PHYSICAL DISTANCE AND COMMUNICATION IN BIODANZA: THE SUPPORT OF NEUROSCIENCES

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Topics of the conference

- My experience
- Physical distancing and mirror neurons
- Physical distancing and the autonomic nervous system: the
 - polyvagal theory of S. Porges
- Discussion

Distancing

Distancing:

- physical
- emotional-relational affective
 - from covid 19
 - From other people
- social
 - From other people
 - Of «class»

Biodanza and neuroscience module

Milan, 17-18 October 2020

- With a two meter physical distancing
- Always with a mask (even the conductor during theoretical lessons)
 Personal considerations:
- it is possible (one of the 7 powers is missing, the others remain), with:
 clear communications
 - **Clear intention** from the operator: **A Secure environment**
 - Careful choice of exercises
- Difficulty and opportunity of physical distancing
- Difficulty and opportunity of the mask

Can the new environmental situation be integrated into the Biodanza model?

The seven powers of Biodanza

- □ 1. the power of music
- □ 2. the power of integrative dance
- □ 3. the power of the vivencial methodology
- □ 4. the power of caress
- □ 5. the power of trance
- □ 6. the power of expanded consciousness
- □ 7. the power of the group

Affective communication at a distance

Thanks to **mirror neurons** we can **understand and communicate** in a

very profound way with our fellow humans even at **a distance**, without

any contact physical being necessary

This is not a theory: neurophysiological data tells us we function as

social beings

Mirror Neurons

Why are they important in Biodanza???

How to use them in Biodanza ???



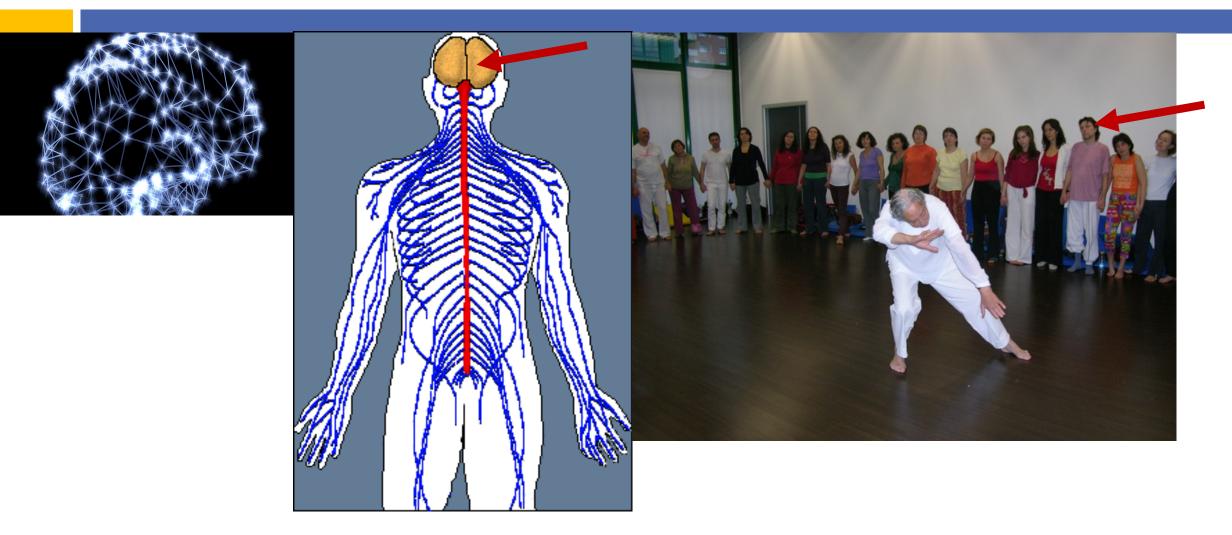
Mirror neurons

They are *multimodal neurons*

perceptive (sight, hearing, word, image) and **motor**



How they function





Giacomo Rizzolatti Corrado Sinigaglia Specchi nel cervello Come comprendiamo gli altri dall'interno



