

Be Kind To Your Mind

Episode 4: The Physiology of Emotion

A Petros Production

With

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Laura



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The BKYM Mission

To share the information and the skills we
need to look after our minds in the same
way we look after our bodies, so that no
matter what life throws at us, we can
(mostly) thrive!

The Episodes

Episode	Title	Date	Episode	Title	Date
1	What is resilience?	11 May	6	The four sights	15 Jun
2	Your brain and your mind	18 May	7	Compassion and mindfulness	22 Jun
3	Emotion and intuition	26 May	8	Cognitive skills	29 Jun
4	The physiology of emotion	1 Jun	9	Parents special	6 Jul
5	Emotional regulation	8 Jun	10	A celebration	13 Jul

The BKYM – The Process

- Each episode has an associated workbook and exercises from Tom that will be downloadable from <https://petros.org.uk/be-kind-to-your-mind> soon after each episode. Use it however suits you best
- The idea is for you to create your own resource to refer back to whenever you need
- If you miss an episode, a recording of it will be available for a short period (roughly a month) for you to view again. Your organisation will circulate the details for access. Please be aware that each episode is recorded!
- We will be using Mentimeter, an interactive software that allows you to participate anonymously.

Where in Europe are you calling from?



E4: The Physiology of Emotion

Principle

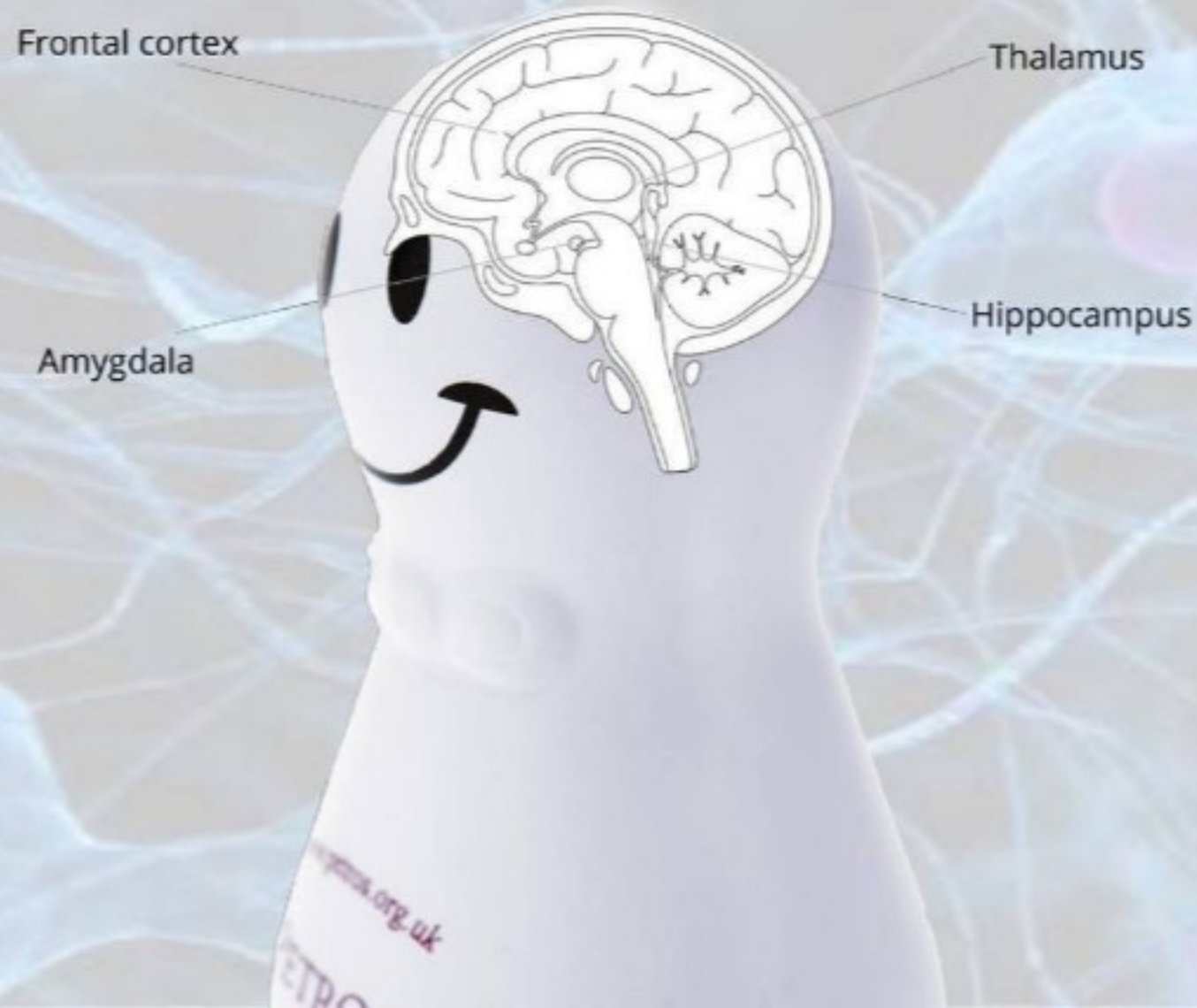
Understanding the relationship between our emotions and our brain chemistry can help us regulate both.

