





6-month Internship

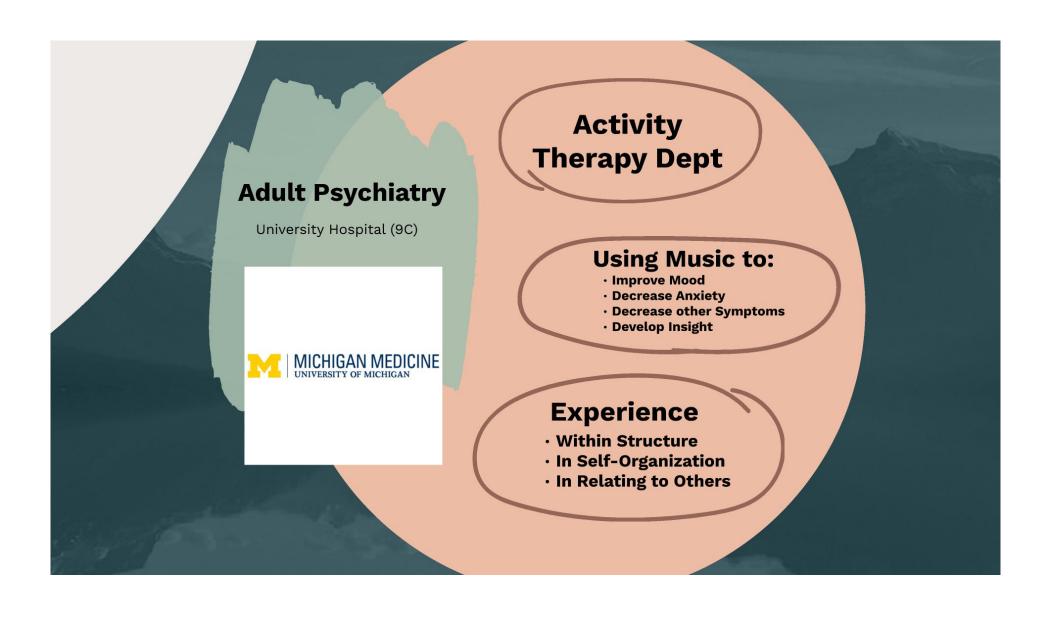
1000-bed Facility

- · Civil & Forensic Psychiatry
- · Rehabilitation Department
- Facilitation of Groups and 1:1 sessions

