



Abordaje clínico de las Habilidades Visoespaciales: Evaluación e intervención neuropsicológica

Declaración de Conflicto de Interés

- Yo, Carlos Alberto Serrano Juárez, declaró lo siguiente en relación con la presentación titulada Abordaje clínico de las Habilidades Visoespaciales: Evaluación e intervención neuropsicológica que se expondrá en este congreso:
- Apoyo Financiero o Patrocinios:
 - **No existe** ningún apoyo financiero, patrocinio o fuente de financiación directa o indirecta por parte de empresas farmacéuticas, compañías de dispositivos médicos, fundaciones privadas u otras entidades comerciales o no comerciales que pudieran representar un conflicto de interés en relación con el contenido de esta presentación.
- Relaciones Personales o Laborales (Conflictos de Interés Potenciales):
 - **No tengo** ninguna relación laboral, consultoría, honorarios, participación accionaria o cualquier otro vínculo personal o económico con entidades cuyos productos o servicios se discutan en la presente ponencia.

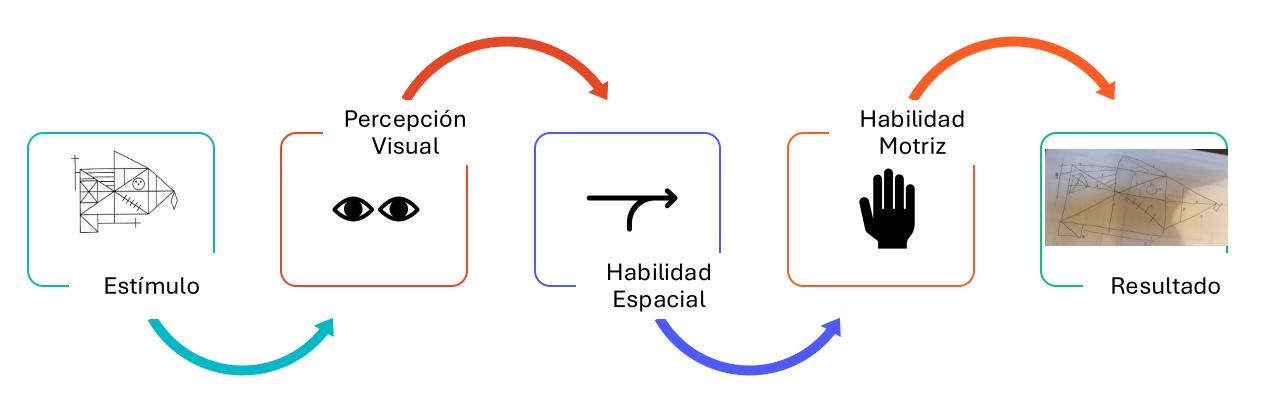
¿Qué son las habilidades visoespaciales?

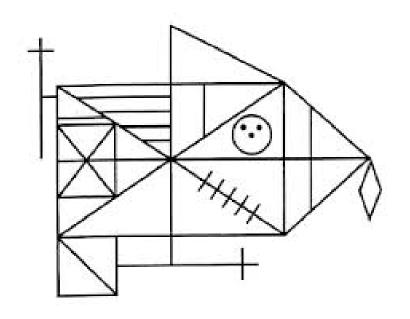
Función superiora encargada de percibir el espacio y orientar y dirigir nuestras acciones a través de éste de una manera fisica o imaginaria (Miranda-Herrero et al 2014)

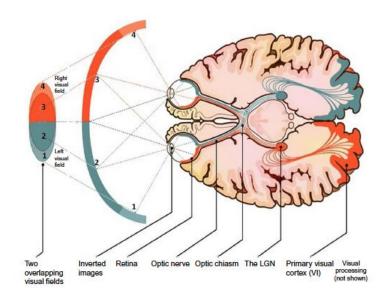
Capacidad de crear e integrar elementos visuales dentro de un todo (Roselli, 2015)

Conjunto de habilidades cognitivas asociadas a diferentes áreas cerebrales encargadas de analizar la relación espacial entre estímulos con el fin de replicarlos e interactuar con ellos (Stiles et al,2020)