This week, brain chemistry; next week emotional regulation!

Today's Session

Neurotransmitters (and Hormones)

- Adrenaline (and Cortisol)
- Dopamine
- Oxytocin
- Endorphins
- Serotonin



Adrenaline (and Cortisol)

- Is the Fight or Flight Neurotransmitter
- Increases heart rate and blood flow
- Gives a physical boost
- Is produced when we are excited as well as scared
- Is always present in our systems
- Increases when the demand to perform increases
- Cortisol is an anti-inflammatory
- It suppresses non-vital functions at times of high demand (digestion, growth, immune response)

How thinking influences the production of adrenaline and cortisol: An experiment



Dopamine

- Associated with motivation, success and reward (we get a rush of it when we achieve something)
- It has a role in wakefulness
- We tend to repeat behaviours that lead to dopamine release
- Dysfunction in the dopamine system is linked with depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia and ADHD

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- Suppresses pain
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- A bit like being drunk without the cost or after effects



Oxytocin

- Associated with love and bonding (social connectedness)
- Modulates social behaviours
 - Maternal and paternal care
 - Aggression
 - Pair bonding
 - Sexual behaviour
 - Social memory and support
 - Trust
- Most promising brain system for psychotherapy

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- Is thought to be involved in how we process emotion – increasing positive emotional processing
- Helps sleep and digestion
- Low levels of this are implicated in depression – but it's complicated
- Affected by light exposure and exercise
- 95% originated in the gut – (gut feelings)

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How was that for you?