Il cervello in azione

Fausto Caruana Anna Borghi



il Mulino Upm

DANIEL N. STERN

LE FORME VITALI L'ESPERIENZA DINAMICA IN PSICOLOGIA, NELL'ARTE, IN PSICOTERAPIA

E NELLO SVILUPPO



From the 90' to today

Mirror neurons			
actions	– Mirror neurons		
	emotions	Mirror neurons	
		Vital forms	

Mirror properties (Rizzolatti, 2019)

It is a **property** that affects different types of neurons, with different functional characteristics

The mirror mechanism is a fundamental principle of the organization and functioning of the nervous system

We are social beings

Fundamental principle of the mirror system



- Perception and action (emotion, vital form) have, thanks to mirror neurons, a common representational code
- Sensory input (visual, auditory (noise, word, phrase connected to the action, tactile) L'input sensoriale (visivo, uditivo (rumore, parola, frase connessa all'azione, tattile) is motor or visceromotor representation right from the beginning : we create a «representation from within» (Jeannerod, 2001) of what is perceived externally

Basic imitation, comprehension and feedback

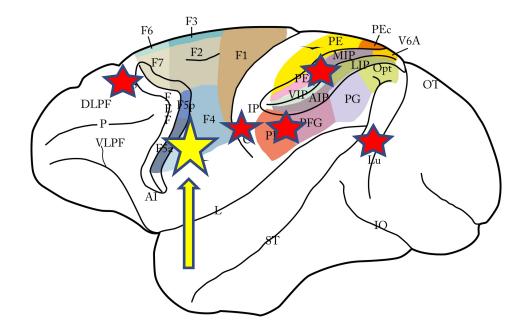




From the 90's to today

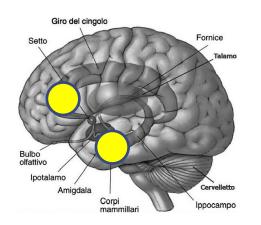
Mirror neurons			
actions	Mirror neurons		
	emotions	Mirror neurons	
		Vital formsi	

Mirror neurons for actions: motor system





Mirror neurons for emotions: motor system and autonomic system



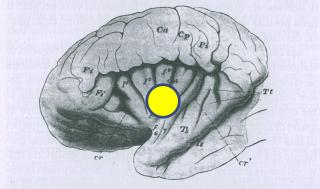


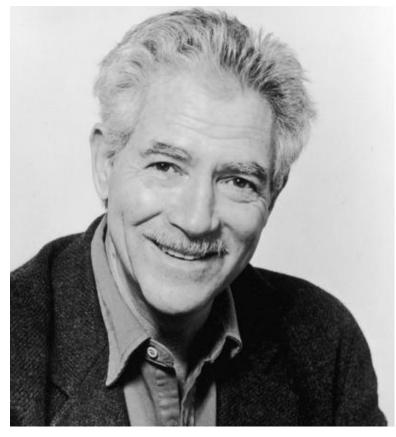
Figura 7.1 Il lobo dell'insula. L'insula (o, più propriamente, il lobo dell'insula) si trova nel fondo della scissura laterale o del Silvio. Nella figura è messa allo scoperto divaricando leggermente i labbri della scissura laterale e rovesciando in basso il lobo temporale. (Chiarugi, 1954.)





Mirror neurons for the vital forms : insula

Daniel Stern



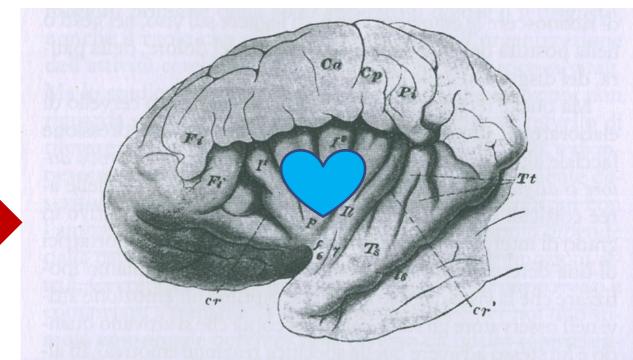
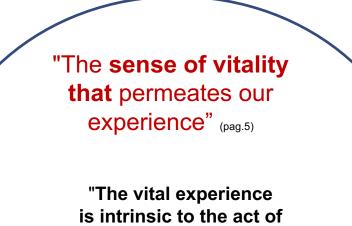