HV=Integración Progresiva





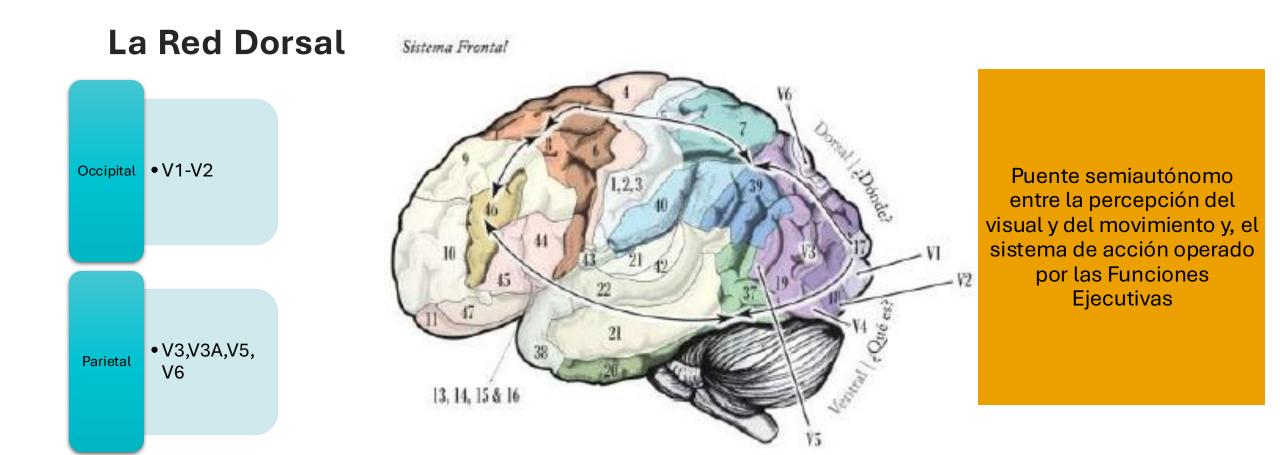


Recordando un poco...



LAS DOS VÍAS DE LA PERCEPCIÓN

Rosselli, M. (2015). Desarrollo neuropsicológico de las habilidades visoespaciales y visoconstruccionales. *Revista Neuropsicología, Neuropsiquiatría y Neurociencias*, *15*(1), 175-200.



Rosselli, M. (2015). Desarrollo neuropsicológico de las habilidades visoespaciales y visoconstruccionales. *Revista Neuropsicología, Neuropsiquiatría y Neurociencias*, *15*(1), 175-200.

Anatomía de la Corteza Parietal

Corteza somatosensorial primaria

• AB 1,2,3,

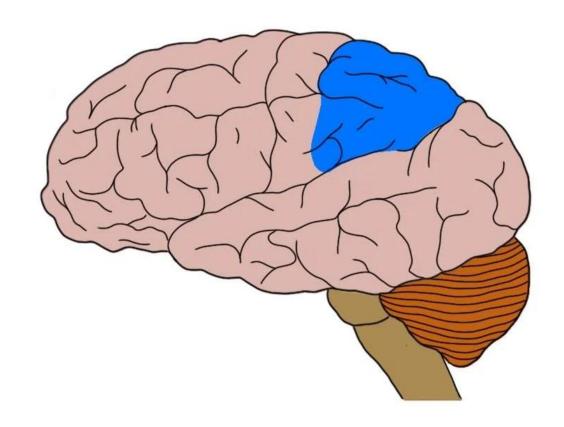
Lobulo parietal superior

• AB5,7

Surco Intraparietal

Lobulo parietal inferior

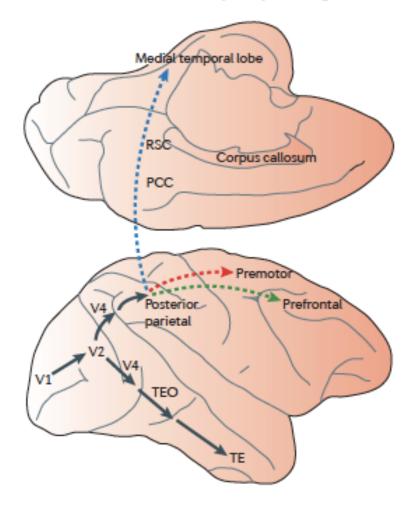
• AB 39,40



Funciones del Lobulo Parietal



New framework for visuospatial processing



Van der Ham, I. J., & Ruotolo, F. (2016). On Inter-and Intrahemispheric Differences in Visuospatial. *Neuropsychology of space: Spatial functions of the human brain*, 35.

