

# ***Mindfulness and Taking in the Good:***

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## ***Using Neuroplasticity To Weave Resources Into the Brain and the Self***

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# Topics

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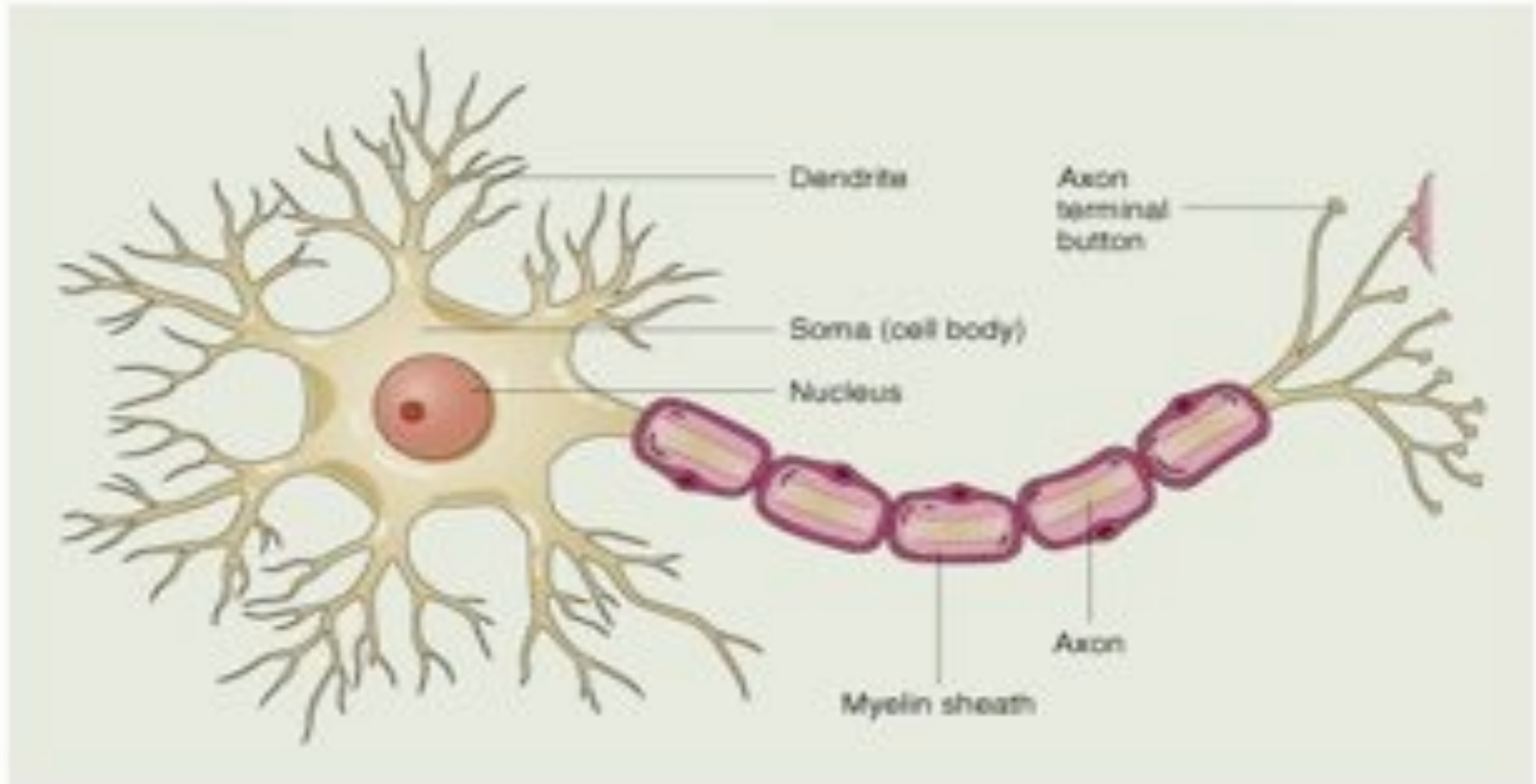
- **Self-directed neuroplasticity**
- **The evolving brain - and its challenges today**
- **“Taking in the good” (TIG)**



