

Bölüm 44

OTİZM SPEKTRUM BOZUKLUĞUNDA GÖZ TAKİP SİSTEMLERİNİN YERİ VE KULLANIMI

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GİRİŞ

Otizm spektrum bozukluğu (OSB) genellikle yaşamın erken döneminde başlayan sosyal iletişim-etkileşim alanı, kısıtlı ilgi alanı ve tekrarlayıcı davranış alanlarında belirtilerin gözlemlendiği nörogelişimsel bir bozukluktur. OSB'yi taramak amacıyla birinci basamakta ebeveynlerin tamamladığı anketler kullanılırken, üçüncü basamakta yapılan ebeveyn görüşmeleri ve klinik gözlemler, OSB değerlendirmesinde altın standart değerlendirme araçlarıdır. OSB nin objektif ve nicel ölçümlerinin geliştirilmesi açısından çalışmalar yapılmaktadır (1, 2).

Bu objektif değerlendirme araçlarında biri olan göz takip sistemleri, görsel sosyal dikkati doğrudan değerlendirme imkanı sağladığından son yıllarda giderek artan bir şekilde OSB'de göz takibinde kullanılmaktadır (3, 4).

Kitabımızın bu kısmında OSB ve göz takibi ile ilgili genel bilgilerin ardından OSB tanımlı bireylerle yapılan göz takibi çalışmalarına değinilecektir.

Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu

Otizm ilk kez 1943'te, görünüşte diğer insanlarla ilişki kuramayan ve sosyal olmayan ortamlardaki değişime oldukça duyarlı olan 11 çocuğu rapor eden Kanner tarafından tanımlandı (5). Kanner insanlara ilgi eksikliğinin, normal

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SONUÇ

Literatürde yer alan bazı çalışmalarda OSB tanılı bireylerde bakış-göz takibi farklılıkları saptanmamış olmasına karşın genel olarak bakış farklılığı olduğu belirtilebilir. Gelecekte yapılacak göz takibi çalışmaları ile bakış davranışlarının daha iyi değerlendirilmesine, bu sayede otizm ve görsel sosyal dikkate yönelik objektif ve nicel müdahaleleri geliştirmeye ve test etmeye imkan sağlayacaktır.

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