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Video of Rolando

Vital forms



moviment» (pag.10)

moviment

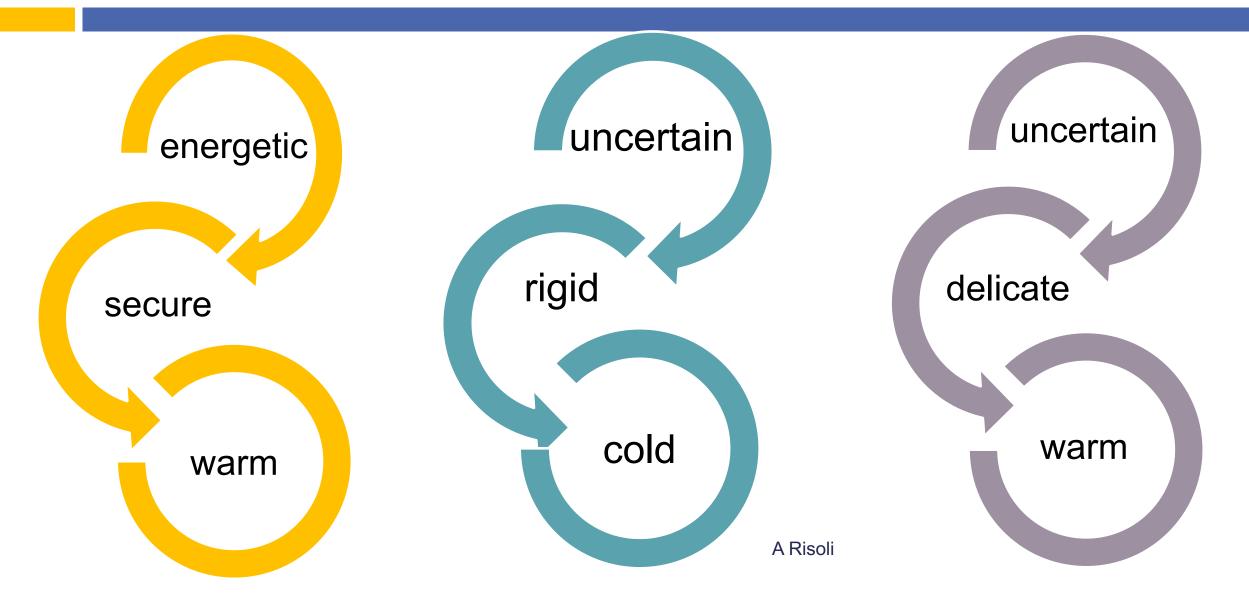
happens in a certain time interval

it is accompanied by the perception of internal or underlying **forces**

it takes place in a **space** and has a number of spatial attributes.

has directionality and possesses intentionality

Vital forms: how we move (no emotion)



Mirror neurons :

what and how

Mirror neurons for actions and emotions can explain "what" an act is aiming for

the characteristic "dynamic imprint" of the other, the vital form intrinsic to their moviment, identification based on imitation also asks "how": vital form

Mirror neurons for vital forms: motor and autonomic systems



Mirror neurons and Biodanza

Thanks to the different systems of mirror neurons we create

affective harmonization

with the other



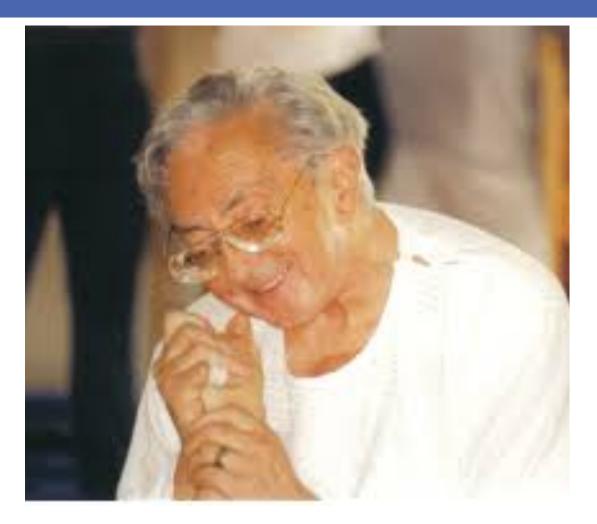
Mirror neurons and Biodanza

Thanks to mirror neurons we **adapt** our behviour to the situation, even at a distance: **feedback**