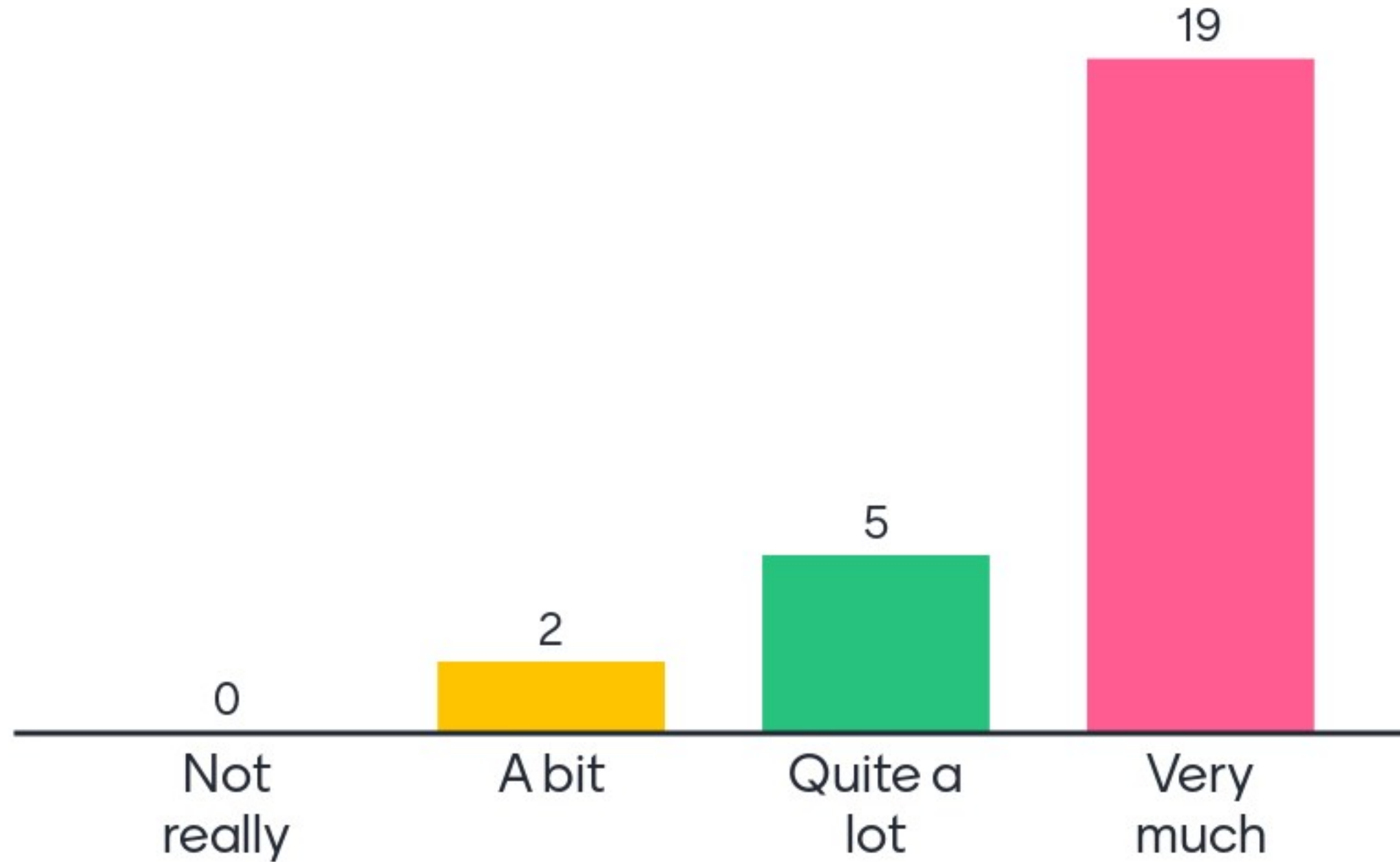
recognised rumination
calming
blissful
relaxed less stressed
happy
relaxing
chilled out
relaxed
peaceful
sleepy
be present
grounded
helpful
calm
unwinding
relaxation of body