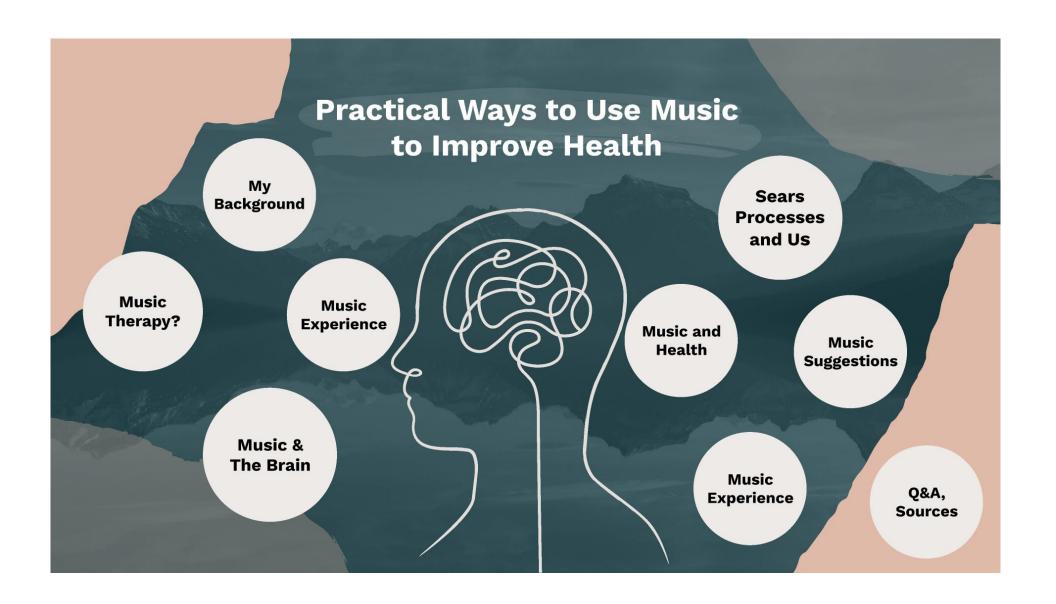
Experience

Music Improves quality of life













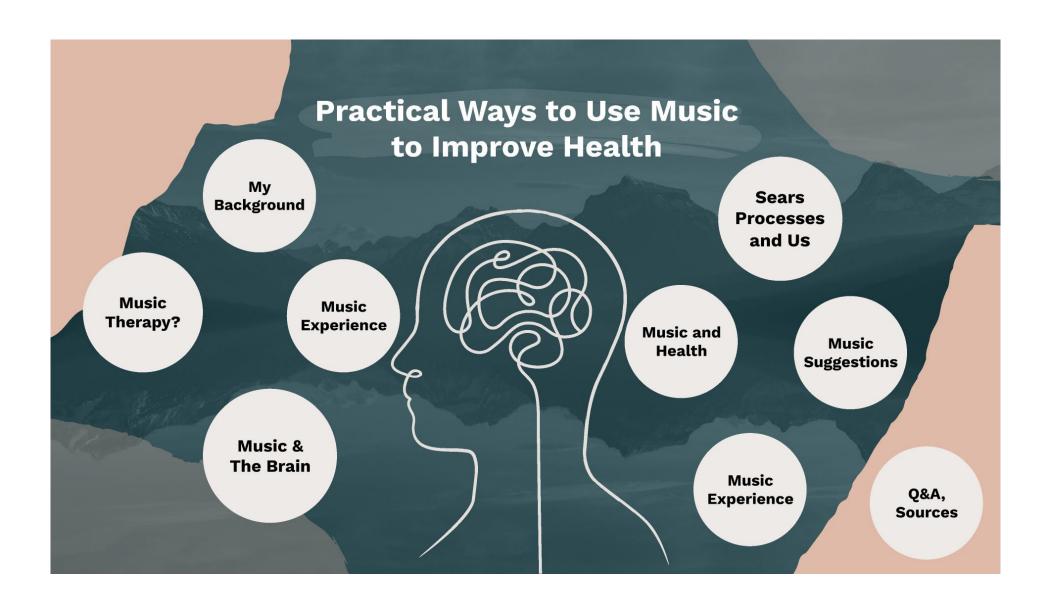


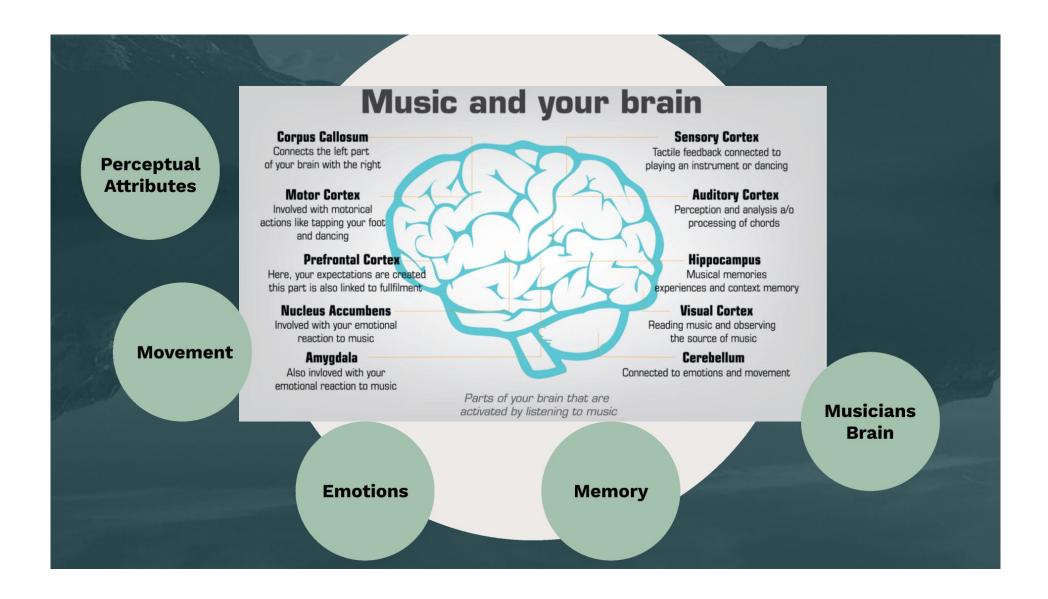


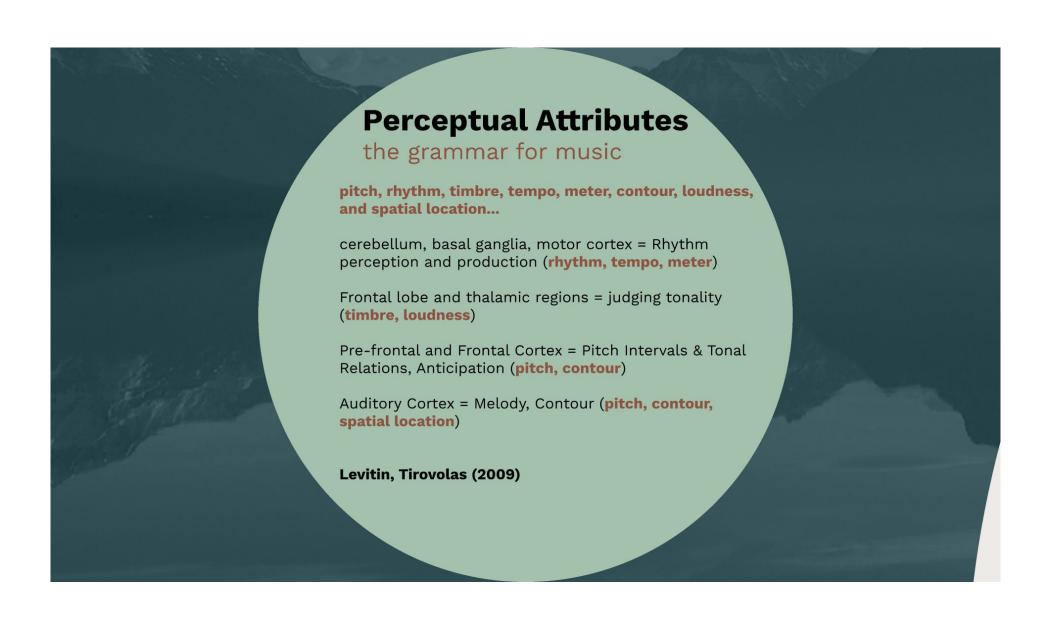


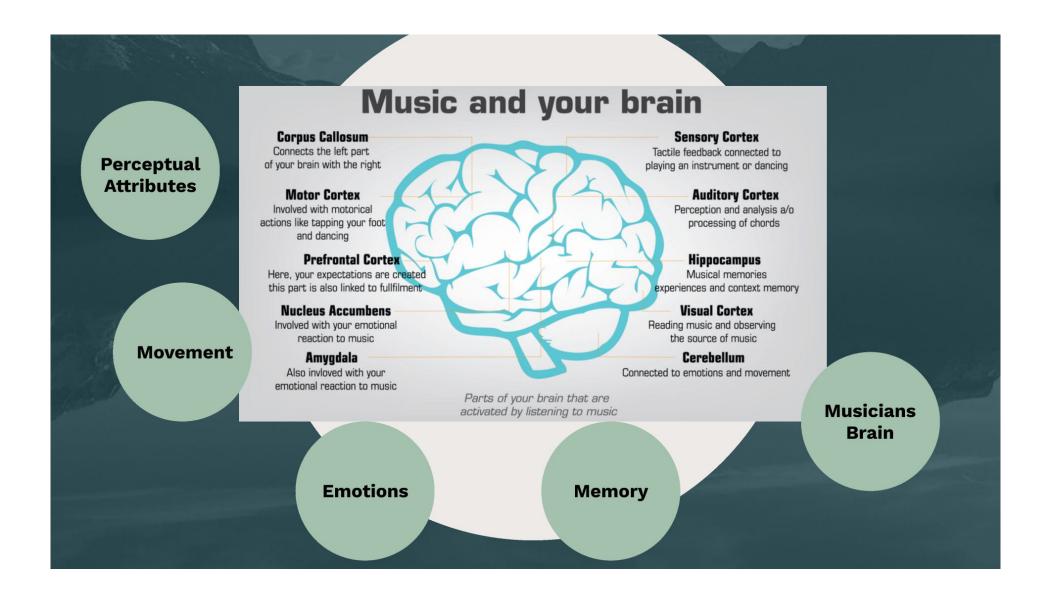


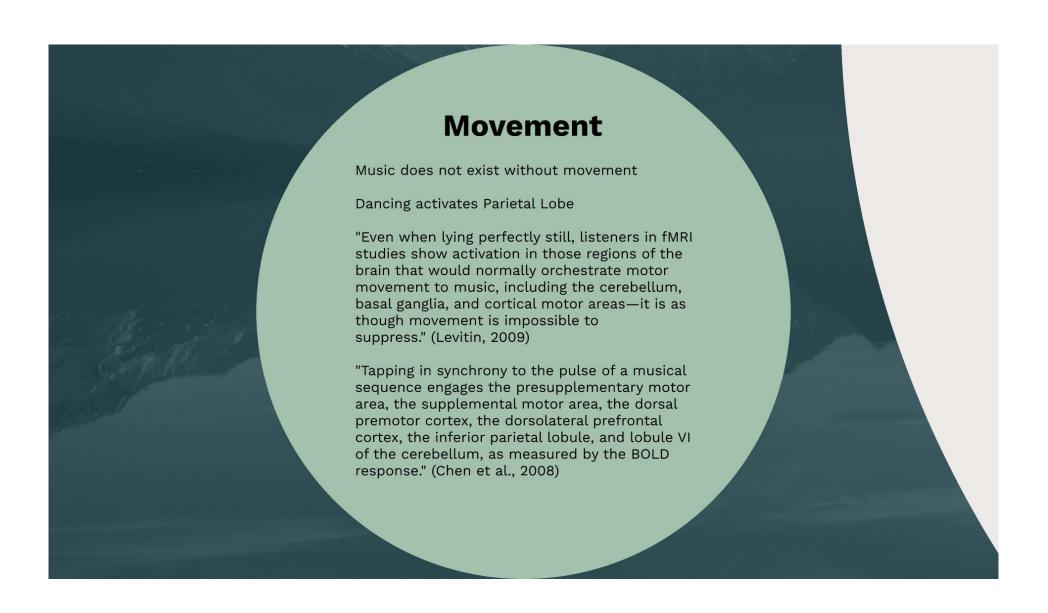


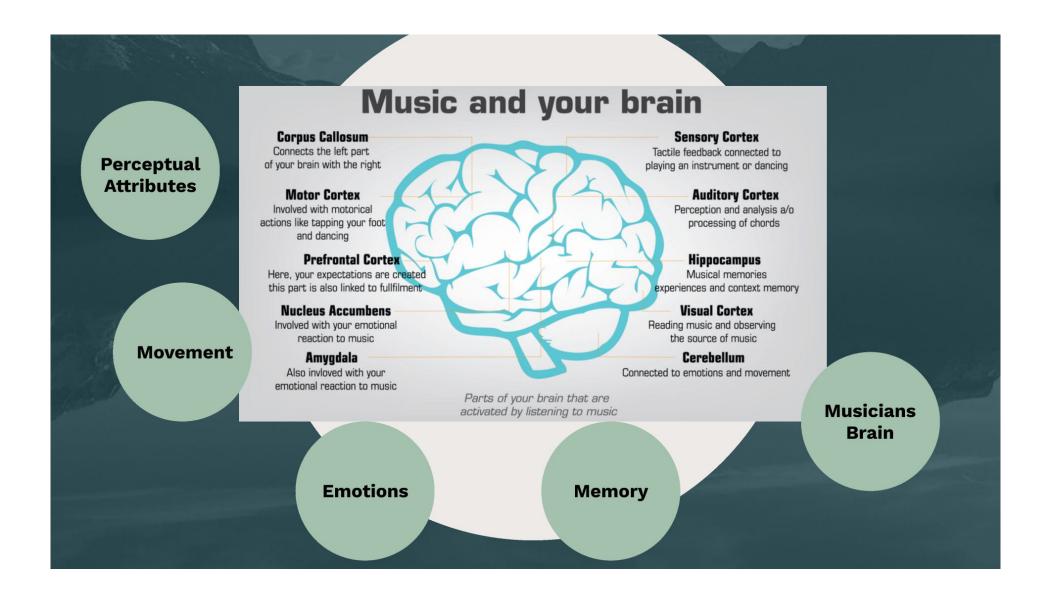












Emotions

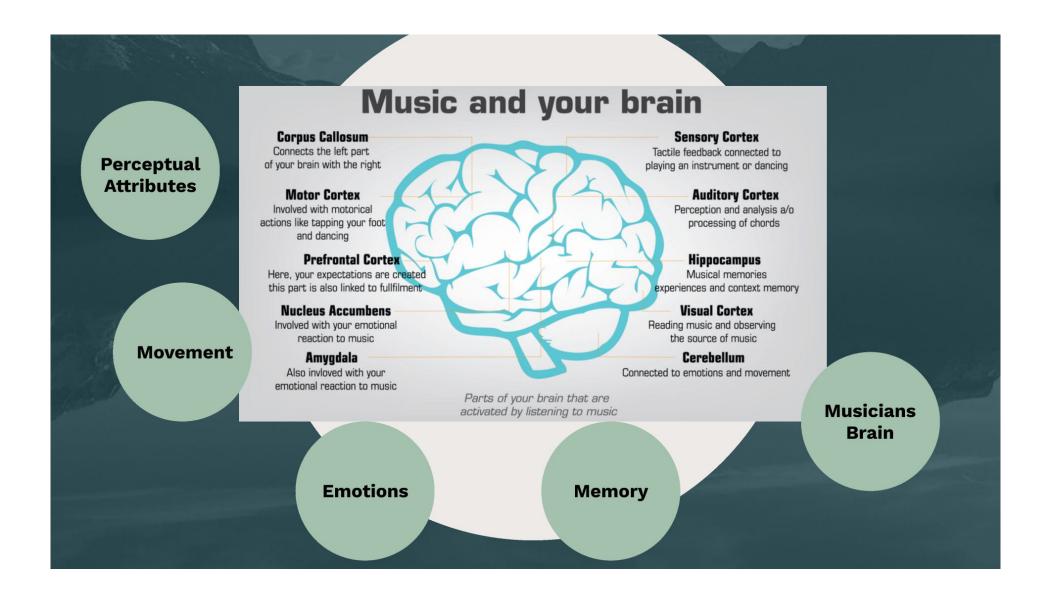
Hippocampus responds to pleasant (consonant) music, found in PET studies to be active during "happy classical" music