# **Self-Directed Neuroplasticity**

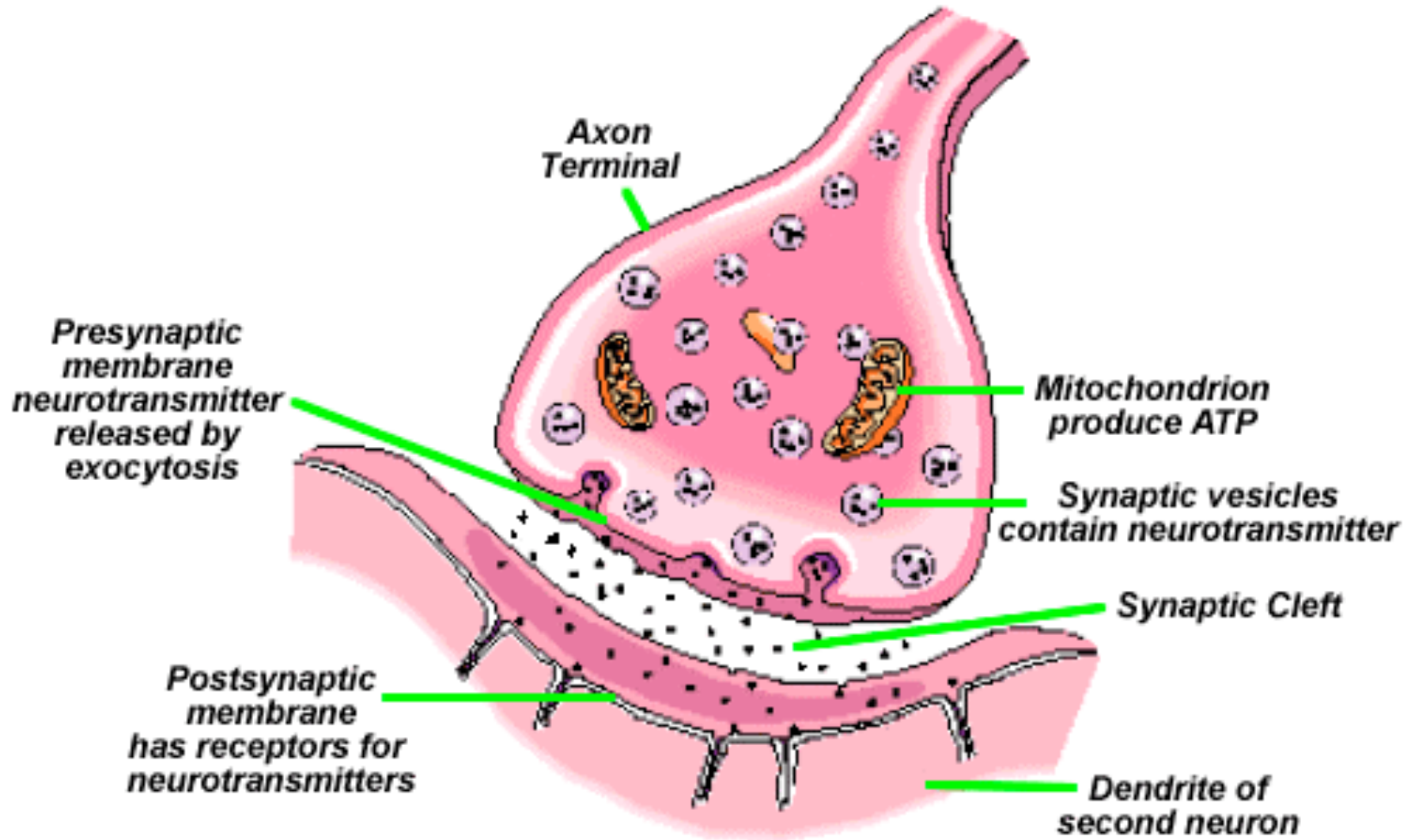


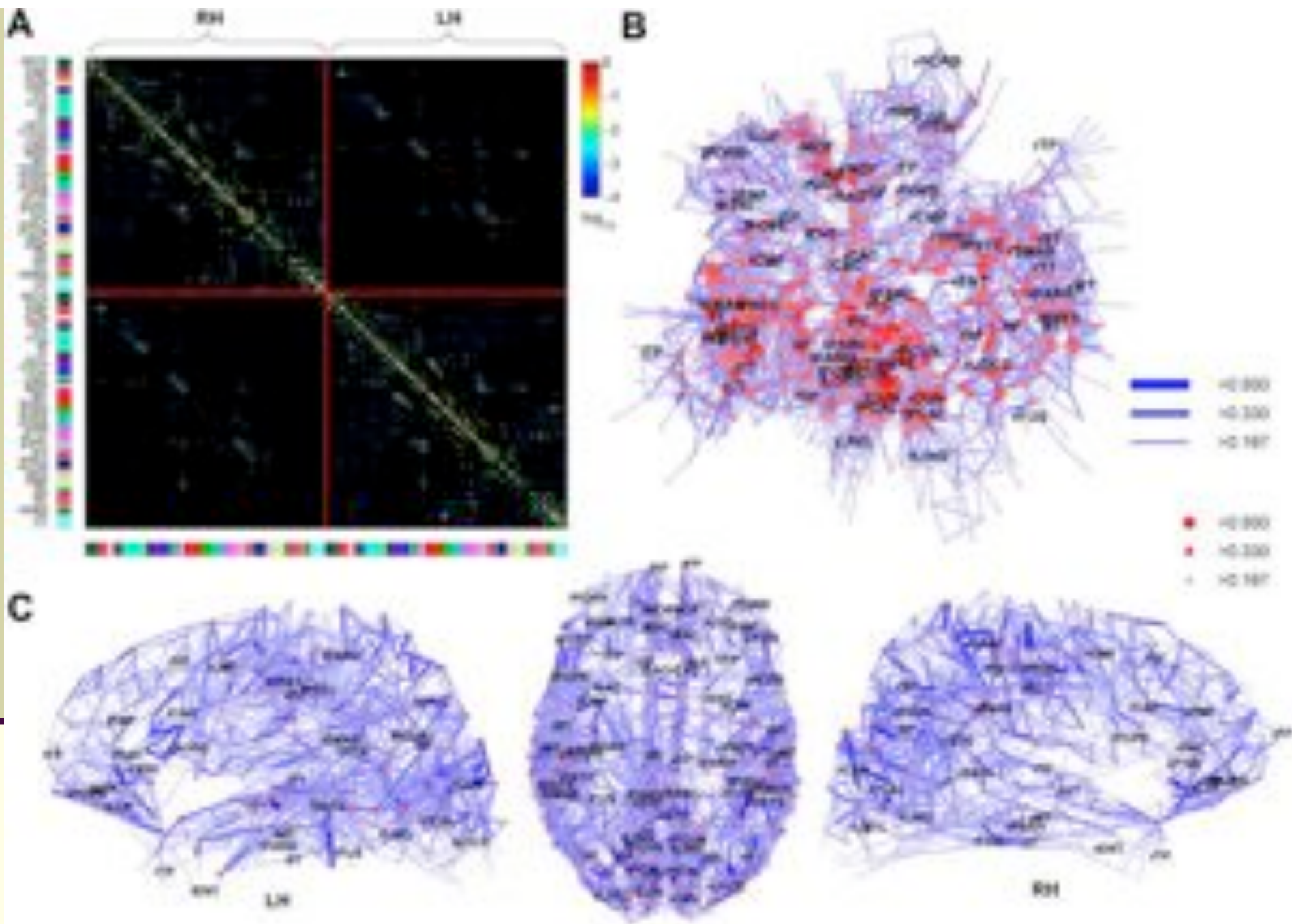
# A Neuron



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# A SYNAPSE





# Fact #1

As your brain changes, your mind changes.



# Ways That Brain Can Change Mind

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## ■ For better:

- A little caffeine: more alertness
- Thicker insula: more self-awareness, empathy