Redes Visoespaciales

Parieto-Prefrontal

Parieto-Premotora

Parieto-Temporomedial



Parieto-Prefrontal

• Control ocular, atención y memoria de trabajo espacial



Parieto-Premotora

• Movimiento ocular, alcance, agarre y acción guiada



Parieto-temporomedial

Navegación espacial

Diferencias Espaciales Hemisféricas

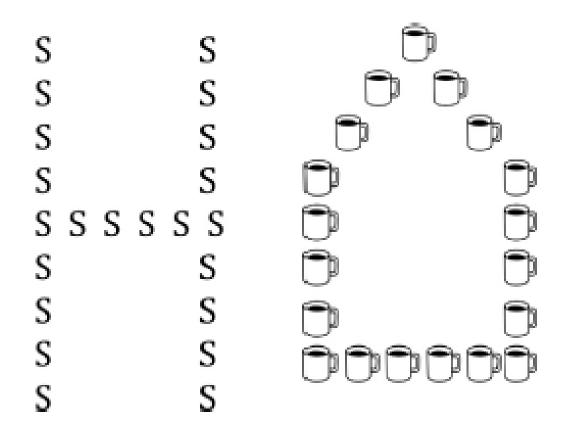
Izquierdo

- Atención Local
- Categoría Espacial
- Menor foco atencional

Derecho

- Atención Global
- Coordenada o Relación Espacial
- Mayor foco atencional

Proceso Local vs Global

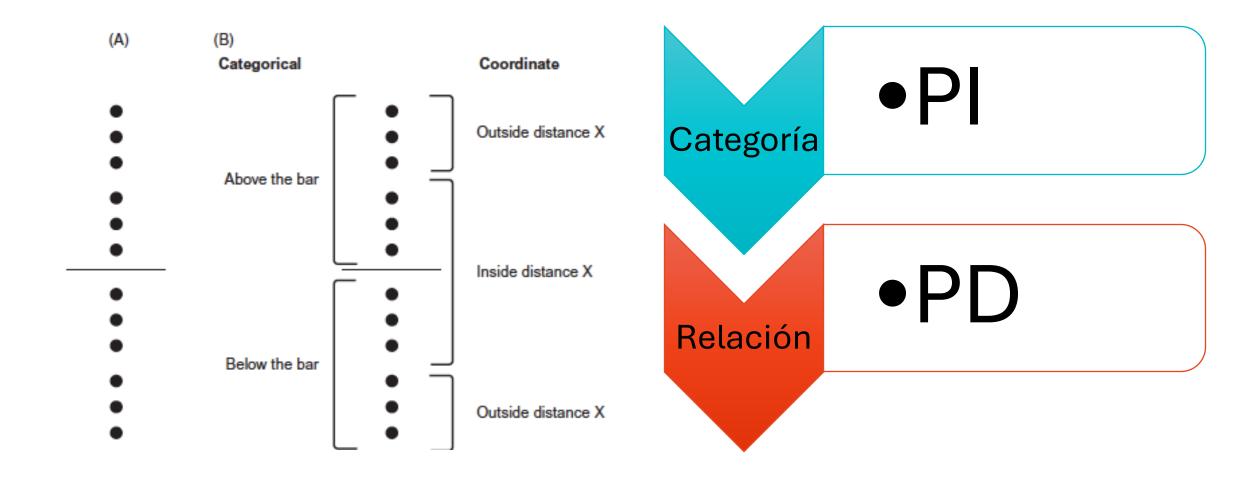


Local

- PI
- Figuras integradas pero desorganizadas

Global

- PD
- Figuras desintagradas



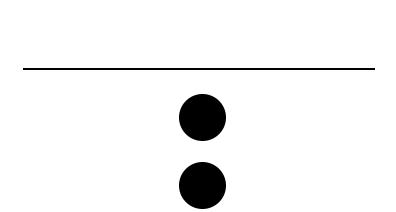


• PI

Categoría

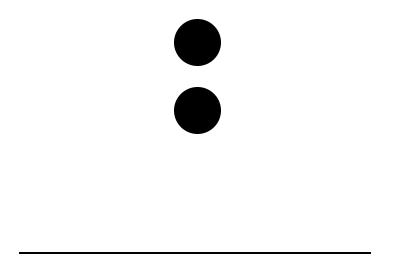
• PI





Relación

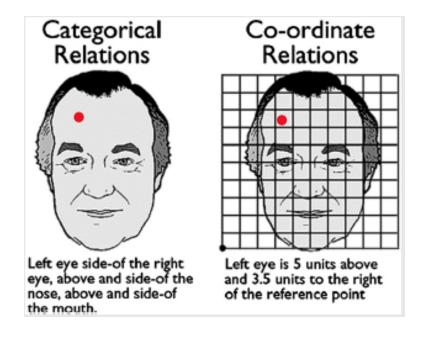
PD



Relación

PD

Modelo de van der Ham et al



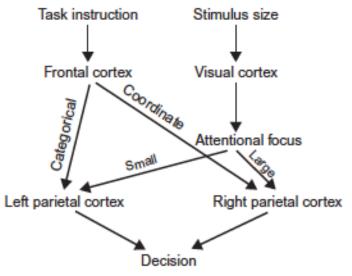


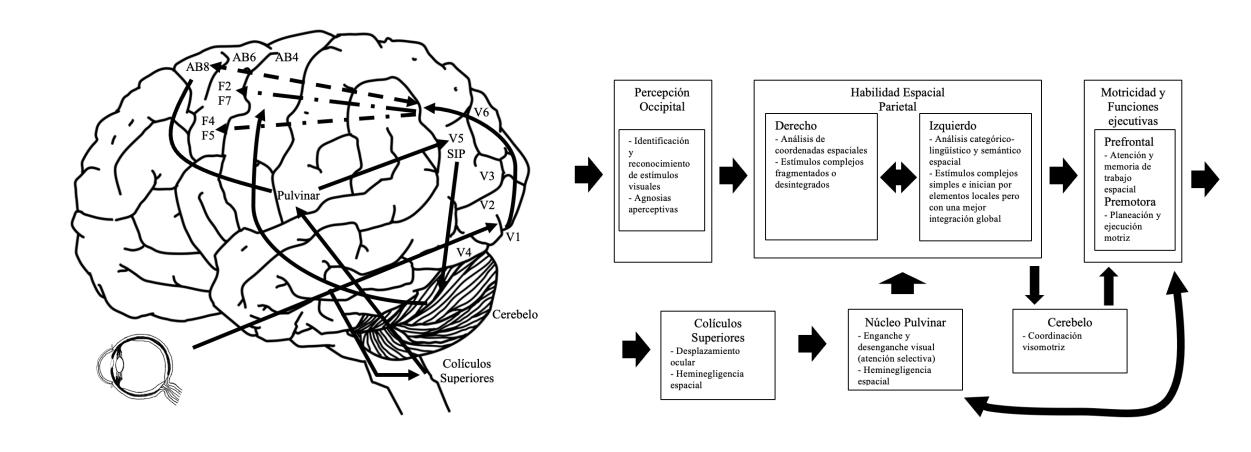
Figure 2.4 A decision about a spatial relation is based on both the task instruction, which can be categorical or coordinate, and stimulus size, which results in an attentional focus of a certain size. Categorical task instruction with a small attentional focus results in a left hemispheric bias, whereas a coordinate instruction and a large attentional focus leads to a right hemispheric bias (van der Ham, Postma, & Laeng, 2014) Box 2.2.