When experiencing pleasure while listening to music, we may often experience "chills, thrills, shivers"

Amygdala and temporal lobes activated during emotional processing and dissonant music

Prolactin, "consoling hormone," produced by the pituitary gland and released during tears of sorrow (not found in tears of joy or lubrication for the eye) is experienced when we "trick" our brains with sad music. Sad music = consoling and mood regulating

(Levitin, Tirovolas, 2009)



Memory: 3 Mechanisms

Music and dopaminergic pathways:

- Dopamine (reward and motivation) + acetylcholine = learning and memory consolidation of new information
- Enhancing motivation and reward circuits through music may therefore increase the incentive for learning new information

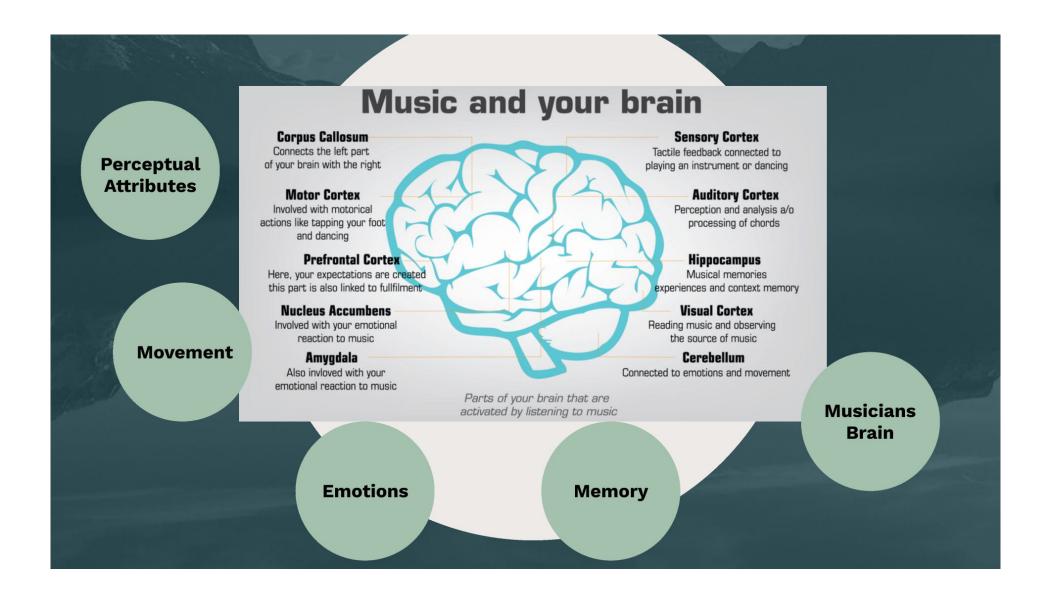
Music and the Autonomic Nervous System

- skin conductance, heart rate, blood pressure, and respiration
- the effect of music on cognitive processing may be mediated through arousal

