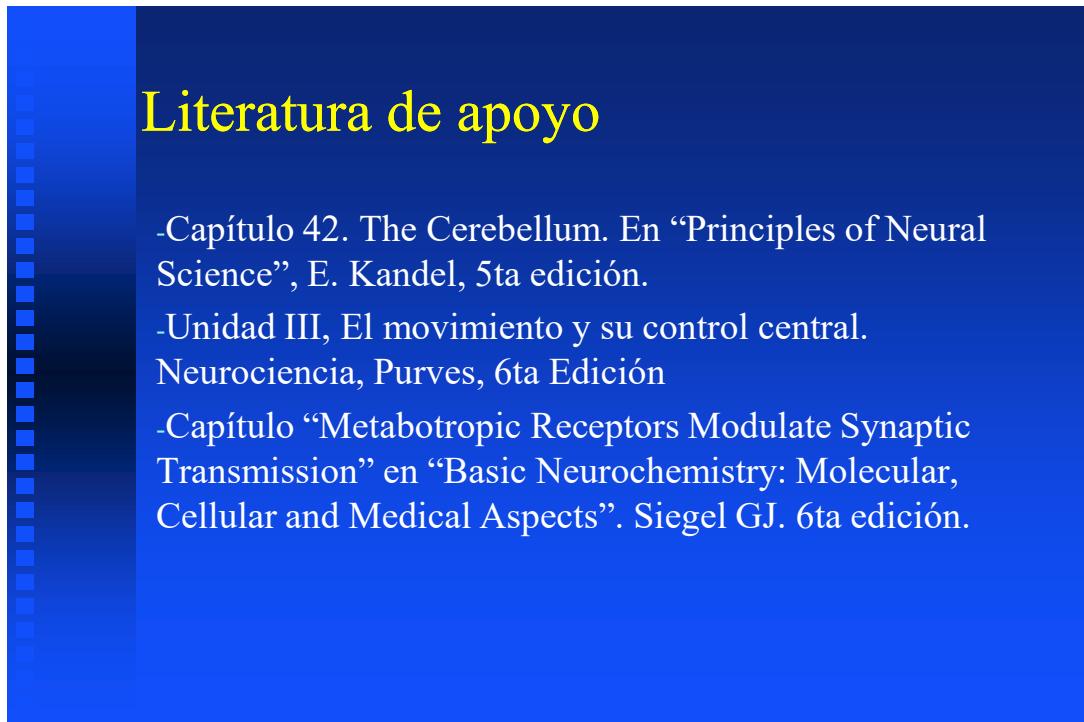
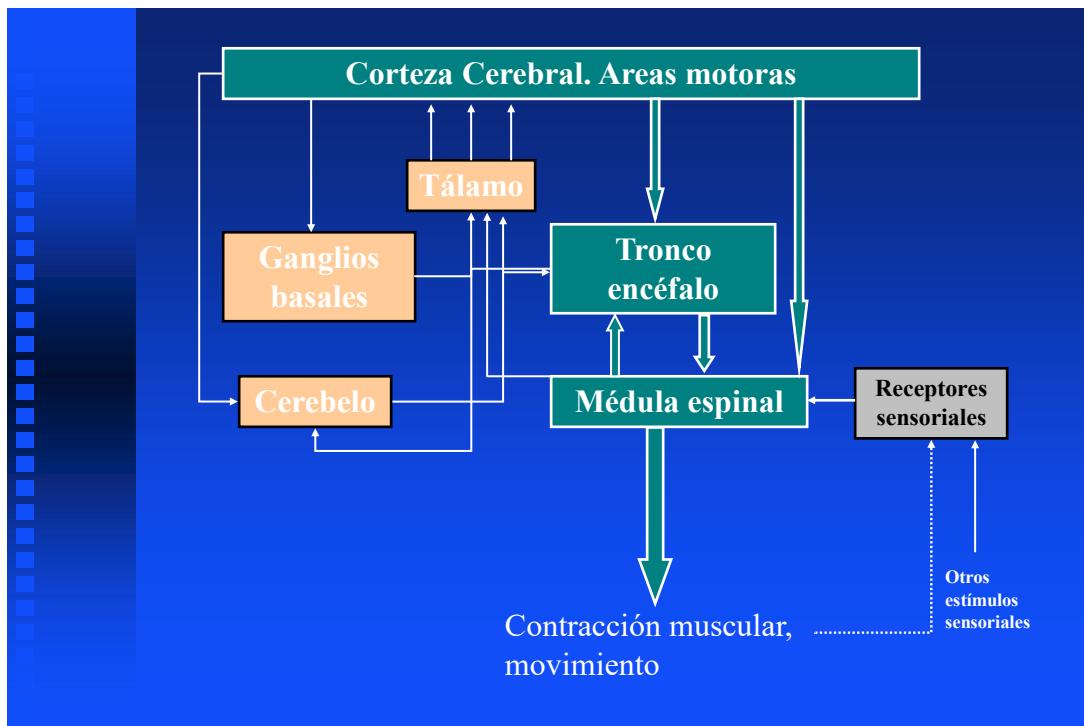