Van der Ham, I. J., & Ruotolo, F. (2016). On Inter-and Intrahemispheric Differences in Visuospatial. *Neuropsychology of space: Spatial functions of the human brain*, 35.

Alocentrico Egocentrico Parietal Derecho **Parietal** Right Left Izquierdo Right

Figure 2.7 (A) Egocentric and (C) allocentric frames of reference combined with metric distances (coordinate spatial relations); (B) egocentric and (D) allocentric frames of reference combined with abstract spatial relations (ie, right/left: categorical spatial relations).

Van der Ham, I. J., & Ruotolo, F. (2016). On Inter-and Intrahemispheric Differences in Visuospatial. *Neuropsychology of space: Spatial functions of the human brain*, 35.



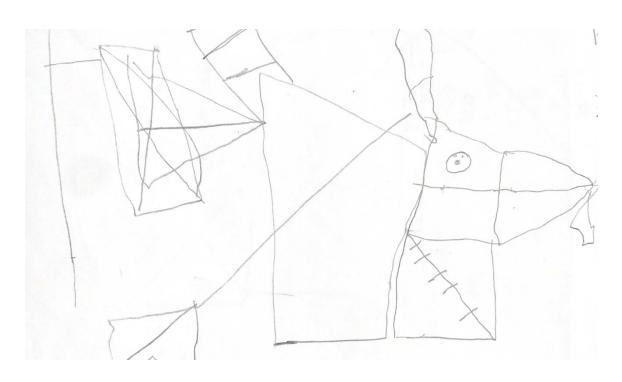
Juárez, C. A. S., Corona, B. P., & García, C. M. D. (2025). Neuropsicología de las habilidades visoespaciales y visoconstructivas. *Manual para la práctica clínica de la neuropsicología*, 20.

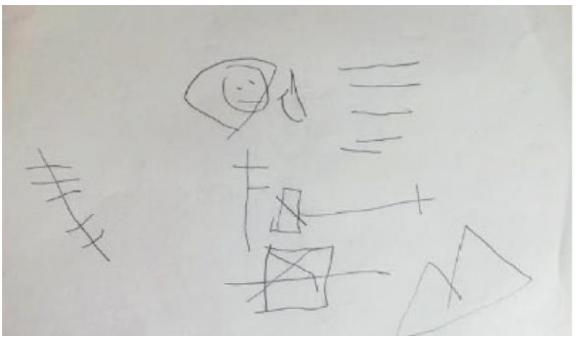
Diferencias clínicas

Tipo de Error	Parietal Izquierdo	Parietal Derecho	Fronto-subcortical
Micrografía		X	
Macrografía	X		
Construcción Desorganizada	X		
Construcción Desintegrada		X	
Omisión			X
Rotación			X
Perseveración			X

Diferencias clínicas

IZQUIERDO DERECHO





Cintia Michelle Domínguez-García, Carlos Alberto Serrano-Juárez, Mario Rodríguez-Camacho, Julieta Moreno-Villagómez, María Antonieta Araujo Solís & Belén Prieto- Corona (2022): Neuropsychological intervention in attention and visuospatial skills in two patients with Williams syndrome with different types of genetic deletion, Applied Neuropsychology: Child, DOI: 10.1080/21622965.2022.2063723