Default Mode Network

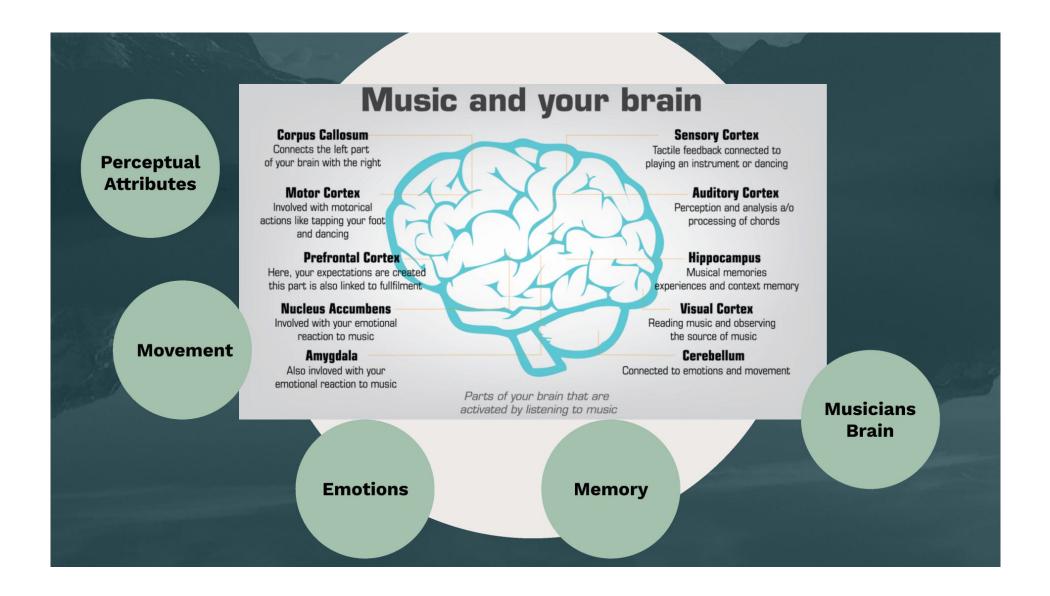
 "DMN is an important brain network to target for music interventions; notably, it is suggested that music may engage and stimulate network connectivity, which may in turn enhance memory function"

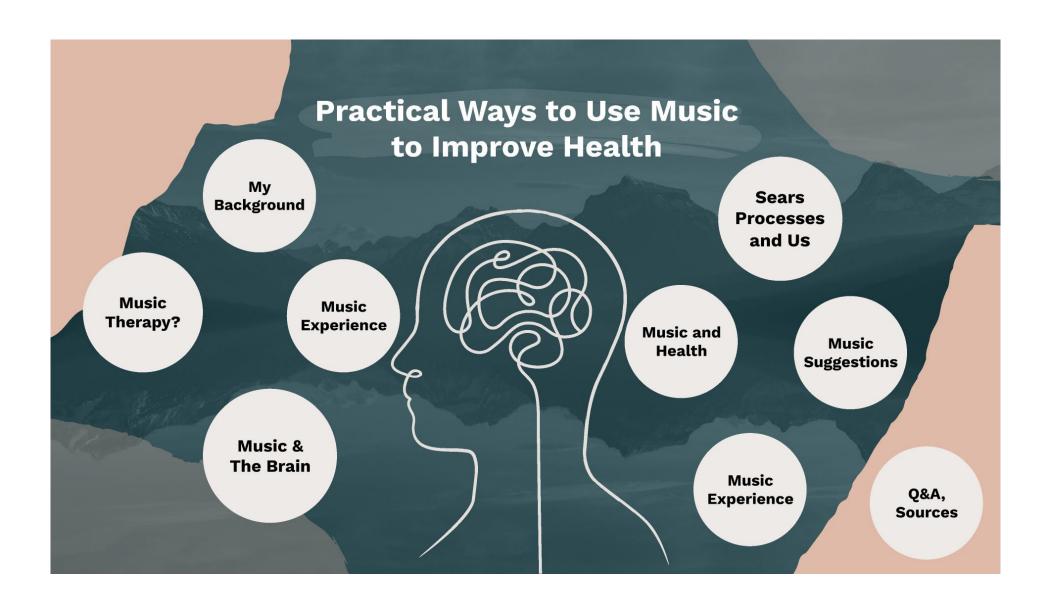
(Peck, Girard, Russo, Fiocco, 2016)