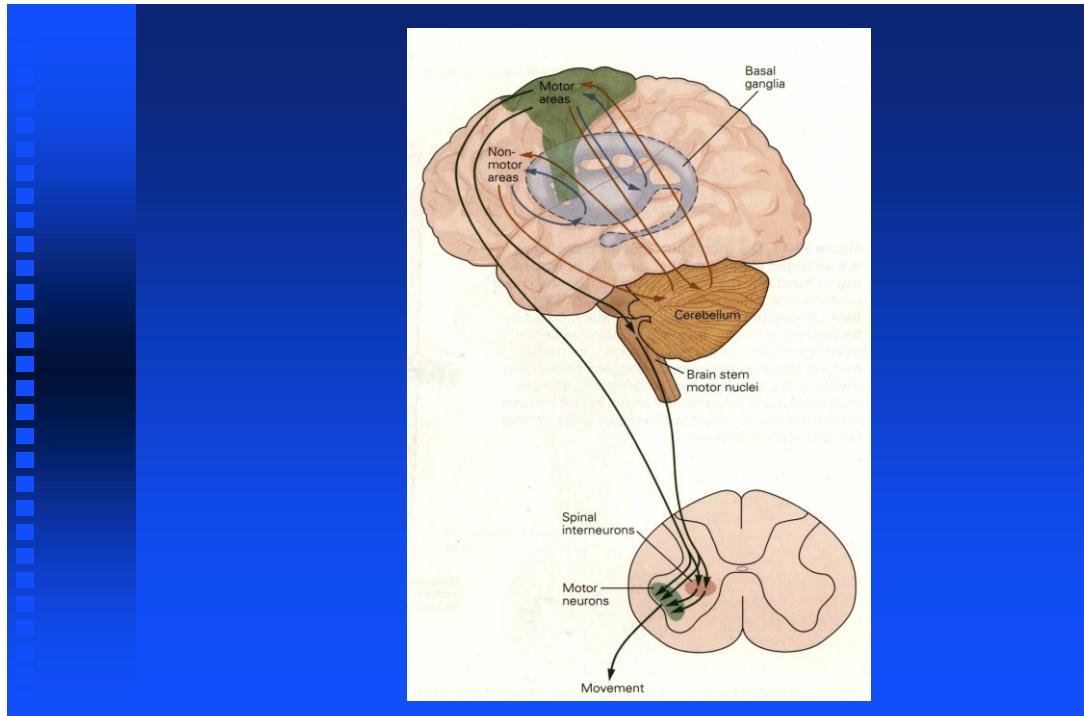
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2