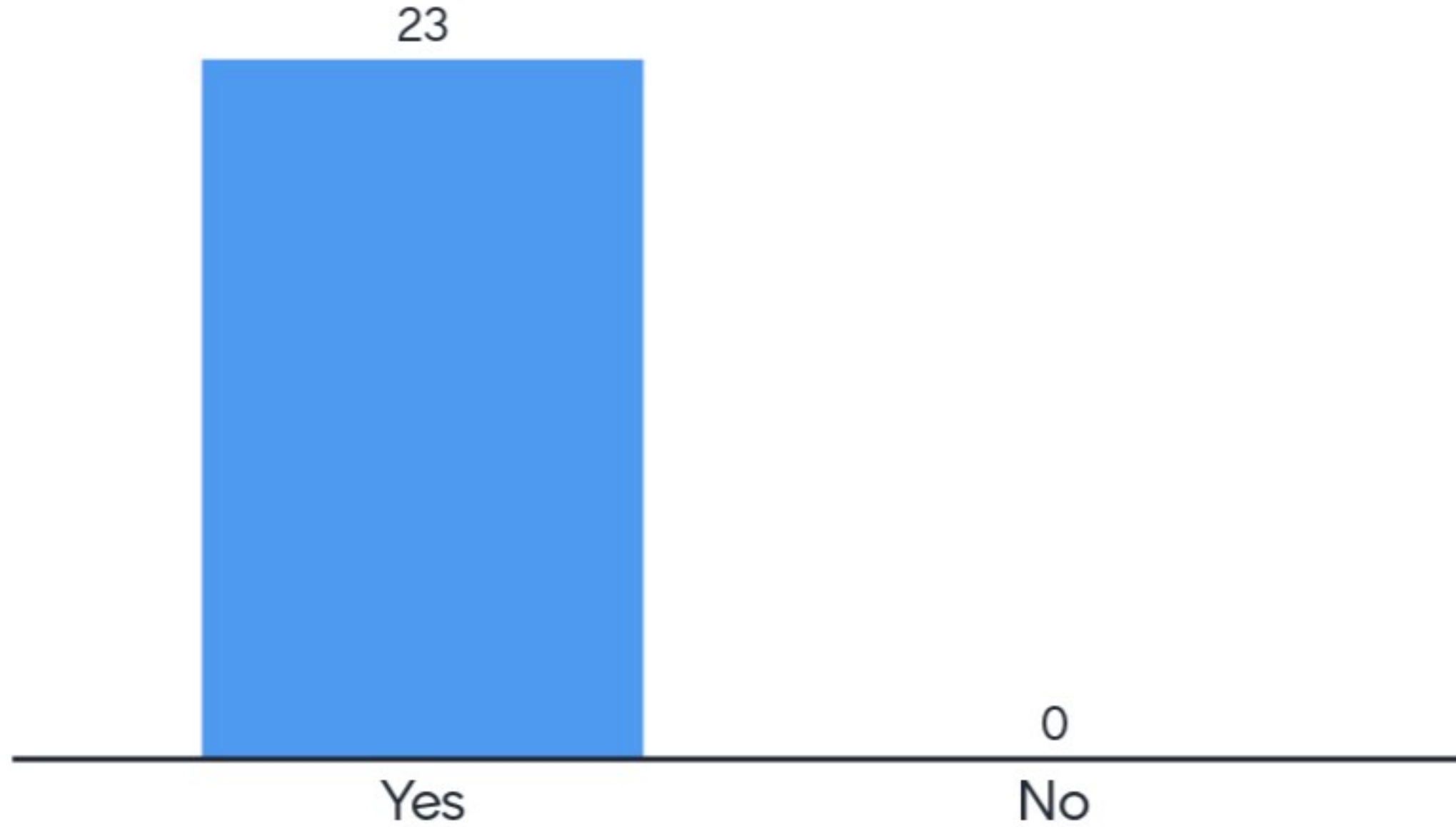
Some things to think about

- If you are feeling out of sorts, see if you can identify anything you might be doing or telling yourself that is compounding the problem
- Identify things that you can do to help you get your balance back
- What other things can you do to support you mind and brain do the best job for you? (later episodes will help with this)