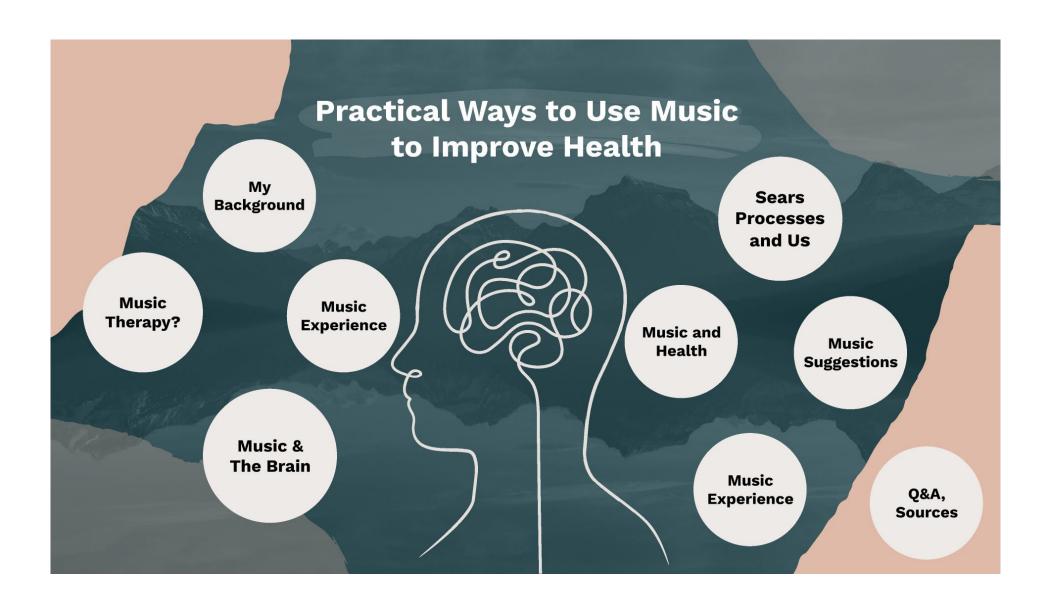


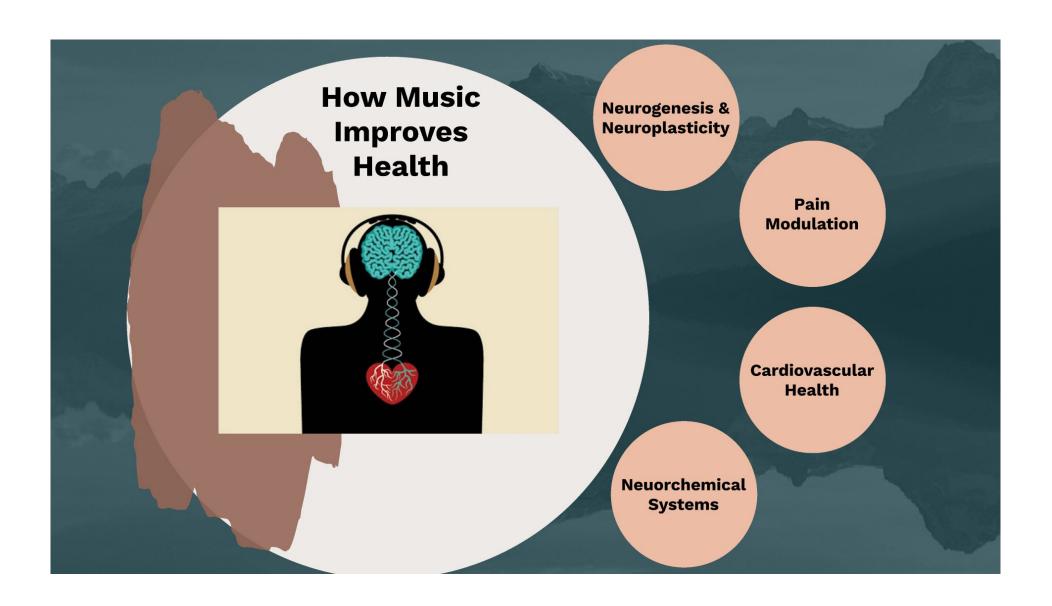












Neurogenesis & Neuroplasticity

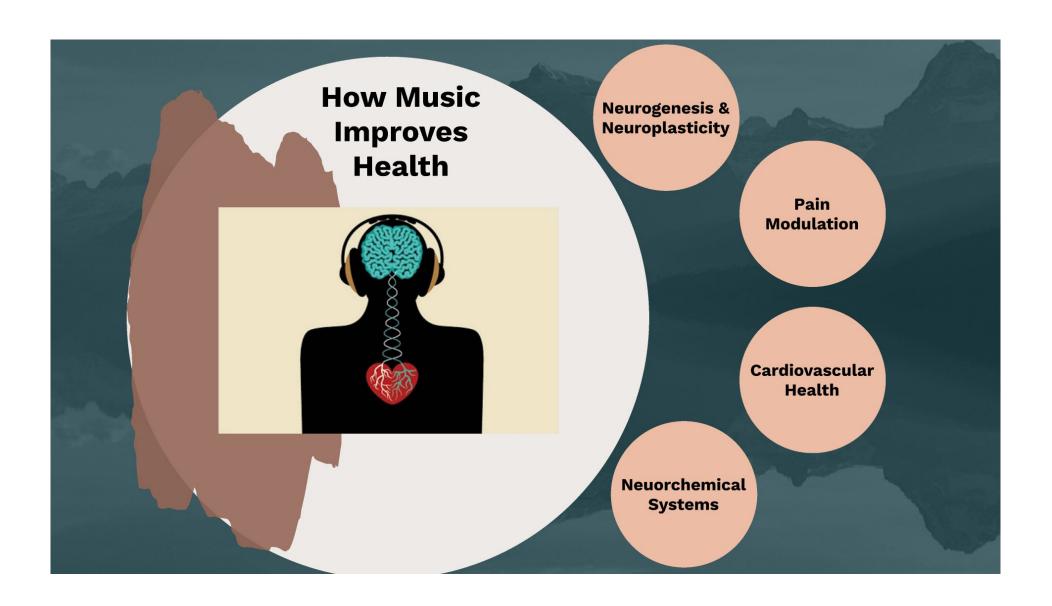
Neurogenesis

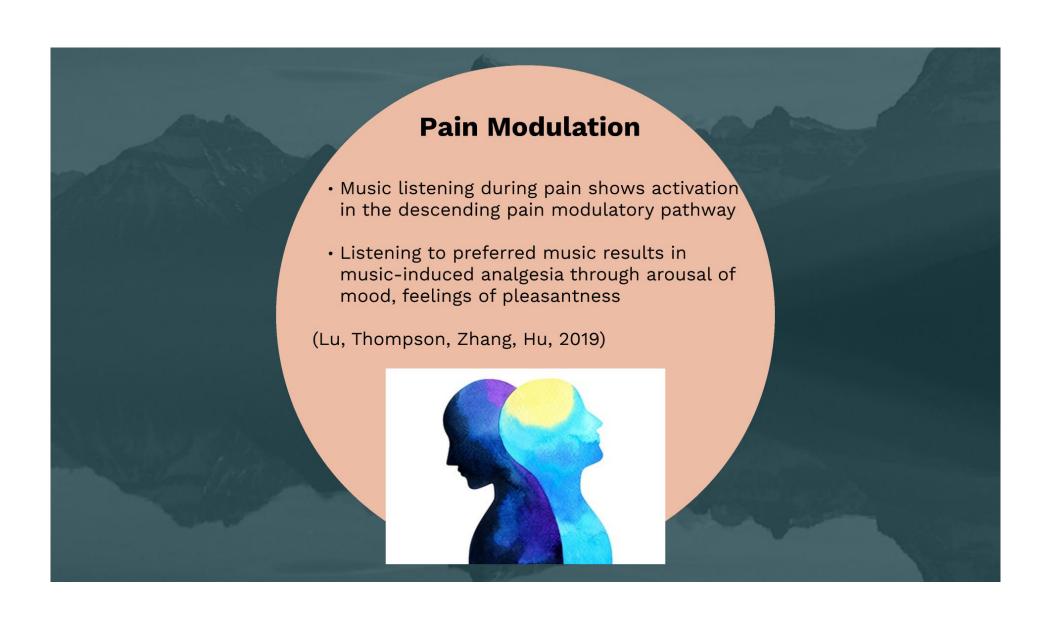
- Music listening and playing in steroid production via pathway from the auditory system to the emotion circuit in the limbic system