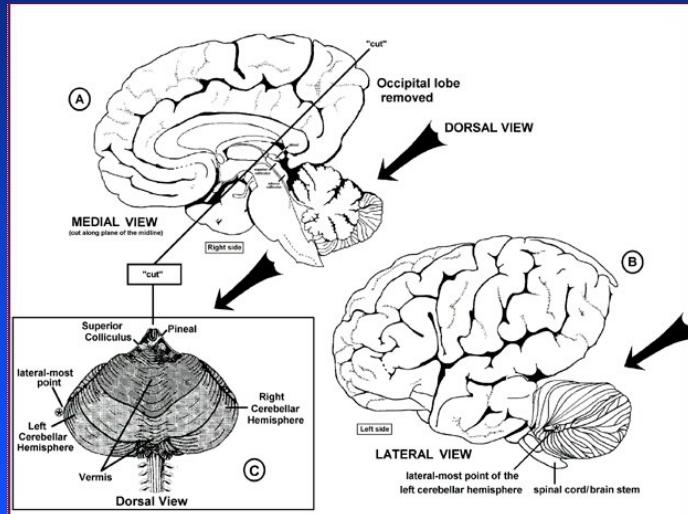


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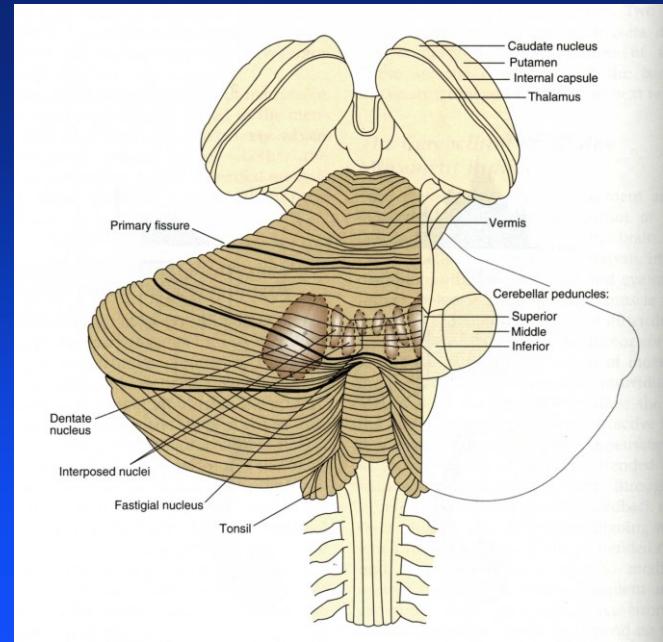
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## **ANATOMIA**



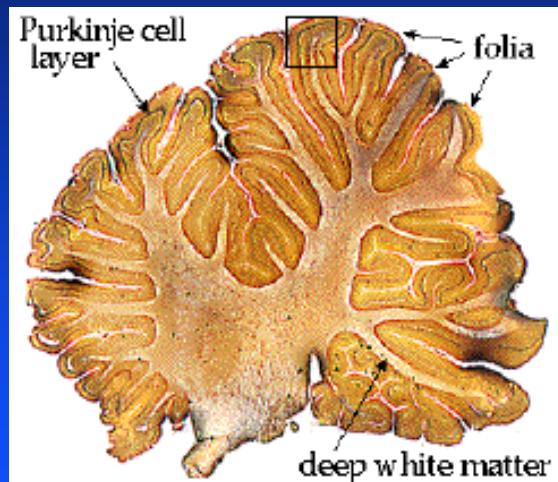
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## **ANATOMIA**



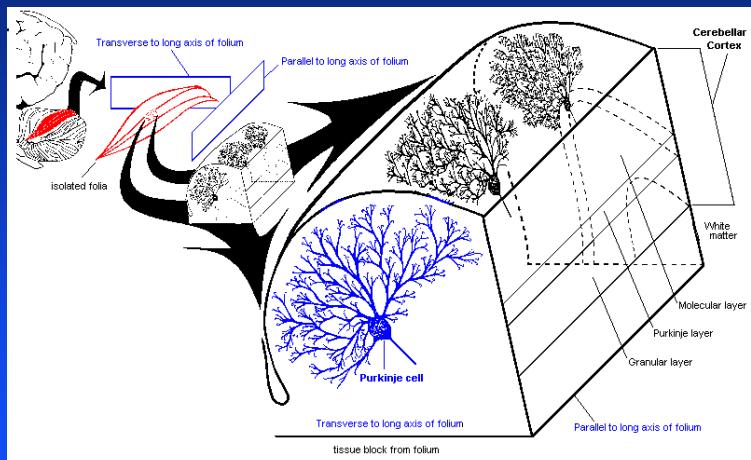
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## **ANATOMIA**