Instrumentos de Evaluación

Tareas de Dibujo

- Reloj
- Figura de Rey

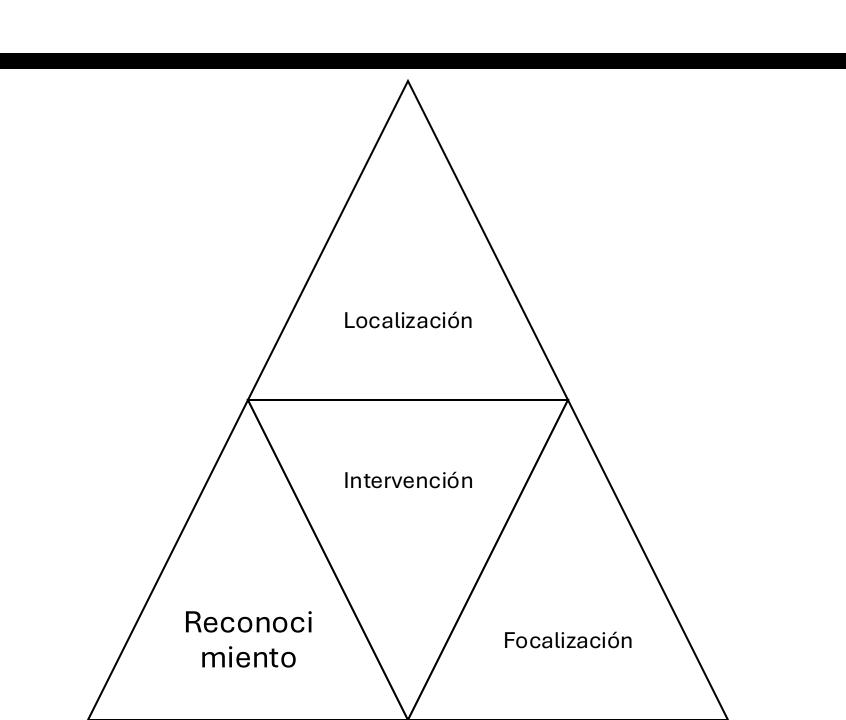
Test de Benton

Tests de Visconstrucción

• Cubos de Kohs

DTVP-3

Intervención



Localización

- Desplazamiento corporal hacia un objeto
- Coordinación visomanual
- Movilidad de ojos

Reconocimiento

- Degradación de la información visual
- Reconocimiento por deducción
- Categorización visual

Focalización de la atención

- Seguimiento visual
- Seguimiento digital
- Tareas de cancelación

Intervención Neuropsicológica en un caso de una niña con Síndrome de Williams

Neuropsychological intervention in a case of a girl with Williams syndrome

Contribuições à Análise Neuropsicolinguística da Síndrome de Williams

Recibido: 19 de Marzo 2018 / Aceptado: 28 de Abril 2018

Carlos Alberto Serrano-Juárez

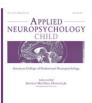
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Applied Neuropsychology: Child



Rtactedge

ISSN: (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/hapc20

Neuropsychological intervention in attention and visuospatial skills in two patients with Williams syndrome with different types of genetic deletion

Cintia Michelle Domínguez-García, Carlos Alberto Serrano-Juárez, Mario Rodríguez-Camacho, Julieta Moreno-Villagómez, María Antonieta Araujo Solís & Belén Prieto-Corona

To cite this article: Cintia Michelle Domínguez-García, Carlos Alberto Serrano-Juárez, Mario Rodríguez-Camacho, Julieta Moreno-Villagómez, María Antonieta Araujo Solís & Belén Prieto-Corona (2022): Neuropsychological intervention in attention and visuospatial skills in two patients with Williams syndrome with different types of genetic deletion, Applied Neuropsychology: Child, DOI: 10.1080/21622965.2022.2063723

To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.1080/21622965.2022.2063723

SÍNDROME DE WILLIAMS

Trastorno del neurodesarrollo

Microdeleción 7q11.23

1/7500 nacimientos vivos

Genotipo y fenotipo neuropsicológico

FENOTIPO NEUROPSICOLÓGICO

Discapacidad intelectual

Alteración visoespacial

Lenguaje mejor preservado

Cognición social y funciones ejecutivas

Serrano-Juárez, C. A., Venegas-Vega, C. A., Yáñez-Téllez, M. G., Rodríguez-Camacho, M., Silva-Pereyra, J., Salgado-Ceballos, H., & Prieto-Corona, B. (2018). Cognitive, behavioral, and adaptive profiles in Williams syndrome with and without loss of GTF2IRD2. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 24(9), 896-904.

Modelo de Marianne Frostig

Coordinación Ojo Mano Figura Fondo Habilidad Visoespacial Constancia de Forma Relación Espacial

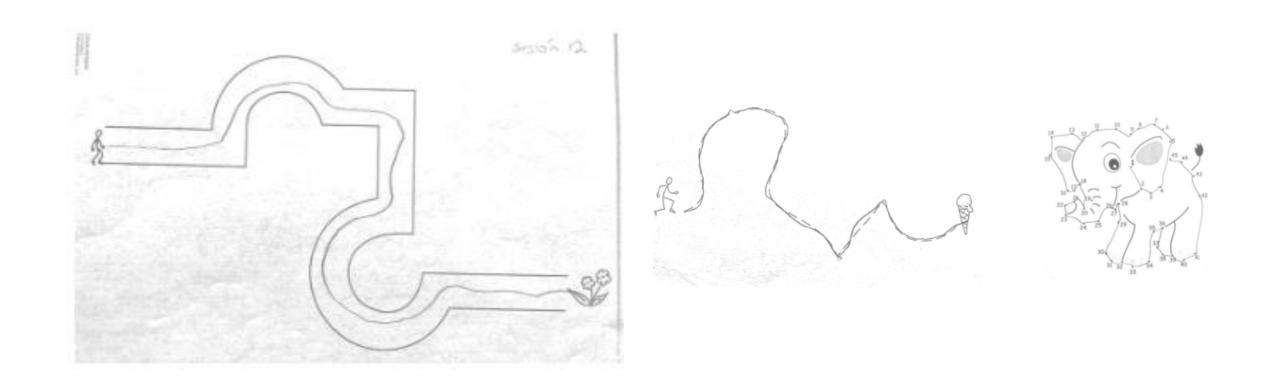
labla 1. Estructura del programa de intervención y Modelos usados para el diseño de actividades.

