JMIR SERIOUS GAMES Rodríguez Timaná et al

Letter to the Editor

Authors' Reply: Is the Pinball Machine a Blind Spot in Serious Games Research?

Luis Carlos Rodríguez Timaná¹, MSc; Javier Ferney Castillo García², MSc, PhD; Teodiano Bastos Filho³, MSc, PhD; Alvaro Alexander Ocampo González⁴, MSc, PhD; Nazly Rocio Hincapié Monsalve¹, ING; Nicolas Jacobo Valencia Jimenez¹, MSc, PhD

Corresponding Author:

Luis Carlos Rodríguez Timaná, MSc Faculty of Engineering Universidad Santiago de Cali Calle 5 # 62-00 - Pampalinda Santiago de Cali, 763022 Colombia

Phone: 57 3234664283

Email: <u>luis.rodriguez11@usc.edu.co</u>

Related Articles:

Comment on: https://games.jmir.org/2024/1/e59053 Comment on: https://games.jmir.org/2025/1/e72354

JMIR Serious Games 2025;13:e73034; doi: 10.2196/73034

Keywords: serious games; research; interventions; arcade technology; digital game paradigm; pinball gaming; arcade gaming; executive functions; neurodiversity; cognitive training; therapeutic interventions

We appreciate the insightful comments and reflections from the author of the letter [1] regarding our study on the impact of serious games on executive functions and their application in neurodiverse populations [2]. The suggestion to consider pinball machines as a tool within the serious games paradigm presents an interesting avenue for further exploration.

At the time of our study, our focus was primarily on conventional and emerging digital technologies, such as virtual reality, mobile devices, and sensor-based interactions. However, we acknowledge that pinball, with its unique combination of physical and digital interactions, may offer valuable cognitive and therapeutic benefits, particularly in the context of executive function training. The references provided in the letter [1] highlight historical and recent research supporting its potential applications in various populations, reinforcing the idea that this arcade technology could play a role in future serious game developments.

Given the evidence presented on pinball's ability to engage attention, impulse control, cognitive flexibility, and problem-solving skills, we recognize its potential as a tool to enhance executive function training. Future work in this area could explore the adaptation of pinball mechanics within digital serious games or investigate its direct application as a therapeutic tool in controlled settings.

Additionally, we acknowledge that the development of assistive technologies for neurodiverse populations often encounters blind spots, where certain tools or approaches are overlooked. Our intention with the published paper is to provide a road map for researchers, highlighting that there remains substantial work to be done in this area. By identifying these gaps, we aim to offer a starting point for ongoing and future investigations.

Several studies have underscored the challenges and opportunities in designing technologies for neurodiverse users. For instance, Frauenberger et al [3] discuss the importance of involving neurodiverse children in the technology design process to ensure that their unique needs are met. Similarly, Benton and Johnson [4] highlight lessons from neurodiverse communities, emphasizing the necessity of tailored technological interventions. These perspectives reinforce the need for comprehensive research and development efforts to address the diverse requirements of neurodiverse populations.

¹Faculty of Engineering, Universidad Santiago de Cali, Santiago de Cali, Colombia

²Faculty of Engineering, Universidad Autónoma de Occidente, Cali, Colombia

³Faculty of Engineering, Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Espiritu Santo, Brazil

⁴Faculty of Health, Universidad Santiago de Cali, Santiago de Cali, Colombia

JMIR SERIOUS GAMES Rodríguez Timaná et al

We thank the author of the letter [1] for broadening the discussion on serious game technologies. Their insights open could further enrich this field.

Conflicts of Interest

None declared.

References

- 1. Eckardt JP. Is the pinball machine a blind spot in serious games research?. JMIR Serious Games. 2025;13:e72354. [doi: 10.2196/72354]
- 2. Rodríguez Timaná LC, Castillo García JF, Bastos Filho T, Ocampo González AA, Hincapié Monsalve NR, Valencia Jimenez NJ. Use of serious games in interventions of executive functions in neurodiverse children: systematic review. JMIR Serious Games. Dec 18, 2024;12:e59053. [doi: 10.2196/59053] [Medline: 39693133]
- 3. Frauenberger C, Good J, Keay-Bright W. Designing technology for children with special needs: bridging perspectives through participatory design. CoDesign. Mar 2011;7(1):1-28. [doi: 10.1080/15710882.2011.587013]
- 4. Benton L, Johnson H. Widening participation in technology design: a review of the involvement of children with special educational needs and disabilities. Int J Child Comput Interact. 2015;3-4:23-40. [doi: 10.1016/j.ijcci.2015.07.001]

Edited by Dola Majekodunmi; This is a non-peer-reviewed article; submitted 23.02.2025; accepted 11.03.2025; published 02.04.2025

Please cite as:

Rodríguez Timaná LC, Castillo García JF, Bastos Filho T, Ocampo González AA, Hincapié Monsalve NR, Valencia Jimenez NJ

Authors' Reply: Is the Pinball Machine a Blind Spot in Serious Games Research?

JMIR Serious Games 2025;13:e73034 URL: https://games.jmir.org/2025/1/e73034

doi: 10.2196/73034

© Luis Carlos Rodríguez Timaná, Javier Ferney Castillo García, Teodiano Bastos Filho, Alvaro Alexander Ocampo González, Nazly Rocio Hincapié Monsalve, Nicolas Jacobo Valencia Jimenez. Originally published in JMIR Serious Games (https://games.jmir.org), 02.04.2025. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work, first published in JMIR Serious Games, is properly cited. The complete bibliographic information, a link to the original publication on https://games.jmir.org, as well as this copyright and license information must be included.