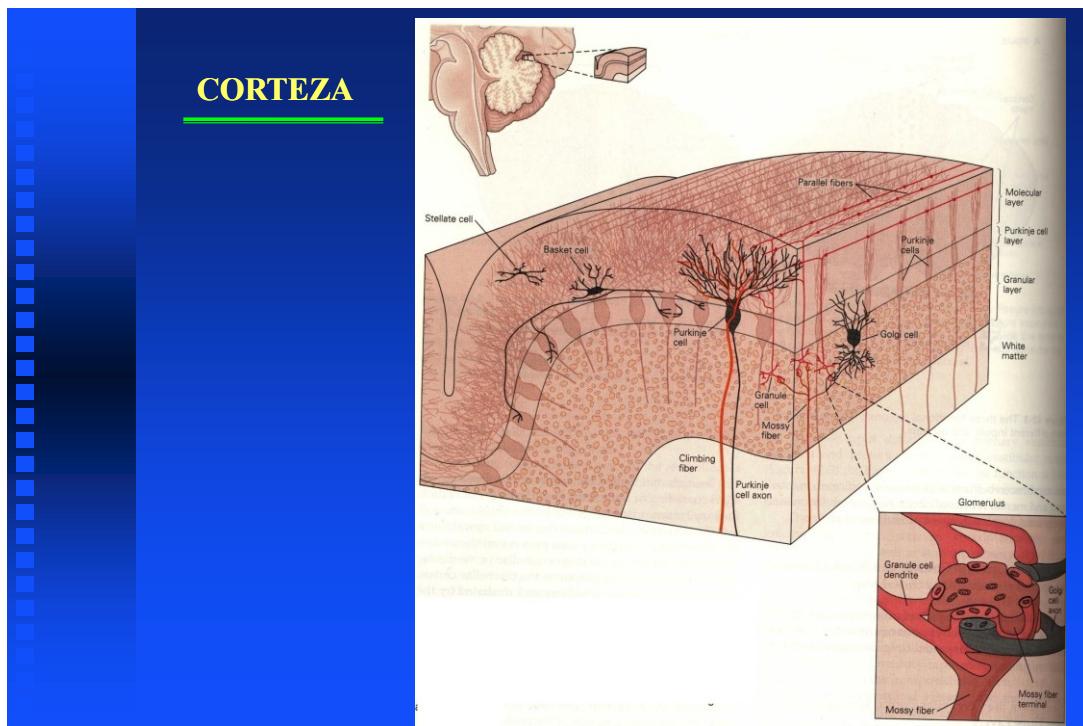


7

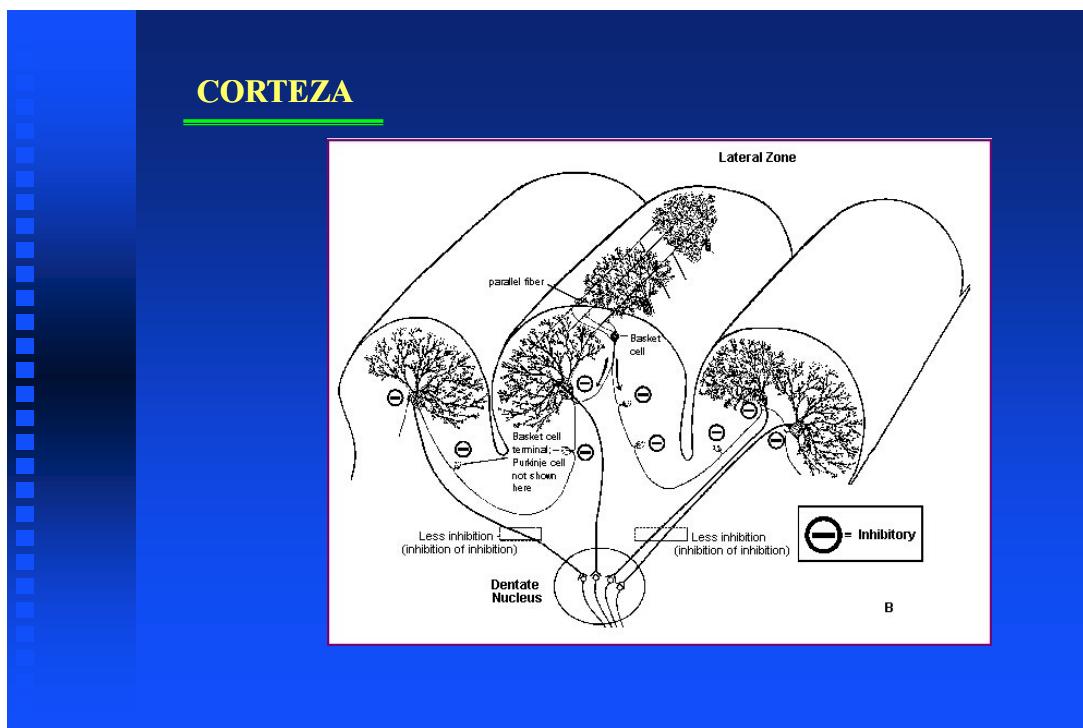
## **CORTEZA**



8



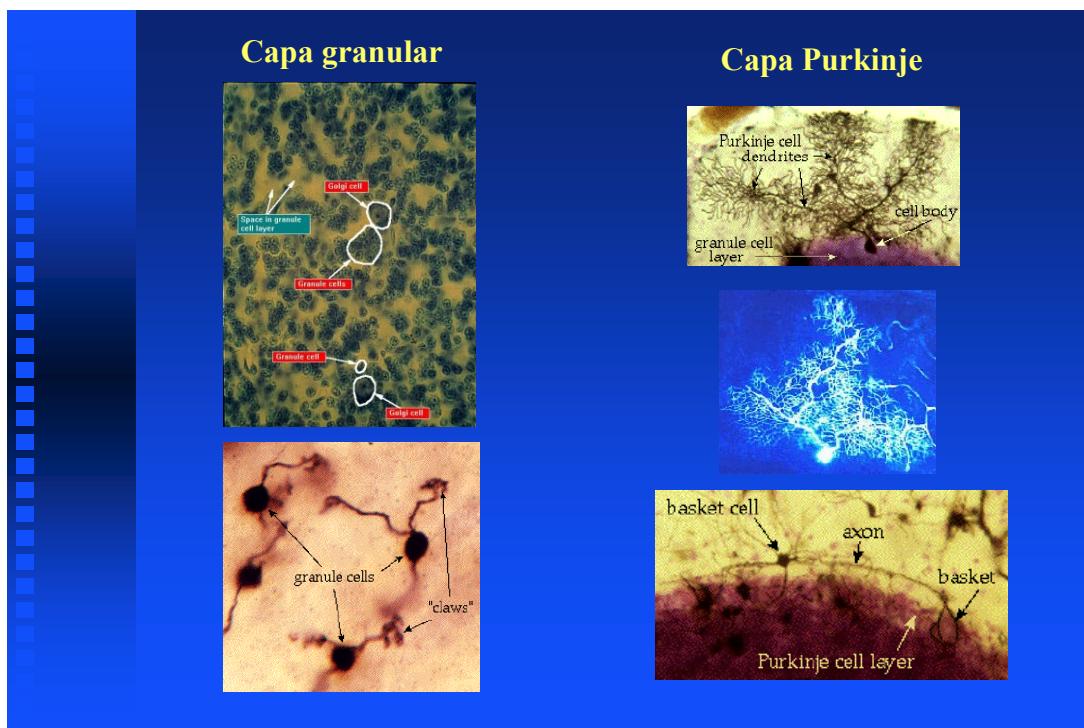