Proceso	Modelo	Actividades
Atención	Modelo de Sohlberg y Mateer (Sohlberg &	Cancelación
	Mateer, 2001b)	Buscar objetos
	Atención Focal	Buscar diferencias
	Atención Sostenida	Cancelación Continúa con
	Atención Selectiva	Distractores
		Dibujar con números
		Juego con Tablet "¿Dónde está
		Wally?"
Habilidades	Modelo de Marianne Frostig (Frostig,	Denominar partes del cuerpo
Visoespaciales	1999)	"Simón dice"
	Imagen Corporal	Juegos de lateralización
	Concepto Corporal	Seguir un objeto con el
	Esquema Corporal	dedo/mano
	Coordinación Visomotriz	Dibujar en diferentes planos
	Figura-Fondo	Copiado de figuras
	Posición en el Espacio	Juegos de mesa de construcción
	Relaciones Espaciales	
Memoria	Modelo de Sohlberg y Mateer (Sohlberg &	Memorama
	Mateer, 2001a)	Registro con claves semánticas
	Atención	Seguimiento de
	Codificación	órdenes/instrucciones

Table 1. Activities and compensatory strategies of the neuropsychological intervention program.

Processes	Theoretical models	Activities	Compensatory strategies or practical exercises
Attention	Sohlberg and Mateer model (Sohlberg & Mateer, 2001) Sustained attention Selective attention	 Cancelation Cancelation with distractors Search for stimuli Find the differences Alphabet soup 	 Finger tracking Visual tracking from top to bottom, from left to right Self-instruction strategy
Visuospatial skills	Frostig model (Frostig, 2013), exercises based on "Figures and Shapes: Program of Visual Perception and Preschool Readiness: Corporal, Object and Graphic." Body scheme Body image Body concept Visuomotor coordination Figure background Perceptual constancy Position in space Spatial relations	 Identify and name parts of the body in oneself, in others, and in drawings Lateralization exercises Analysis of shapes and patterns in relation to one's own body and space Hand-eye coordination exercises Identification of geometric figures Recognition of figures in a specific background Recognition of central aspects of figures or shapes when they appear in different sizes, colors, shapes, textures, and positions Distinguishing inversion and rotation of figures Copying of figures 	 Play "Simon says" to identify and name parts of the body and lateralization Play "rooster, hen, chick" to calculate how many steps are needed to reach certain objects or places Highlight geometric figures Join points to form geometric figures Find and name objects with shapes of geometric figures in the environment Identify the central aspects of figures or drawings Distinguish different sizes Self-instruction strategy

Note. Each activity and compensatory strategy was based on a theoretical model.



Coordinación Ojo-Mano

Relación Espacial







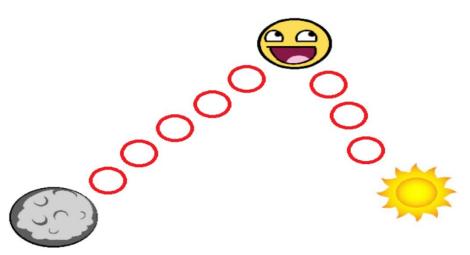
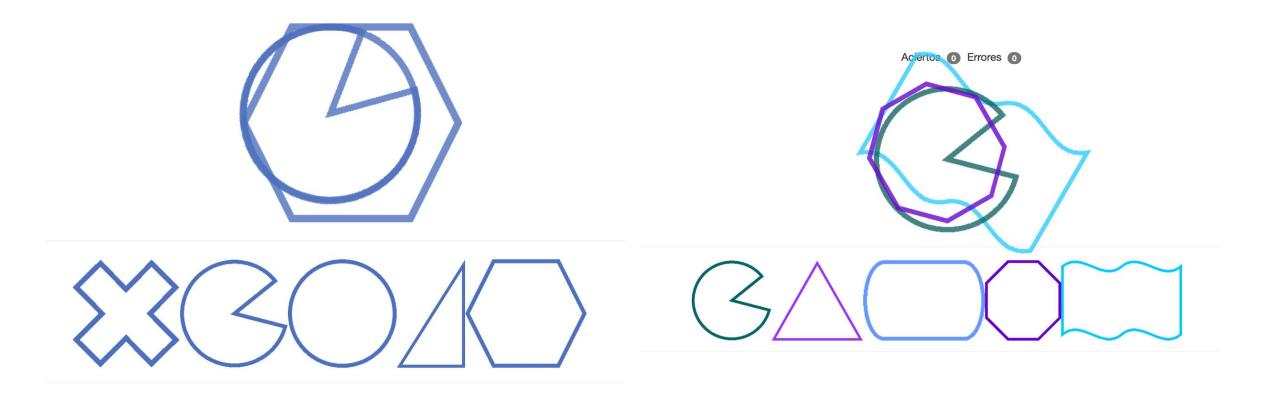
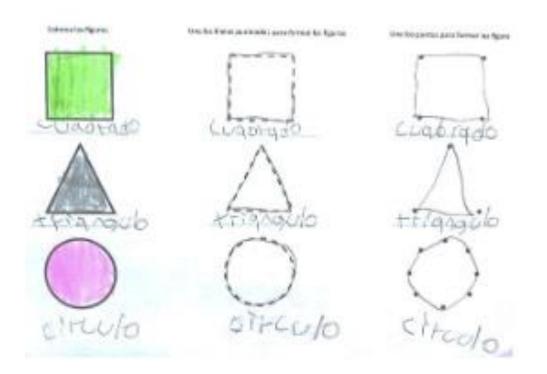
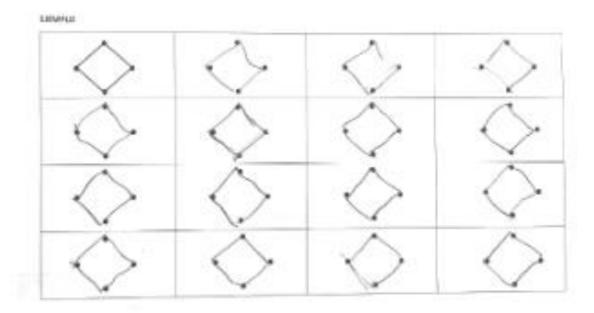