Comprehension and mirror neurons

- Basic comprehension: of the motor purpose of the action, of the emotion felt and of the vital form expressed.
- Full comprehension: includes basic understanding and motivating reasons, mental states (intentions, beliefs, desires)



Mirror neurons and the comprehension of the other

The greater the motor experience, the better the understanding of the other from within, which favors affective communication



In summary: mirror neurons, in Biodanza

They make affective harmonization, adaptation to the other and relational circularity possible

Even at a distance!

Biodanza and physical distancing: as operators, we consciously activate all the mirror neurons

- Exercises for personal space or body space: increase body awareness
- Presentation of the exercise
- Metaphors: mental images
- Demonstration
- Dividing into groups
- Looking attentively at the other

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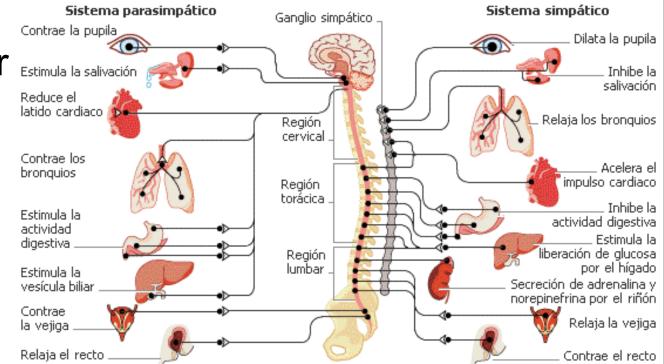
Polyvagal theory and Biodanza: the safe environment and pulsation

E. Porges

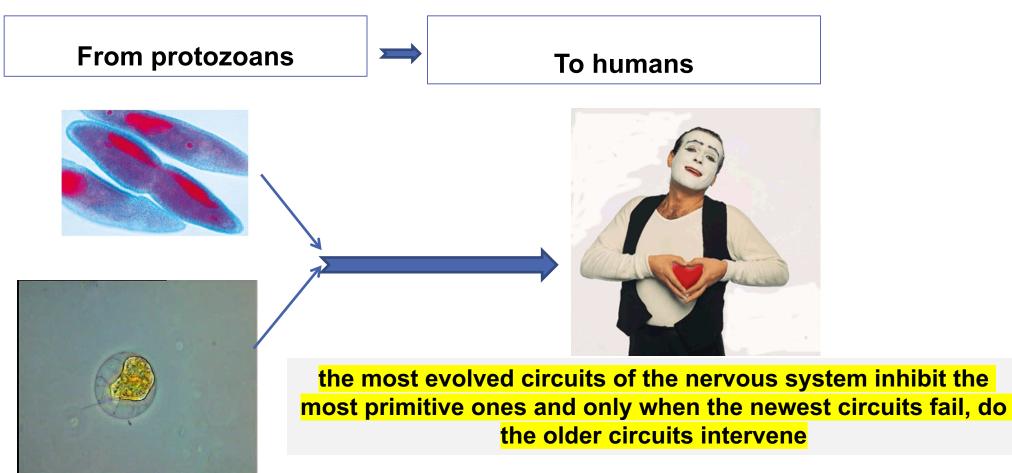
Autonomic (neurovegetative) nervous system

Sympathetic system: fight and flight system intended for emergency situations

Parasympathetic system: homeostatic shelter system



Polyvagal theory: the concept of dissolution or neural exploitation



Polyvagal theory: parasympathetic system

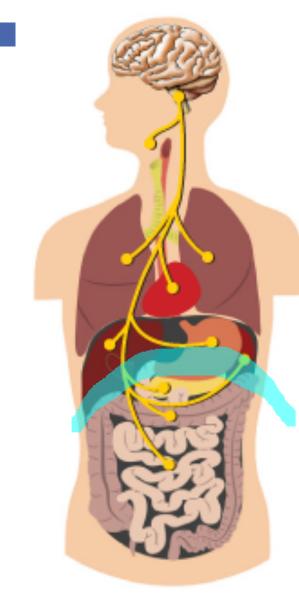
Primitive, unmyelinated circuit: dorsovagal

controls basic visceral functions (gastrointestinal system and bladder), below the diaphragm

