

Bachelorarbeit

Videoscoring von neurologischen Patient:innen

Um Verhaltensdefizite von Apraxie Patient:innen¹ zu erfassen und klinische Strategien abzuleiten, eignen sich sog. Fehleranalysen. Verschiedene Fehlertypen werden während der Ausführung tatsächlichen Werkzeuggebrauchs gescored, somit können Unterschiede zwischen Erkrankten und Kontrollprobanden erfasst werden.

Methoden: Videoanalyse/ Error Scoring (Datensatz liegt vor)

Probanden: Apraxie Patient:innen, Kontrollen

Fragestellungen:

Wo liegen Auffälligkeiten im Verhalten von Apraxiepatient:innen in Relation zu Kontrollen?

Eignet sich ein neu entwickelter Error Score zur Erfassung von Unterschieden zwischen Apraxie Patient:innen und Kontrollen?

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Informationen/Literatur:

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Cooper, R. P. (2007). Tool Use and Related Errors in Ideational Apraxia : the Quantitative Simulation of Patient Error Profiles. *Most*, 1–19.

Martin, Beume et al. (2016). Differential roles of ventral and dorsal streams for conceptual and production-related components of tool use in acute stroke patients. *Cerebral Cortex*, 26(9), 3754–3771. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cercor/bhv179>

Error Name	Category	Definition	Example
Quality (QU)	Movement Error	Action carried out inappropriately = not sufficient to reach the goal	Spoon handling not appropriate for actual goal
Occurrence (OC)		Repetitive production of single movements or single production of multiple movements	Hammer only once or pick up target twice to carry out the action
Sequence (SE)		Addition, omission, perseveration or anticipation of a step in the action sequence; alteration of the order	Paint first, then dip brush into paint pot
Movement (MO)		Incorrect amplitude, timing, or trajectory; disturbed fluency	Too slow/too fast movements
Hand (HA)		Making use of 2nd hand despite restriction	Use the hand for support
Mislocation (ML)	Content Error	An action that is appropriate to the object in hand but is performed in completely the wrong place	Out of the space of the tool carousel
Configuration (CO)		Incorrect grasp-configuration of the hand; also: significantly delayed finding of correct grip; also external configuration (relation to recipient)	Power grip instead of precision grip
Body part as object (BPO)		Use of a body part like a tool	Perform scissor movement with hand
Unrecognizable (UR)		Not recognizable movement	Random trajectories
Perplexity (PX)		Delay or hesitation in performing an action	Hesitating in reaching
Toying (TY)		Repeated touching or moving of an object without actually using it; testing different solutions before using it the correct way	Touching, casually handling object, ask for confirmation
No response (NR)		Participant makes no response to request	Doing nothing
Semantic (SE)		Accurate action unrelated to the tool	use pen as toothbrush
Target (TA)		No interaction with recipient	Drawing without using the paper
Help (HE)		Other	Help from instructor requested; significantly seeking for confirmation



Abbildung 1. Beispiel Fehler Apraxie Patient.

Abbildung 1. Version eines Fehlerscores.

¹ Apraxie: Erkrankung, die mit defizitärem Werkzeuggebrauch einhergeht (Patienten wissen nicht (mehr), wie sie ein Werkzeug korrekt verwenden sollten)