- More left prefrontal activation: more happiness

## ■ For worse:

- Intoxication; imbalances in neurotransmitters
- Concussion, stroke, tumor, Alzheimer's
- Cortisol-based shrinkage of hippocampus: less capacity for contextual memory

# Fact #2

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## As your mind changes, your brain changes.

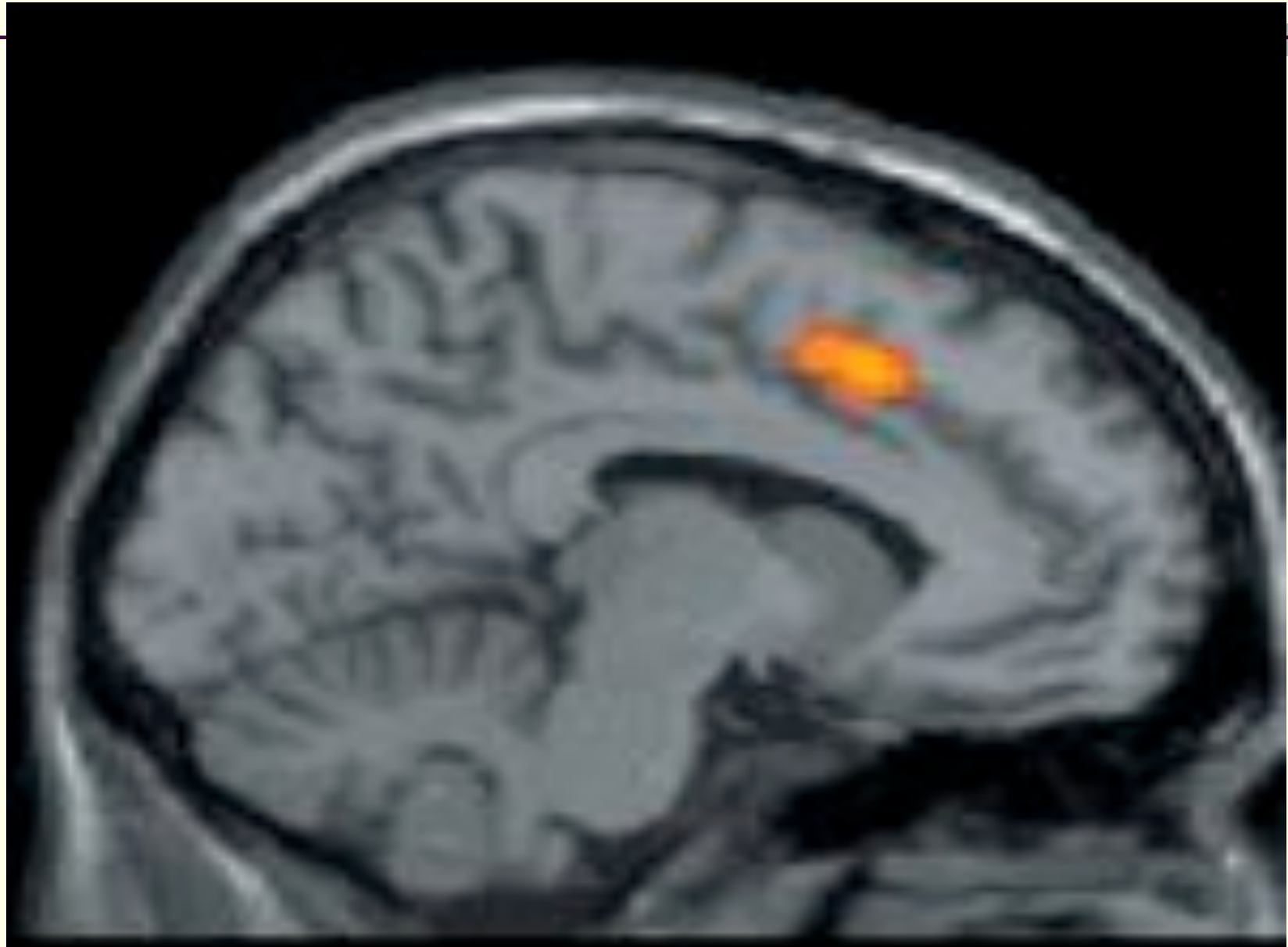
Immaterial mental activity maps to material neural activity.