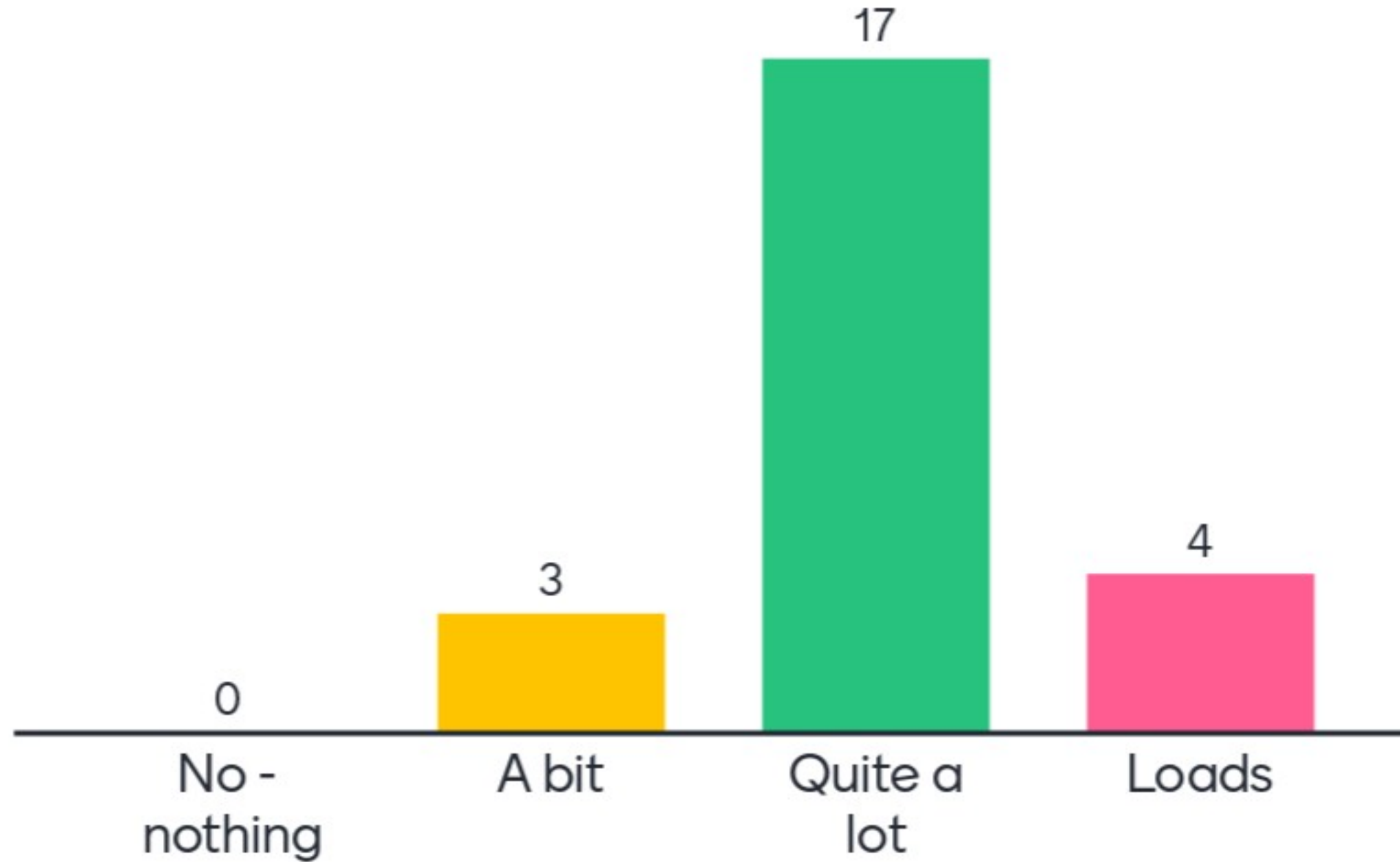
Did you enjoy today's episode?



Would you recommend this episode



Did you learn anything new?



Any other comments

Very enlightening

Great session - loved the meditation

Thank you again, it was lovely this week

best session yet - fabulous

Looking forward to sessions on how to manage the mood

Thank you Mark, really enjoyed the exercise

I like learning about the chemicals, it's not just thinking

Thank you. I missed the first 3 sessions, but this was awesome

Definitely going to attend the other sessions!