- Adjustment of steroid hormones facilitates neurogenesis

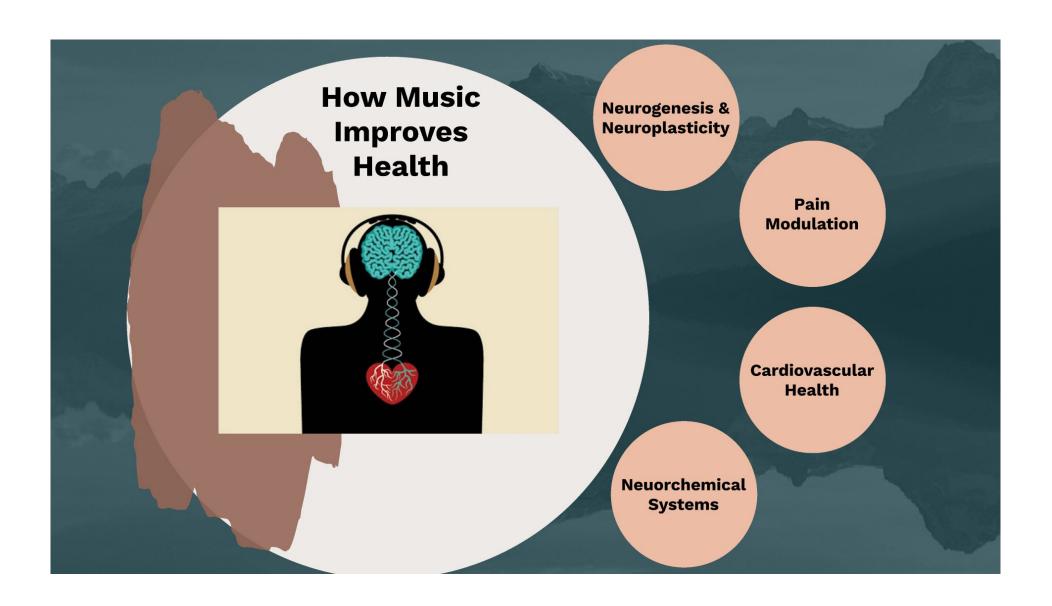
(Fukui, Toyoshima, 2008)

Neuroplasticity

- Music Listening stimulates Dopaminergic Regions (NAc, VTA), results in cortical remapping
- · Hebbian Principle: Synchrony of Neural Firing
- Rhythm = entrainment
- Entrainment = 2 agents adapt together (Stegemoller, 2014)