This produces temporary changes in your brain and lasting ones.

*Temporary* changes include:

- Alterations in brainwaves (= changes in the firing patterns of synchronized neurons)
- Increased or decreased use of oxygen and glucose
- Ebbs and flows of neurochemicals

# Tibetan Monk, Boundless Compassion

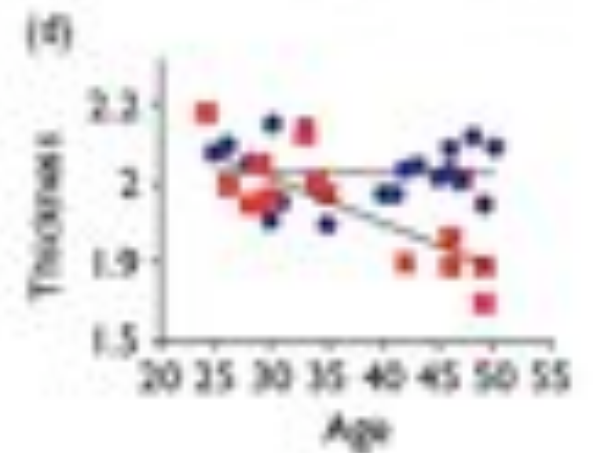
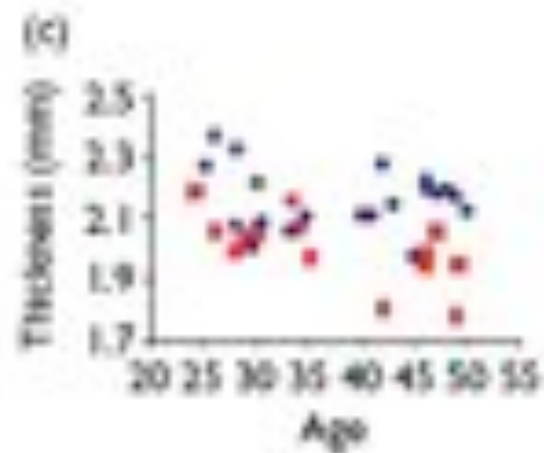
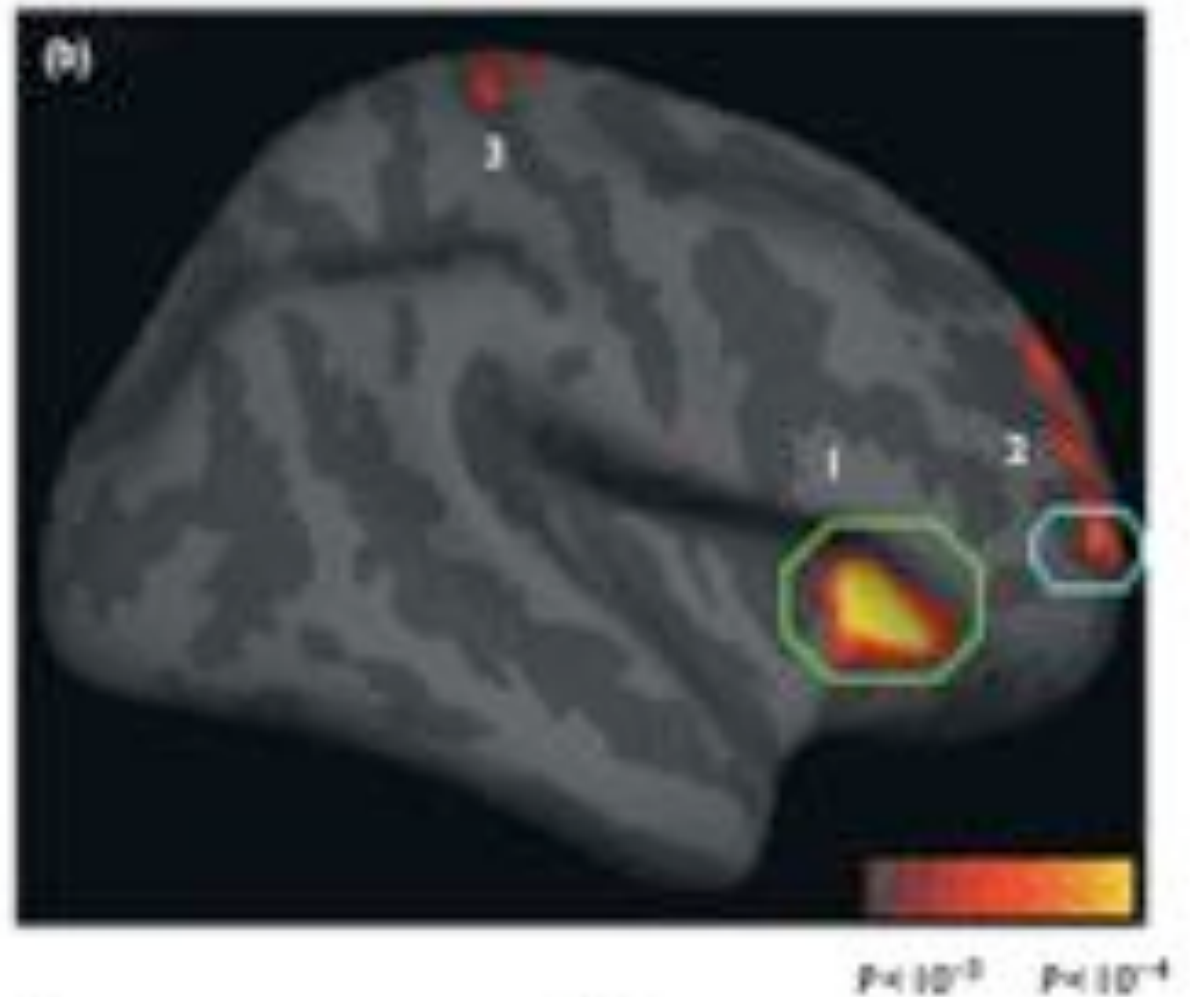