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10



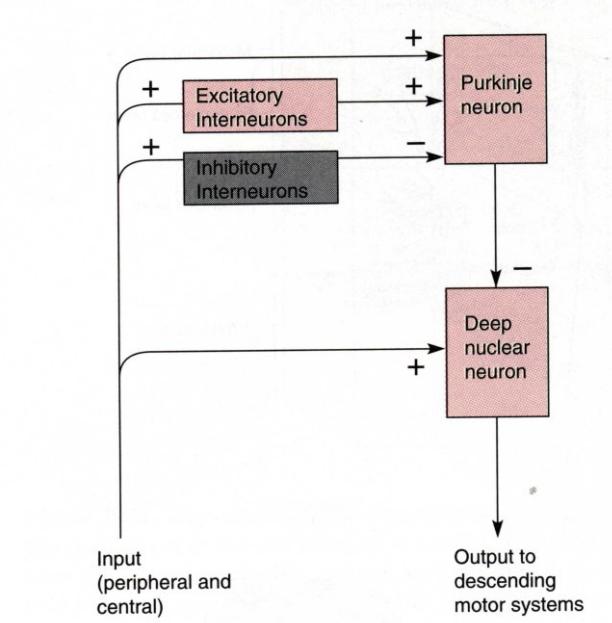
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12