Evolved myelinated circuit: ventrovagal

- Controls the muscles of the face, pharynx, lungs, heart
- Determins our capacity to express emotions with the face, the voice, prosody and breath
- SOCIAL CIRCUIT

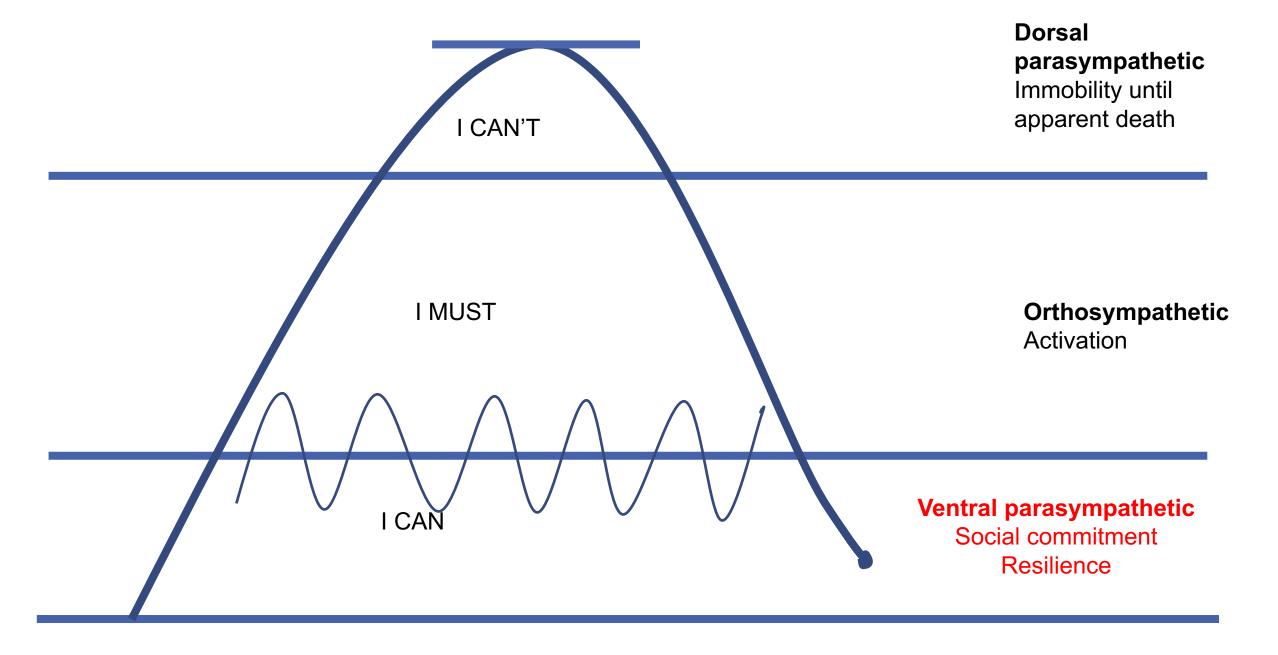
The vagal nerve : security and threat



1. - SECURITY: the ventral vagal system (parasympathetic nervous system) favours visual contact, vocalization and facial expressivity contributes to maintaining the relationship SYSTEM OF SOCIAL COMMITTMENT 2. - DANGER The activation of the sympathetic activates the defence of freezing, flight or other actions to help defence DEFENSE OF MOBILITATION

AUTONOMOUS NERVOUS SYSTEM: perception of conditions of security or danger

> 3. - VITAL THREAT The activation of the dorsovagal system (parasympathetic nervous system) activates passive strategies of defence. DEFENCE OF IMOBILIZATION



Polivagale theory and Biodanza