# Mind Changes Brain in Lasting Ways

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- What flows through the mind sculpts your brain. Immaterial experience leaves material traces behind.
- Increased blood/nutrient flow to active regions
- Altered epigenetics (gene expression)
- “Neurons that fire together wire together.”
  - Increasing excitability of active neurons
  - Strengthening existing synapses
  - Building new synapses; thickening cortex
  - Neuronal “pruning” - “use it or lose it”

Lazar, et al. 2005.  
Meditation  
experience is  
associated  
with increased  
cortical thickness.  
*Neuroreport*, 16,  
1893-1897.



# Honoring Experience

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One's experience *matters*.

Both for how it feels in the moment and for the lasting residues it leaves behind, woven into the fabric of a person's brain and being.

# Fact #3

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You can use your mind  
to change your brain  
to change your mind for the better.

**This is self-directed neuroplasticity.**

***How to do this, in skillful ways?***

# The Power of Mindfulness

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- Attention is like a spotlight, illuminating what it rests upon.
- Because neuroplasticity is heightened for what's in the field of focused awareness, attention is also like a vacuum cleaner, sucking its contents into the brain.
- Directing attention skillfully is therefore a fundamental way to shape the brain - and one's life over time.

*The education of attention  
would be an education par excellence.*

William James

# Self-Compassion

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- Compassion is the wish that a being not suffer, combined with sympathetic concern. Self-compassion simply applies that to oneself. It is not self-pity, complaining, or wallowing in pain.
- Studies show that self-compassion buffers stress and increases resilience and self-worth.
- But self-compassion is hard for many people, due to feelings of unworthiness, self-criticism, or “internalized oppression.” To encourage the neural substrates of self-compassion:
  - Get the sense of being cared about by someone else.
  - Bring to mind someone you naturally feel compassion for
  - Sink into the experience of compassion in your body
  - Then shift the compassion to yourself, perhaps with phrases like: “May I not suffer. May the pain of this moment pass.”

