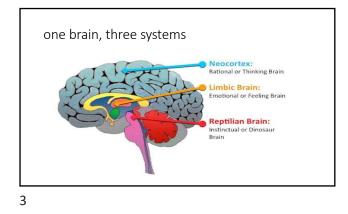


regulation of emotions

- (almost) all psychiatric problems are associated with emotionregulation (Panksepp)
- no regulation of emotion without brain, developmental en evolutionairy context (Nicolai)
- $\ensuremath{\cdot}$ there is a neurobiology of good care and one of bad care (Baylin)
- feelings take care of the homeostasis of every living creature (Damassio)

2



reptilian brain

• brainstem: all automatic (reflexive) processes, regulation of bloodpressure, breathing, heartbeat, vigilance

4

limbic (mammalian) brain

diencephalon, midbrain (=septum, amygdala, thalamusconnectionpoint and hypothalamus-sexual and stress hormones, hippocampus-autobiografical memory, cortex cingularis-learning, processing motivation and emotions, memory, acc-consciousness of emotions) =limbic system: coordination of movement, sleep, appetite and satiation, production of neurotransmitters (serotonine, (nor)adrenaline, dopamine, other stresshormones), implicit (and trauma) memory

neocortex

 (frontal) cortex: rationalizing, problem solving, verbal expression, explicit memory

development of the brain

- brain develops in stages and development is 'experience dependent'
- first year of life: bottom-up: vertical integration: creation of the fronto-limbic circuit: 'the core social brain'
- toddlerhood: horizontal integration from the right brain to the left brain: emergence of language
- adolescence: lateral integration : myelinisation from back to front : speeding up transmission (100x)

7

vertical integration (bottom-up)

- 0-18 months
- right hemisphere dominance: bodily and non-verbal, driven by emotions: 'core social brain'
- hard wired (genetic) and experience dependent (epigenetics)
- connecting limbic system and pre-frontal cortex (PFC)
- forming implicit memory (representations of interactions)
- creating the working model of self and self-other relationships

8

horizontal integration

- in safe toddlerhood, shift from right to left hemisphere
- emergence of language: words, narratives, sharing experiences, processing information and giving meaning: understanding self and other
- activation left frontal: approach and positive affect (activation right frontal: avoidance and negative affect)

9

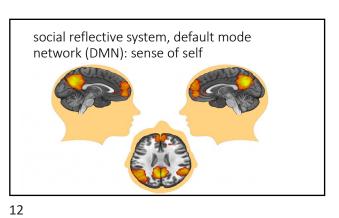
lateral integration

- \bullet adolescence: hypermyelinisation: level of transmission speeds 100 fold up
- longer proces of thinking and planning before going into action
- 'vetopower' to the PFC, inhibiting limbic system
- capability of not doing

10

social buffering: the neurobiology of attachment

- good enough parenting: excreting oxytocine, calming (inhibiting) the amygdala (defense system) triggers the social engagement system (SES)
- amplifying the fronto-limbic system: better self-regulation and connecting to others
- child is capable of feeling the pain of separation and seeking consolation, rapprochement
- good experiences triggers different pattern of gene activity (epigenetics)



DMN (oa de MPFC)

- after good care : space for self-refection, focus from outside to inside
- affective/reflective: mentalisation
- · adaptive possibilities in new circumstances, flexibility
- evaluation of self and other, capabel of creating 'new memories'
- MPFC = 'the pilot': affective processes (limbic system) merge with information from perception: self-related thought informed by feelings

13

social development: 5 functional systems

- Social Engagement System (SES) that supports attachment and sociality
- Self-defence System: sensory experiences for safety and threat
- Social-emotion System: supports emotions of separation distress and development of empathy
- Stress-response System (HPA-axis): produces stress hormones to deal with challenges
- Social Switching System: state regulation system that orchestrates between social engagement and self-defence

14

neurobiology of bad care

- self defence system stronger developed at the cost of SES
- epigenetic high sensitive alarm system in the brain
- sensitisation of autonomic nervous system (ANS): fight/flight/freeze/faint
- defensive representations in implicit memory
- hinders development of new relations
- hypervigilance
- DMN underdeveloped: no self-reflection in rest

15

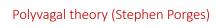
Connectedness

- A biological Imperative:
- The body's need to co-regulate biobehavioral state through engagement with others
- Connectedness is the ability to mutually (synchronously, and reciprocally) regulate physiological and behavioral state.
- Connectedness provides the neurobiological mechanism to link social behavior and both mental and physical health.

16

phen Porges 2017

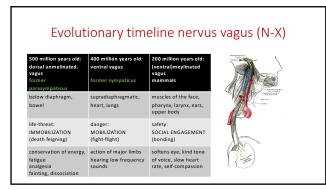




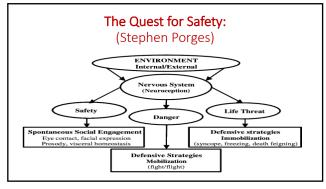
• Evolution provides an organizing principle to understand neural regulation of the human autonomic nervous system as an enabler of social behavior.

- Three neural circuits form a phylogenetically-ordered response hierarchy that regulate behavioral and physiological adaptation to safe, dangerous, and life threatening environments.
- "Neuroception" of danger or safety or life threat trigger these adaptive neural circuits.
- Nervus vagus is bi-directional (body-mind-body): 80 % is sensory

18



19



20

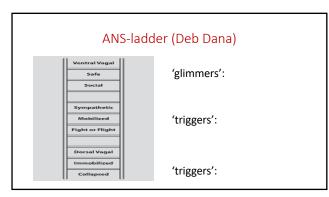
Polyvagal approach to therapy (Porges/Dana) Recognize the autonomic state Respect the adaptive (autonomic unconscious) survival response Regulate or co-regulate into a ventral vagal state Re-story "Goal of therapy is to engage the resources of the ventral vagus to

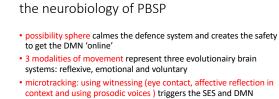
recruit the circuits that support the prosocial behavior of the SES. The SES is our "face-heart" connection, created from the linking of the the ventral vagus (heart) and the striated muscles in our face and head that control how we look (facial expressions), how we listen (auditory) and how we speak (vocalization)".

21



22





• adressing the pilot activates the MPFC

 using ideal figures takes care of reconsolidation and creating new memories (when DMN is online)

24