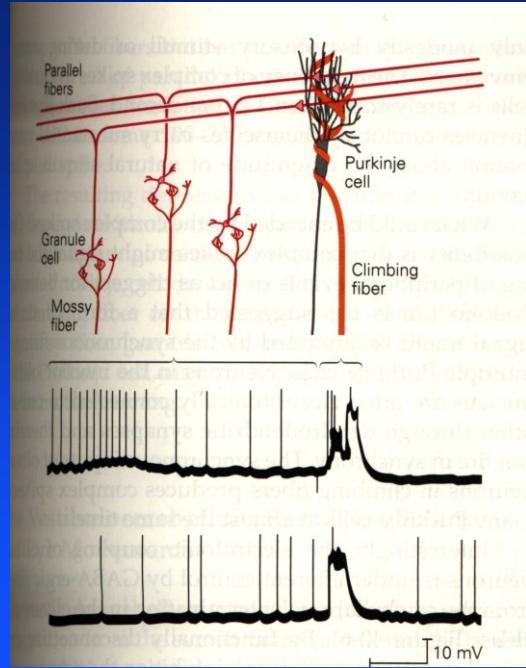
13

## CIRCUITO BASICO



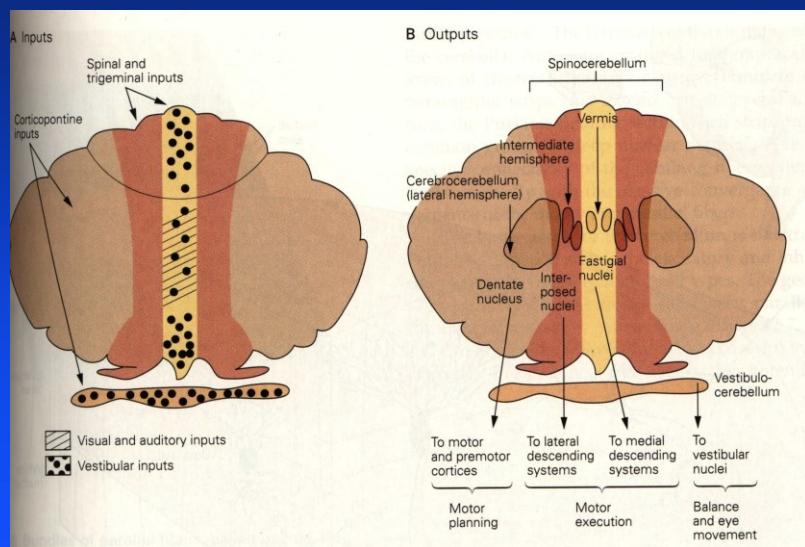
14

## **RESPUESTAS NEURONALES**



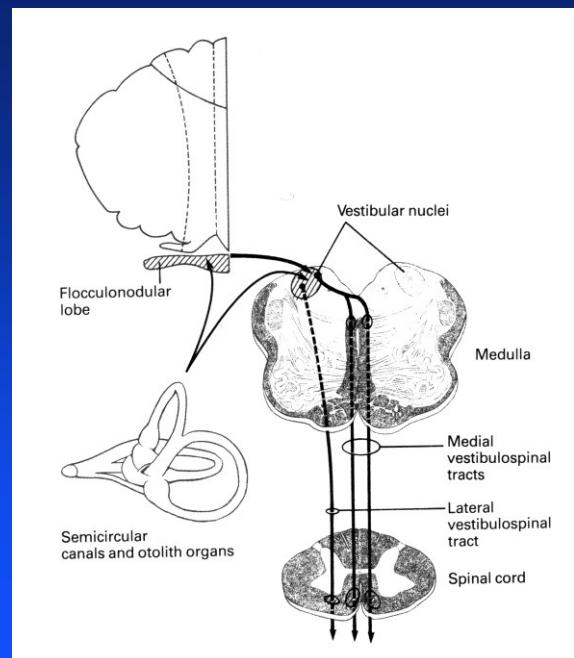
15

## **ANATOMIA - FUNCIÓN**



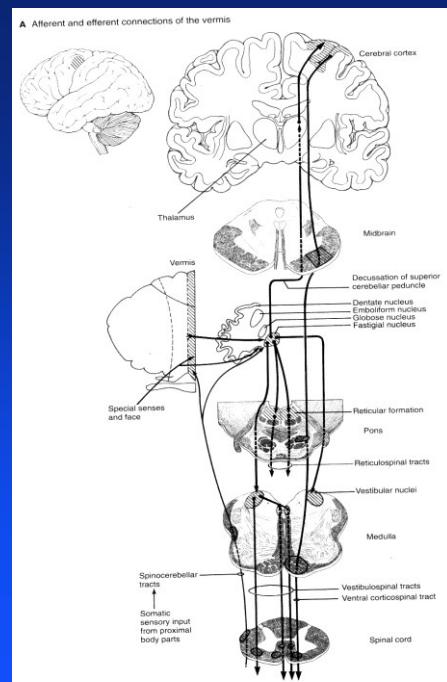
16

## VESTIBULO CEREBELO



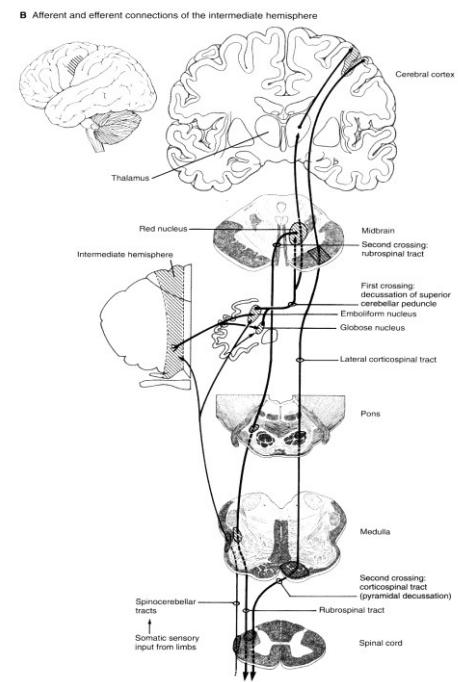
17

## ESPINO CEREBELO MEDIAL



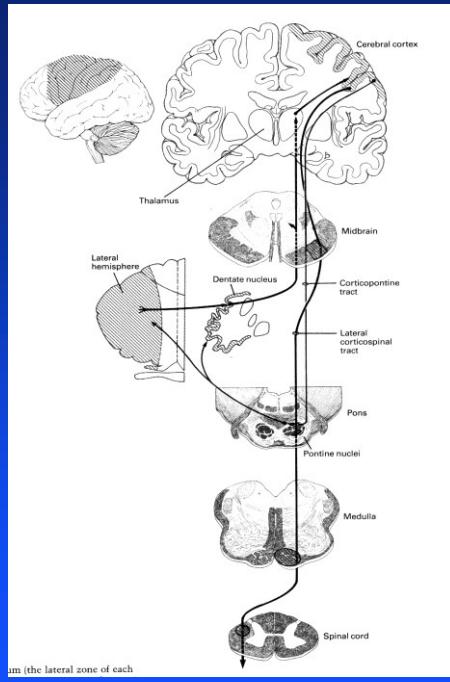
18

## **ESPINO CEREBELO LATERAL**



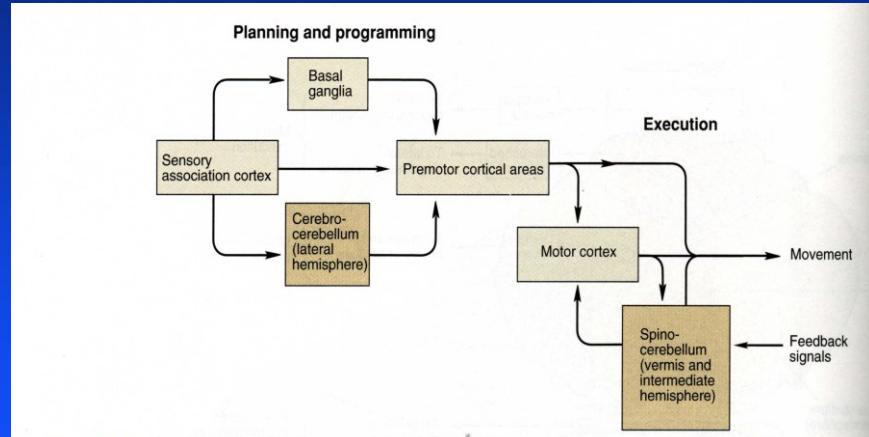
19

## **CEREBRO CEREBELO**



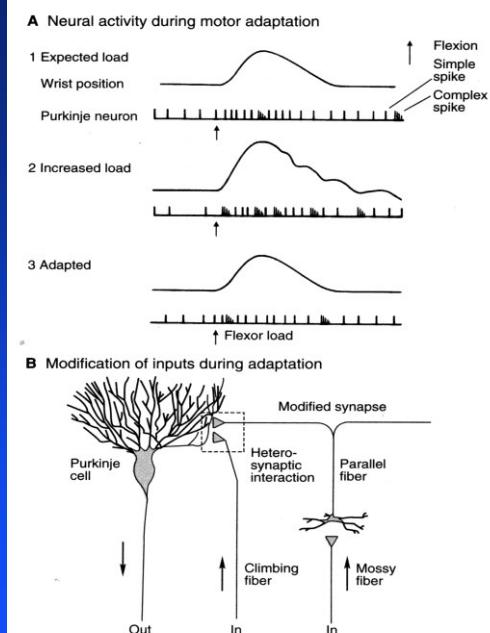
20