# “Anthem”

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*Ring the bells that still can ring  
Forget your perfect offering  
There is a crack in everything  
That's how the light gets in  
That's how the light gets in*

Leonard Cohen



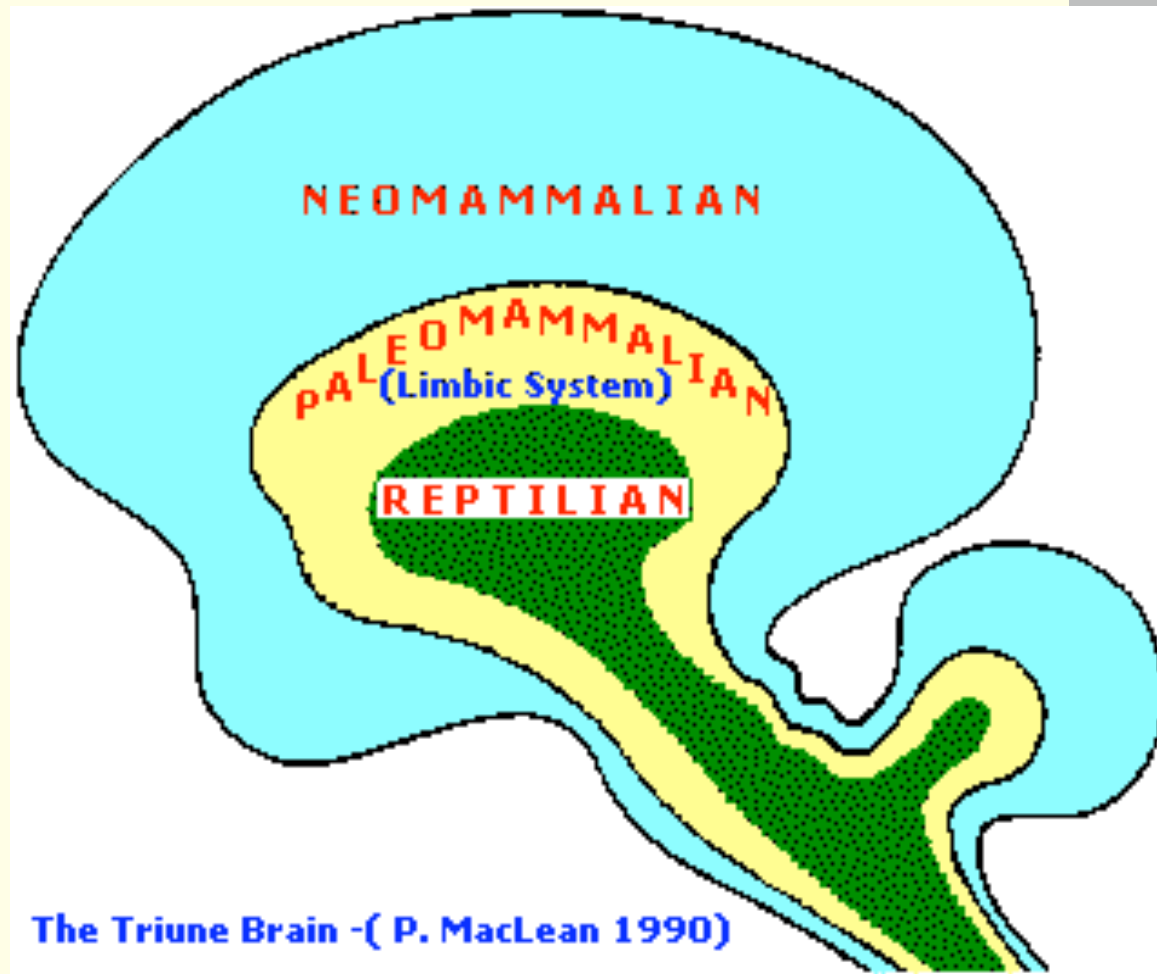
# **The Evolving Brain - and Its Challenges**

# Evolution

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- ~ 4+ billion years of earth
- 3.5 billion years of life
- 650 million years of multi-celled organisms
- 600 million years of nervous system
- ~ 200 million years of mammals
- ~ 60 million years of primates
- ~ 6 million years ago: last common ancestor with chimpanzees, our closest relative among the “great apes” (gorillas, orangutans, chimpanzees, bonobos, humans)
- 2.5 million years of tool-making (starting with brains 1/3 our size)
- ~ 150,000 years of *homo sapiens*
- ~ 50,000 years of modern humans
- ~ 5000 years of blue, green, hazel eyes

# Evolutionary History



## The Triune Brain

# Three Stages of Brain Evolution

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## ■ Reptilian:

- Brainstem, cerebellum, hypothalamus
- Reactive and reflexive
- **Avoid** hazards

## ■ Mammalian:

- Limbic system, cingulate, early cortex
- Memory, emotion, social behavior
- **Approach** rewards

## ■ Human:

- Massive cerebral cortex
- Abstract thought, language, cooperative planning, empathy
- **Attach** to “us”

# Negativity Bias: Causes in Evolution

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- “Sticks” - Predators, natural hazards, social aggression, pain (physical and psychological)
- “Carrots” - Food, sex, shelter, social support, pleasure (physical and psychological)
- During evolution, avoiding “sticks” usually had more effects on survival than approaching “carrots.”
  - Urgency - Usually, sticks must be dealt with immediately, while carrots allow a longer approach.
  - Impact - Sticks usually determine mortality, carrots not; if you fail to get a carrot today, you’ll likely have a chance at a carrot tomorrow; but if you fail to avoid a stick today - whap!<sup>23</sup> - no more carrots forever.