Figura-Fondo



Relación Espacial





DTVP-2				
Integración Visomotora	60	72	87,71	8,23*
Coordinación Ojo-Mano	6	7	6,64	2,00*
Copia	3	7	7,5	6,32*
Relaciones Espaciales	2	3	4,91	3,81*
Velocidad Visomotora	5	6	6,24	2,43*
Percepción visual con respuesta motriz reducida	67	73	92,89	2,20*
Posición en el Espacio	2	3	7,91	0,88
Figura-Fondo	8	9	7,72	1,22
Cierre Visual	2	2	3,38	0
Constancia de Forma	8	10	8,05	4,21*
Percepción Visual General (8 subpruebas)	62	71	85,69	7,56*

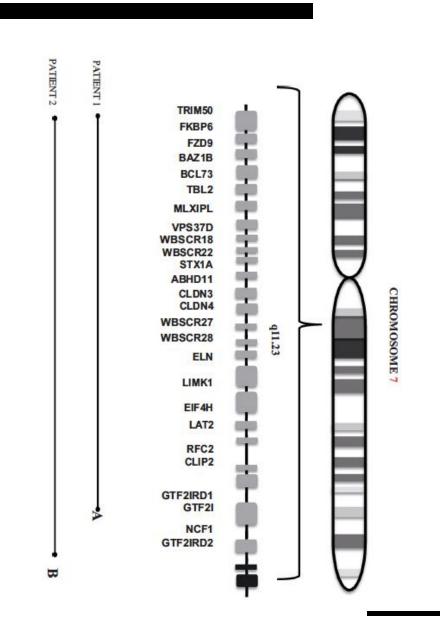


Table 2. Results of the reliable change index (RCI) and learning effect (LE) for the NEUROPSI and DTVP-3, patient 1.

	Sc	ore		
Index/subtest/process	Pre	Post	Cutoff	RCI + LE
NEUROPSI: attention and memory				
Attention				
Digit progression	1	4	6.84	1.58
Visual detection	1	10	8.8	4.74**
Digit detection	1	1	5.5	0
Working memory				
Digit regression	4	4	5.84	0
Coding				
Memory curve	11	14	7.76	1.58
Memory				
Spontaneous memory	11	14	6.71	1.58
Key memory	14	14	7.05	0
Memory (recognition)	1	14	8.21	6.85**
DTVP-3				
Visuomotor integration	73	94	78.8	2.21**
Eye-hand coordination	7	6	4.53	-0.53
Copying	4	12	6.42	4.22**
Motor-reduced visual perception	54	71	79.35	1.79**
Figure-ground	2	4	5.36	1.05
Visual closure	5	5	4.69	0
Constancy of form	1	7	7.11	3.16**
General visual perception (5 subtests)	61	81	78.03	2.11**

Note. Shows the results of the RCI + LE analysis of Patient 1 (1.5Mb deletion). Cutoff point 1.64. **RCI exceeds the cutoff for what is considered a significant clinical change ($p \le 0.05$).

Table 3. Results of the ABAS-II and SENA, patient 1.

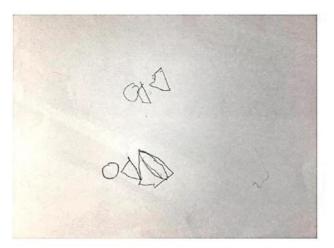
		ore		
ndex/area	Pre	Post	Cutoff	RCI + LE
BAS-II area				
Communication	3	4	6.56	0.53
Academic skills	1	1	4.90	0
Self-direction	5	4	7.79	-0.53
Leisure	2	3	8.22	0.53
Social	5	9	8.69	2.11**
Use of community resources	5	4	6.90	-0.53
Home life	7	9	8.82	1.05
Health and safety	5	6	7.78	0.53
Self-care	4	8	7.21	2.11**
ndex				
Conceptual	63	63	78.36	0
Social	68	79	90.47	1.64**
Practical	71	79	83.83	1.19
General adaptive behavior	64	70	82.25	1.26
ENA .				
Global index				
Global problem index	68	60	52.93	-1.69**
Emotional problem Index	57	50	51.40	-1.48
Behavioral problem index	64	60	52.55	-0.84
Executive function problem index	76	69	53.91	-1.48
Personal resource index	48	48	47.44	0
roblem scales				
Internalized problems				
Depression	61	47	51.40	-2.21**
Anxiety	66	60	53.29	-0.95
Social anxiety	38	45	45.24	1.11
Somatic complaints	56	47	52.98	-1.42
Externalized problems				
Attention problems	76	70	55.79	-0.95
Hyperactivity-impulsivity	74	70	53.74	-0.63
Anger management problems	63	59	52.28	-0.63
Aggression	69	61	52.70	-1.26
Defiant behavior	54	55	51.92	0.16
Other problems				
Unusual behavior	91	97	56.56	0.95
Vulnerability scales			55.55	5.25
Emotional regulation problems	69	72	52.54	0.47
Rigidity	58	45	50.48	-2.06**
Isolation	62	56	54.39	-0.95
ersonal resource scales	-		2	3.73
Integration and social competence	58	52	47.61	-0.95
Emotional intelligence	58	58	50.76	0
Willingness to study	30	36	46.33	0.95

