FIGURE 16.1 Bender-Gestalt copy trial rendered by a 42-year-old interior designer a year after she had sustained a mild anterior subarachnoid hemorrhage. Note that although the design configurations are essentially preserved, she used only one-third of the page, drawing several of the designs as close to each other as to elements within these designs. From Lezak, M.D., Howieson, D.B., Bigler, E.D., & Tranel, D. (2012). Neuropsychological Assessment, Fifth Edition. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
FIGURE 16.2 House and Person drawings by the interior designer whose Bender-Gestalt copy trial is given in Figure 16.1. Note absence of chimney on a highly detailed house drawing and placement and size of woman too low and too large to fit all of her on the page. From Lezak, M.D., Howieson, D.B., Bigler, E.D., & Tranel, D. (2012). Neuropsychological Assessment, Fifth Edition. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
FIGURE 16.6 Card selections on the Iowa Gambling Task as a function of group (Normal Control, Brain-damaged Control, Ventromedial Prefrontal), deck type (disadvantageous v. advantageous), and trial block. The two control groups gradually shifted their response selections towards the advantageous decks, a tendency which became stronger as the game continued. The ventromedial prefrontal patients did not make a reliable shift, but opted for the disadvantageous decks even during the latter stages of the game when control participants had almost completely abandoned the disadvantageous decks. (From Tranel, 2002.) From Lezak, M.D., Howieson, D.B., Bigler, E.D., & Tranel, D. (2012). Neuropsychological Assessment, Fifth Edition. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
FIGURE 16.7 A 23-year-old craftsman with a high school education made this Tinkertoy “space platform” after he had first tried to construct “a design” and then “a new ride at the fair” (see text). From Lezak, M.D., Howieson, D.B., Bigler, E.D., & Tranel, D. (2012). Neuropsychological Assessment, Fifth Edition. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
FIGURE 16.8 “Space vehicle” was constructed by a neuropsychologist unfamiliar with Tinkertoys. Although she used only 34 pieces, her complexity score is 11, well above control normal healthy subjects’ mean. From Lezak, M.D., Howieson, D.B., Bigler, E.D., & Tranel, D. (2012). Neuropsychological Assessment, Fifth Edition. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
FIGURE 16.9 The creator of this “cannon” was a 60-year-old left-handed but right-eyed retired contractor who had had a stroke involving a small left parietal lobe area with transient aphasic symptoms. He achieved WAIS age-graded scaled scores of 16 and 17 on Comprehension and Block Design, respectively. From Lezak, M.D., Howieson, D.B., Bigler, E.D., & Tranel, D. (2012). Neuropsychological Assessment, Fifth Edition. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
FIGURE 16.10 This 40-year-old salesman was trying to make a “car.” He was dysfluent and socially dependent after meningitis followed a left endarterectomy and thrombectomy done several days after an initial right-sided stroke left him with a mild left hemiparesis and slurred speech. His Comprehension and Block Design scores (WAIS) were 9 and 6, respectively. From Lezak, M.D., Howieson, D.B., Bigler, E.D., & Tranel, D. (2012). Neuropsychological Assessment, Fifth Edition. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.