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TEORÍA DE LA MENTE COGNITIVA Y EMOCIONAL EN LA VARIANTE CONDUCTUAL DE LA DEMENCIA FRONTOTEMPORAL

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Resumen

Introducción: Se ha sugerido recientemente que la Teoría de la Mente incluye dos componentes, el cognitivo (TdM cognitiva) y el emocional (TdM emocional). El objetivo del presente trabajo es corroborar la presencia de disociaciones entre TdM cognitiva y emocional en la variante conductual de la Demencia Frontotemporal (DFTvc). Material y método: Se evaluó una muestra de 20 pacientes, 8 hombres y 12 mujeres, del Laboratorio de Deterioro Cognitivo del HIGA Eva Perón con diagnóstico de DFTvc según el International Consortium (2011). Para diagnóstico de DFTvc se administraron pruebas que evalúan Cognición Social, entre ellas, Lectura de la Mente en los Ojos como prueba de TdM emocional, Falsa creencia de primer orden como prueba de TdM cognitiva, y Faux Pas como una prueba mixta. Resultados: Se encontraron dobles disociaciones entre tareas de TdM cognitiva y emocional: 2 pacientes con FC10 alterada y LMO conservada, 9 pacientes con la disociación complementaria. Faux Pas presentó disociaciones con ambas tareas. Conclusión: El hallazgo de disociaciones entre tareas de TdM cognitiva y emocional en DFTvc, podría deberse a que la TdM afectiva es procesada a través de la “teoría de la simulación”, mientras que la TdM cognitiva lo es a través de la “teoría teoría”.

Palabras clave

Teoría de la Mente emocional, Teoría de la Mente cognitiva, Demencia Frontotemporal variante conductual

Abstract

COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL THEORY OF MIND IN THE BEHAVIORAL VARIANT OF FRONTOTEMPORAL DEMENTIA

Introduction: It has been suggested recently that Theory of Mind is not a unitary concept, and includes two components, the cognitive (cognitive ToM) and emotional (emotional ToM) component. The aim of this study is to verify the presence of dissociations between cognitive and emotional ToM in behavioral variant Frontotemporal Dementia (bvFTD). Methods: A cohort of 20 patients, 8 men and 12 women, of the Laboratory of Cognitive Impairment of Eva Perón HIGA diagnosed with bvFTD according as the International Consortium (2011), was assessed. The average age is 67 years and the school is 6 years. For bvFTD diagnostic tests were administered to assess Social Cognition, including Reading the Mind in the Eyes (RME) as emotional ToM test, First-order false belief task (FOFBT) as evidence of cognitive ToM, and Faux Pas as a mixed test. Results: We found double dissociations between cognitive and emotional ToM tasks. 2 patients showed impaired performance for FOFBT and preserved RME, and 9 patients exhibit a complementary dissociation. Faux Pas presented dissociations with both tasks. Conclusion: The finding of dissociations between cognitive and emotional ToM tasks in the bvFTD, could be explain because affective ToM is pro-

cessed through the “simulation theory”, while the cognitive ToM it is through the “theory theory”.

Key words

Emotional Theory of Mind, Cognitive Theory of Mind, Behavioral variant Frontotemporal Dementia

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