Any other comments

Thank you! Very informative and practical session

nice to spend time looking after your mind

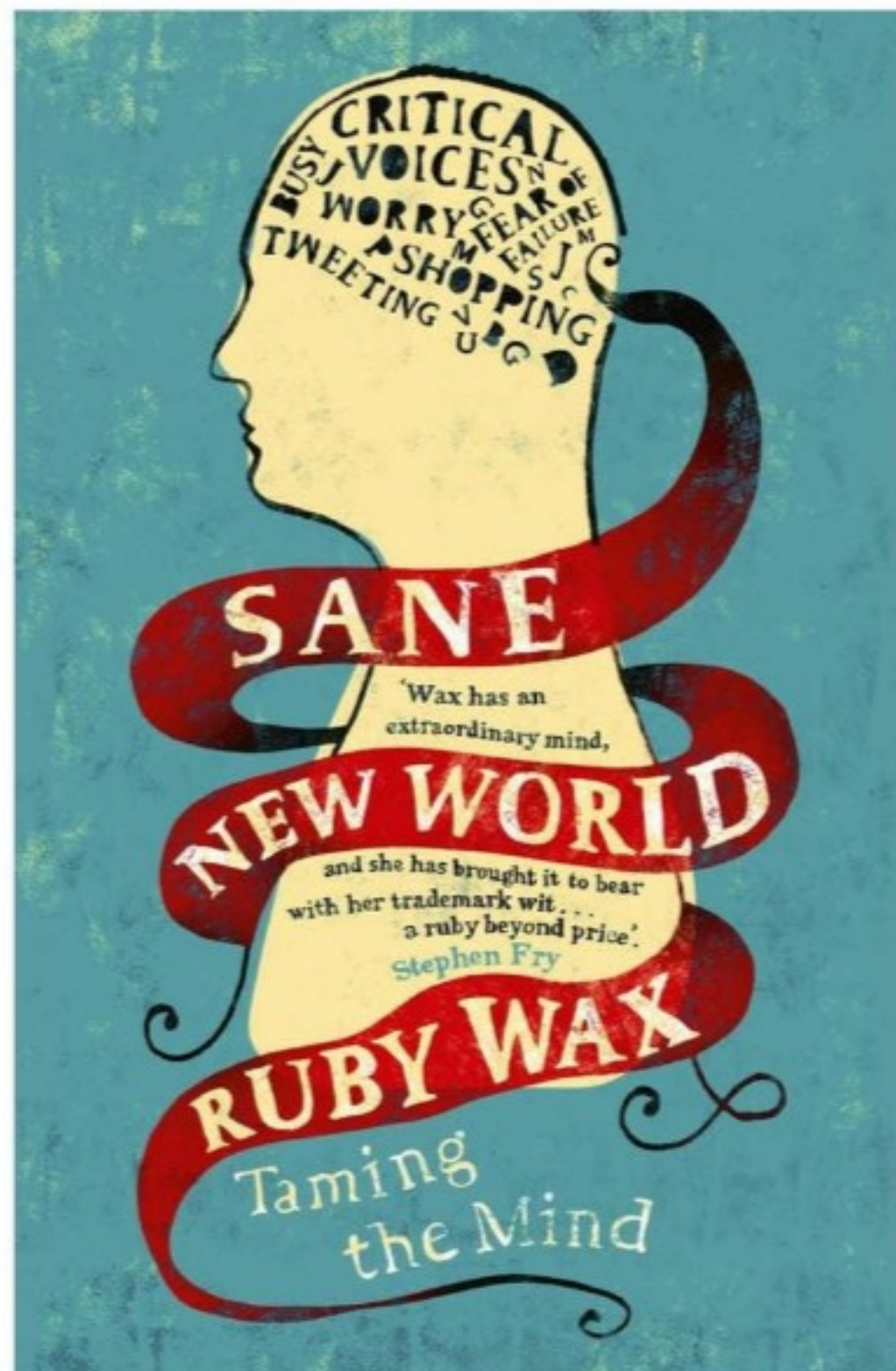
Thank you very much for giving us practical tips, I can implement immediately.

Very interesting and such a beautiful exercise!

This was a really good session today. Very interesting. Thank you

Excellent to know how the mind affects the body





STRUCTURE KEY: ● Carbon atom ○ Hydrogen atom ○ Oxygen atom (N) Nitrogen atom (R) Rest of molecule

ADRENALINE

Fight or flight neurotransmitter



Produced in stressful or exciting situations. Increases heart rate & blood flow, leading to a physical boost & heightened awareness.

NORADRENALINE

Concentration neurotransmitter



Affects attention & responding actions in the brain, & involved in fight or flight response. Contracts blood vessels, increasing blood flow.

DOPAMINE

Pleasure neurotransmitter



Feelings of pleasure, and also addiction, movement, and motivation. People repeat behaviours that lead to dopamine release.

SEROTONIN

Mood neurotransmitter



Contributes to well-being & happiness; helps sleep cycle & digestive system regulation. Affected by exercise & light exposure.

GABA

Calming neurotransmitter



Calms firing nerves in CNS. High levels improve focus; low levels cause anxiety. Also contributes to motor control & vision.

ACETYLCHOLINE

Learning neurotransmitter



Involved in thought, learning, & memory. Activates muscle action in the body. Also associated with attention and awakening.

GLUTAMATE

Memory neurotransmitter



Most common brain neurotransmitter. Involved in learning & memory, regulates development & creation of nerve contacts.

ENDORPHINS

Euphoria neurotransmitters



Released during exercise, excitement, & sex, producing well-being & euphoria, reducing pain. Biologically active section shown.



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