# Negativity Bias: Physiology and Neuropsychology

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- Physiology:
  - Greater bodily arousal to negative stimuli
  - Pain is produced anywhere; pleasure is circumscribed.
- Neuropsychology:
  - Separate, low-level systems for negative and positive stimuli
  - Right hemisphere specialized for negative stimuli
  - Greater brainwave responses to negative stimuli
  - ~ 65% of amygdala sifts for negative stimuli
  - The amygdala-hippocampus system flags negative experiences prominently in memory: *like Velcro for negative experiences but Teflon for positive ones.*
  - More negative “basic” emotions than positive ones

# Negativity Bias: Some Consequences

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- Negative stimuli get more attention and processing.
- We generally learn faster from pain than pleasure.
- People work harder to avoid a loss than attain an equal gain (“endowment effect”)
- Easy to create learned helplessness, hard to undo
- Negative interactions: more powerful than positive
- Negative experiences sift into implicit memory.

# A Major Result of the Negativity Bias: Threat Reactivity

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- Two mistakes:
  - Thinking there is a tiger in the bushes when there isn't one.
  - Thinking there is no tiger in the bushes when there is one.
- We evolved to make the first mistake a hundred times to avoid making the second mistake even once.
- This evolutionary tendency is intensified by temperament, personal history, culture, and politics.
- Threat reactivity affects individuals, couples, families, organizations, nations, and the world as a whole.

# Results of Threat Reactivity (Personal, Organizational, National)

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- Our initial appraisals are mistaken:
  - Overestimating threats
  - Underestimating opportunities
  - Underestimating inner and outer resources
- We update these appraisals with information that confirms them; we ignore, devalue, or alter information that doesn't.
- Thus we end up with views of ourselves, others, and the world that are ignorant, selective, and distorted. 27

# Costs of Threat Reactivity

## (Personal, Organizational, National)

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- Feeling threatened feels bad, and triggers stress consequences.
- We over-invest in threat protection.
- The boy who cried tiger: flooding with paper tigers makes it harder to see the real ones.
- Acting while feeling threatened leads to over-reactions, makes others feel threatened, and creates vicious cycles.
- The Approach system is inhibited, so we don't pursue opportunities, play small, or give up too soon.
- In the Attach system, we bond tighter to "us," with more fear and anger toward "them."

# Health Consequences of Chronic Stress

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## ■ Physical:

- Weakened immune system
- Inhibits GI system; reduced nutrient absorption
- Reduced, dysregulated reproductive hormones
- Increased vulnerabilities in cardiovascular system
- Disturbed nervous system

## ■ Mental:

- Lowers mood; increases pessimism
- Increases anxiety and irritability
- Increases learned helplessness (especially if no escape)
- Often reduces approach behaviors (less for women)
- Primes aversion (SNS-HPAA negativity bias)

# A Poignant Truth

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Mother Nature is tilted toward producing gene copies.

But tilted against personal quality of life.

And at the societal level, we have caveman/cavewoman brains armed with nuclear weapons.

*What shall we do?*

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*We can deliberately use the mind  
to change the brain for the better.*



# **Taking in the Good**

# Being with, Releasing, Replacing

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- There are three phases of psychological healing and personal growth (and spiritual practice):
  - Be mindful of, release, replace.
  - Let be, let go, let in.
- Mindfulness is key to the second and third phase, sometimes curative on its own, and always beneficial in strengthening its neural substrates. But often it is not enough by itself.
- And sometimes you need to skip to the third phase to build resources for mindfulness.

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**Just having positive experiences is not enough.**

**They pass through the brain like water through a sieve, while negative experiences are caught.**

**We need to engage positive experiences actively to weave them into the brain.**

# How to Take in the Good

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1. Look for positive **facts**, and let them become positive experiences.
2. Savor the positive experience:
  - Sustain it for 10-20-30 seconds.
  - Feel it in your body and emotions.
  - Intensify it.
3. Sense and intend that the positive experience is soaking into your brain and body - registering deeply in emotional memory.

# Targets of TIG

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- Bodily states - healthy arousal; PNS; vitality
- Emotions - both feelings and mood
- Views - expectations; object relations; perspectives on self, world, past and future
- Behaviors - repertoire; inclinations

# Kinds of “Good” to Take in

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- The small pleasures of ordinary life
- The satisfaction of attaining goals or recognizing accomplishments - especially small, everyday ones
- Feeling grateful, contented, and fulfilled
  
- Things are alright; nothing is wrong; there is no threat
- Feeling safe and strong
- The peace and relief of forgiveness
  
- Being included, valued, liked, respected, loved by others
- The good feelings that come from being kind, fair, generous
- Feeling loving
  
- Recognizing your positive character traits
- Spiritual or existential realizations

# Why It's Good to Take in the Good

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- In general, adds positive contents to implicit memory
- Internalizes psychological growth (e.g., it usually feels good and goes well to speak from my heart)
- Associates rewards to good steps; boosts motivation
- Brings in missing “supplies” (e.g., love, worth) to help remedy deficits and heal painful experiences
- Encourages prosocial experiences and actions