## ESQUEMA FUNCION



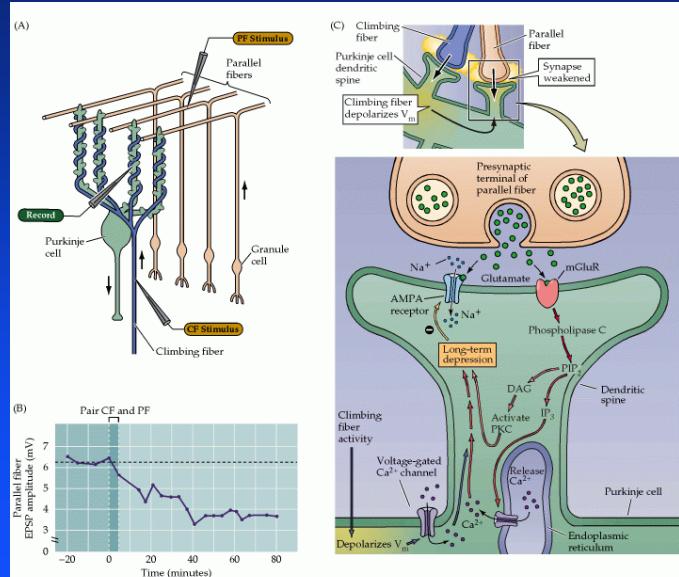
21

## APRENDIZAJE MOTOR



22

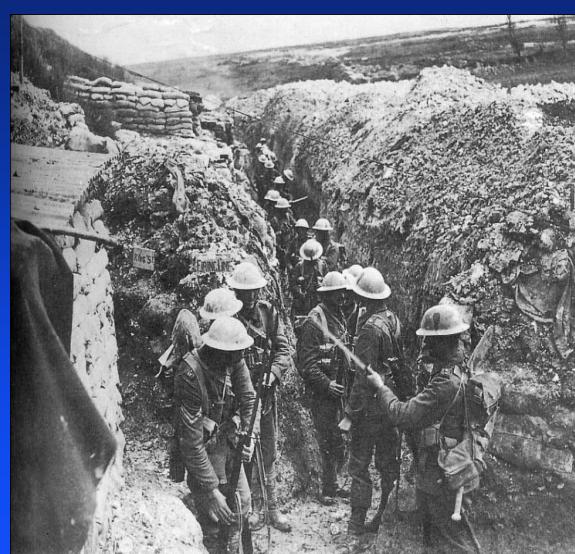
## APRENDIZAJE MOTOR



23



Gordon Holmes



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25

## **DEFICIT**

- Retardo en inicio de movimientos
- Ataxia, dismetría, temblor de intención
- Disdiadocosinesia
- Hipotonía, sin déficit motor.
- Sin deterioro intelectual

Graph A illustrates the time delay between a 'Go' signal and the start of movement. The 'Normal' curve begins immediately after the 'Go' signal. The 'Abnormal' curve begins with a significant delay, labeled 'Delay'.

Graph B shows two reaching movements. The 'Normal' movement is a smooth, continuous line from 'Start' to 'Finish'. The 'Abnormal' movement is characterized by alternating periods of rapid, jerky oscillations (fast component) and slow, smooth movement (slow component).

Graph C compares normal and abnormal muscle tone over time. The 'Normal' tone is represented by a smooth, constant baseline. The 'Abnormal' tone is represented by a line with irregular, rhythmic fluctuations or spasms.

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