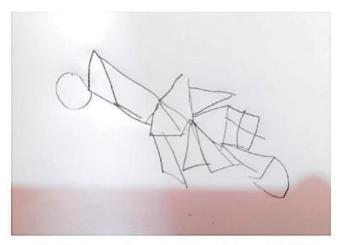
 Table 4. Results of the RCI and LE for the NEUROPSI and DTVP-3, patient 2.

	Sc	ore		
Index/subtest/process	Pre	Post	Cutoff	RCI + LE
NEUROPSI: attention and memory				
Attention				
Digit progression	5	4	7.78	-0.53
Visual detection	1	1	7.91	0
Digit detection	1	9	6.25	4.22**
Working memory				
Digit regression	7	7	4.46	0
Coding				
Memory curve	7	4	9.23	-1.58
Memory				
Spontaneous memory	6	4	7.66	-1.05
Key memory	3	6	7.35	1.58
Memory (recognition)	11	7	7.05	-2.11
DTVP-3				
Visuomotor integration	73	88	82.36	2.24**
Eye-hand coordination	7	9	5.74	1.05
Copying	4	7	6.62	1.58
Motor-reduced visual perception	50	56	75.64	0.89
Figure-ground	2	5	5.92	1.58
Visual closure	3	4	3.70	0.53
Constancy of form	2	4	7.73	1.05
General visual perception (5 subtests)	60	69	73.02	1.34

Table 5. Results of the ABAS-II and SENA ICC of patient 2.

	Score			
Index/area	Pre	Post	Cutoff	RCI + LE
ABAS-II				
Communication	1	4	5.37	1.58
Academic skills	1	5	3.62	2.11**
Self-direction	1	9	6.13	4.22**
Leisure	i	8	5.77	3.69**
Social	i	7	7.36	3.16**
Use of community resources	i	5	6.75	2.11**
Home life	4	11	8.47	3.69**
Health and safety	5	5	6.39	0
Self-care	2	6	4.75	2.11**
Index	2	U	7.73	2.11
Conceptual	54	78	71.80	3.58**
Social	51	86	82.25	5.22**
Practical	58	79	75.61	3.13**
General adaptive behavior	56	79 79	75.17	4.85**
SENA	30	13	/3.1/	4.03
Global index				
Global problem index	50	55	52.03	3.58**
Emotional problem index	48	57	49.49	1.34
Behavioral problem index	48	45	51.76	-0.45
Executive function problem index	53	58	55.16	0.75
Personal resource index	35	39	42.36	0.60
Problem scales	33	39	42.30	0.00
Internalized problems				
Depression	54	63	50.99	1.42
Anxiety	41	52	51.87	1.74**
Social anxiety	42	45	47.21	0.47
Somatic complaints	58	61	49.07	0.47
Externalized problems	30	O1	T).U/	0.47
Attention problems	64	66	57.77	0.32
Hyperactivity-impulsivity	54	57	54.39	0.32
Anger management problems	45	45	49.75	0.47
Aggression	48	43	52.27	-0.79
Defiant behavior	46 47	43 47	53.33	-0.79 0
Other problems	4/	7/	33.33	U
Unusual behavior	48	47	55.56	-0.16
Vulnerability scales	40	4/	33.30	-0.10
Emotional regulation problems	45	48	52.01	0.47
Rigidity	45 46	54	51.15	1.26
Isolation	40 59	79	64.84	3.16**
Personal resource scales	39	19	04.84	5.10
Integration and social competence	40	34	44.26	-0.95
Emotional intelligence	36	5 4 55	39.73	-0.95 3.00**
Willingness to study	36 39	36		-0.47
willingliess to study	39	30	43.98	-0.47

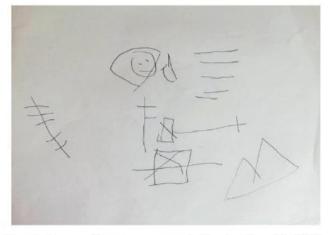


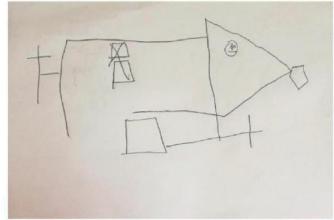


Pre-intervention assessment, May 5, 2020

Post-intervention assessment, Agust 2, 2020

Figure 2. Comparison of performance copying the semi-complex figure, pre- and post-intervention, Patient 1.





Pre-intervention assessment, September 9, 2019

Post-intervention assessment, March 3, 2020

Figure 3. Comparison of performance copying the Rey-Osterreith complex figure, pre- and post-intervention, Patient 2.

Gracias