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*The good life, as I conceive it, is a happy life.  
I do not mean that if you are good you will be happy;  
I mean that if you are happy you will be good.*

Bertrand Russell

# Benefits of Positive Emotions


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- The benefits of positive emotions are a proxy for many of the benefits of TIG.
- Emotions organize the brain as a whole, so positive ones have far-reaching benefits, including:
  - Promote exploratory, “approach” behaviors
  - Lift mood; increase optimism, resilience
  - Counteract trauma
  - Strengthen immune and protect cardiovascular systems
  - Overall: “broaden and build”
  - Create positive cycles

# Potential Synergies of TIG and MBSR

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- Improved mindfulness from MBSR enhances TIG.
- TIG increases general resources for MBSR (e.g., heighten the PNS activation that promotes stable attention).
- TIG increases specific factors of MBSR (e.g., self-acceptance, self-compassion, tolerance of negative affect)
- TIG heightens internalization of key MBSR experiences:
  - The sense of stable mindfulness itself
  - Confidence that awareness itself is not in pain, upset, etc.
  - Presence of supportive others (e.g., MBSR groups)
  - Peacefulness of realizing that experiences come and go



# Healing Old Pain

# Using Memory Mechanisms to Help Heal Painful Experiences

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- The machinery of memory:
  - When explicit or implicit memory is re-activated, it is re-built from schematic elements, not retrieved *in toto*.
  - When attention moves on, elements of the memory get re-consolidated.
- The open processes of memory activation and consolidation create a window of opportunity for shaping your internal world.
- Activated memory tends to associate with other things in awareness (e.g., thoughts, sensations), esp. if they are prominent and lasting.
- When memory goes back into storage, it takes associations with it.
- You can imbue implicit and explicit memory with positive associations.

# The Fourth Step of TIG

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- When you are having a positive experience:
  - Sense the current positive experience sinking down into old pain, and soothing and replacing it.
- When you are having a negative experience:
  - Bring to mind a positive experience that is its antidote.
- In both cases, have the positive experience be big and strong, in the forefront of awareness, while the negative experience is small and in the background.
- You are not resisting negative experiences or getting attached to positive ones. You are being kind to yourself and cultivating positive resources in your mind.

# TIG4 Capabilities, Resources, Skills

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## ■ Capabilities:

- Dividing attention
- Sustaining awareness of the negative material without getting sucked in (and even retraumatized)

## ■ Resources:

- Self-compassion
- Internalized sense of affiliation

## ■ Skills:

- Internalizing “antidotes”
- Accessing “the tip of the root”

# Psychological Antidotes

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## Approaching Opportunities

- Satisfaction, fulfillment --> Frustration, disappointment
- Gladness, gratitude --> Sadness, discontentment, “blues”

## Affiliating with “Us”

- Attunement, inclusion --> Not seen, rejected, left out
- Recognition, acknowledgement --> Inadequacy, shame
- Friendship, love --> Abandonment, feeling unloved or unlovable

## Avoiding Threats

- Strength, efficacy --> Weakness, helplessness, pessimism
- Safety, security --> Alarm, anxiety
- Compassion for oneself and others --> Resentment, anger

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*Penetrative insight*

*joined with calm abiding*

*utterly eradicates*

*afflicted states.*

Shantideva

# Great Books

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See [www.RickHanson.net](http://www.RickHanson.net) for other great books.

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- Begley, S. 2007. *Train Your Mind, Change Your Brain*. Ballantine.
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# Key Papers - 1

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See [www.RickHanson.net](http://www.RickHanson.net) for other scientific papers.

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# Key Papers - 3

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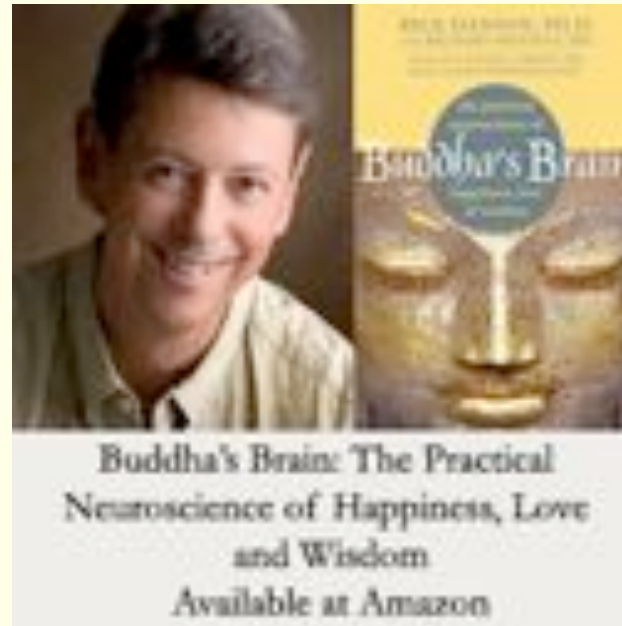
## *Where to Find Rick Hanson Online*

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