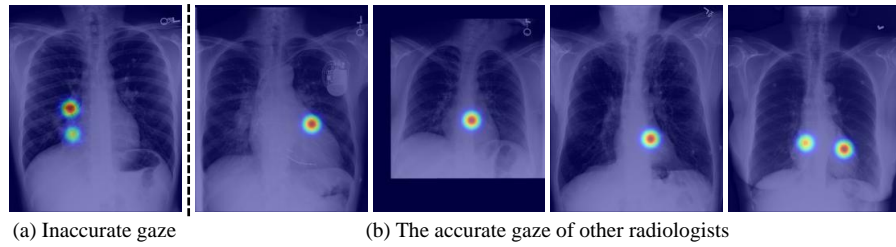


Figure R2: Inaccurate eye-gaze data of one radiologist (a) in the **heart region** and several correct eye-gaze data (b) of other radiologists in the same region that compensate for this error, which are included in the dataset used in this work.

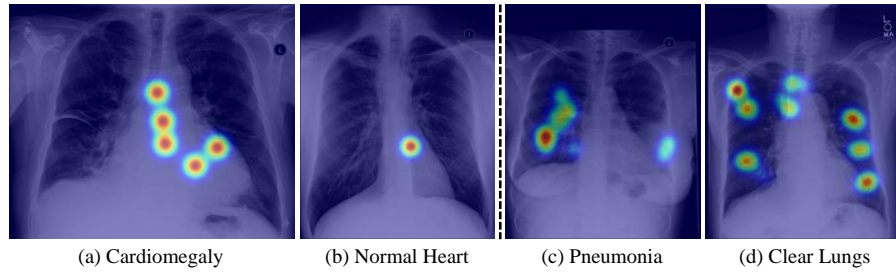


Figure R3: Comparison of eye-gaze data in normal and abnormal cases. For the heart region, there are more fixations on disease area (a) compared to normal heart (b). For the lung region, fixations on disease area (c) are more concentrated, whereas fixations on normal lungs are more dispersed.