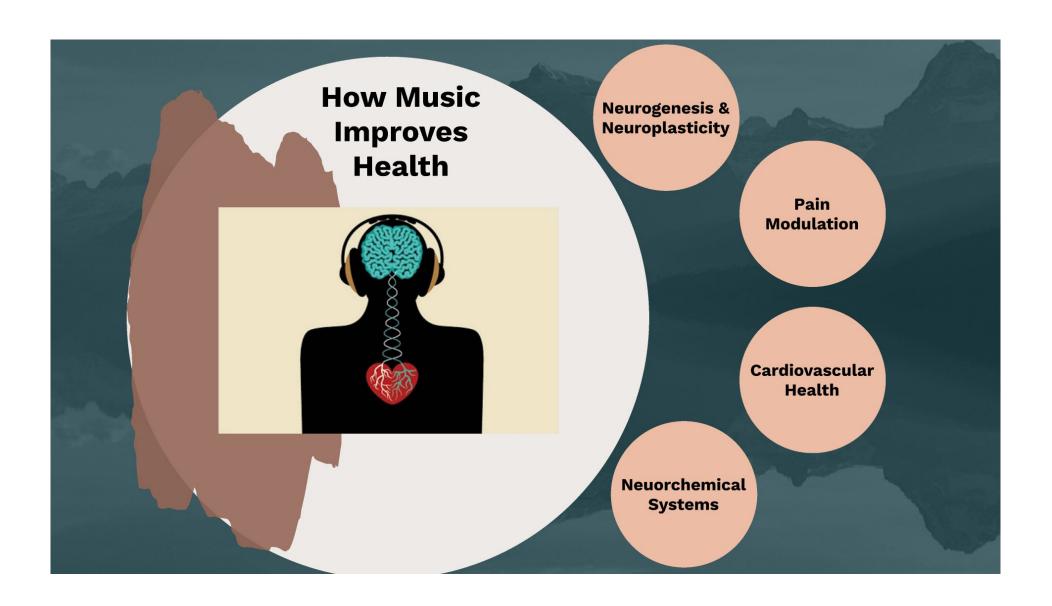


Cardiovascular Health

- The greatest benefit on cardiovascular health is visible with classical music and meditation music
- Crescendos placement and physiological response (vasomotion=BP reduction)
- Respiratory fluctuations mirror musical profile-this is stronger in musicians

(Trappe, 2010)

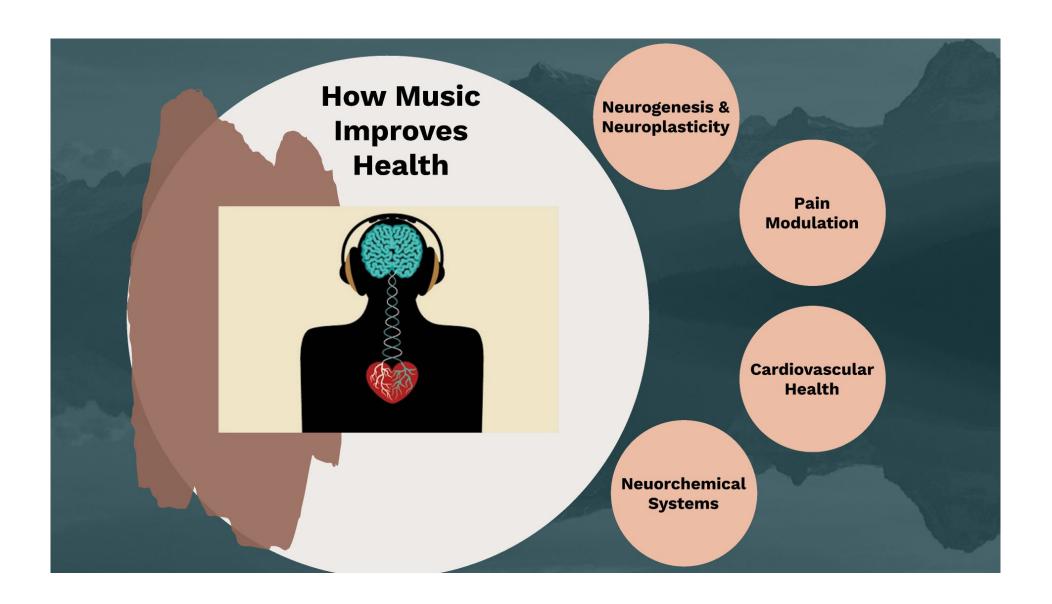


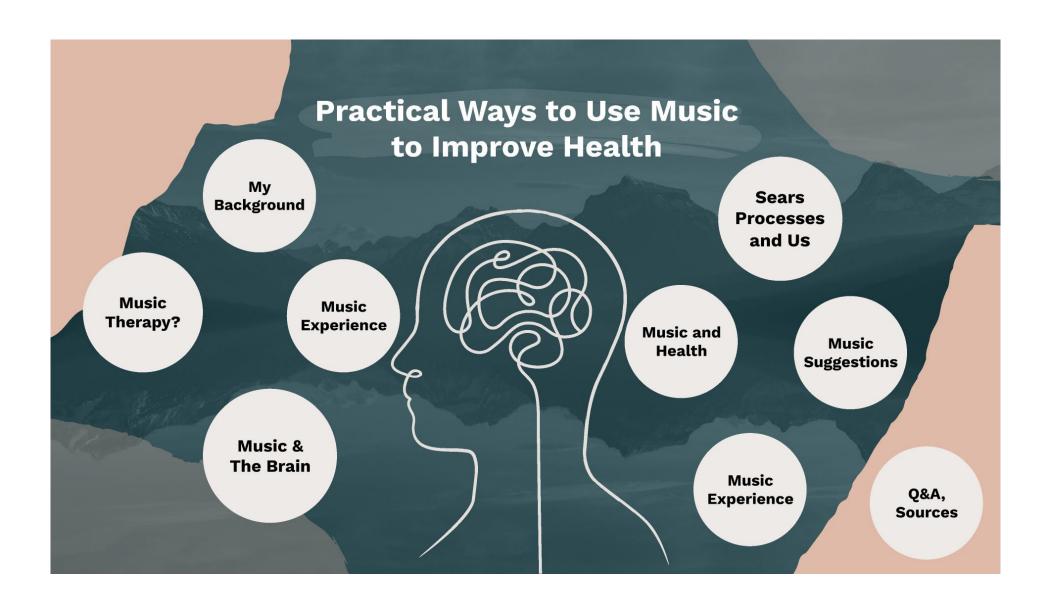


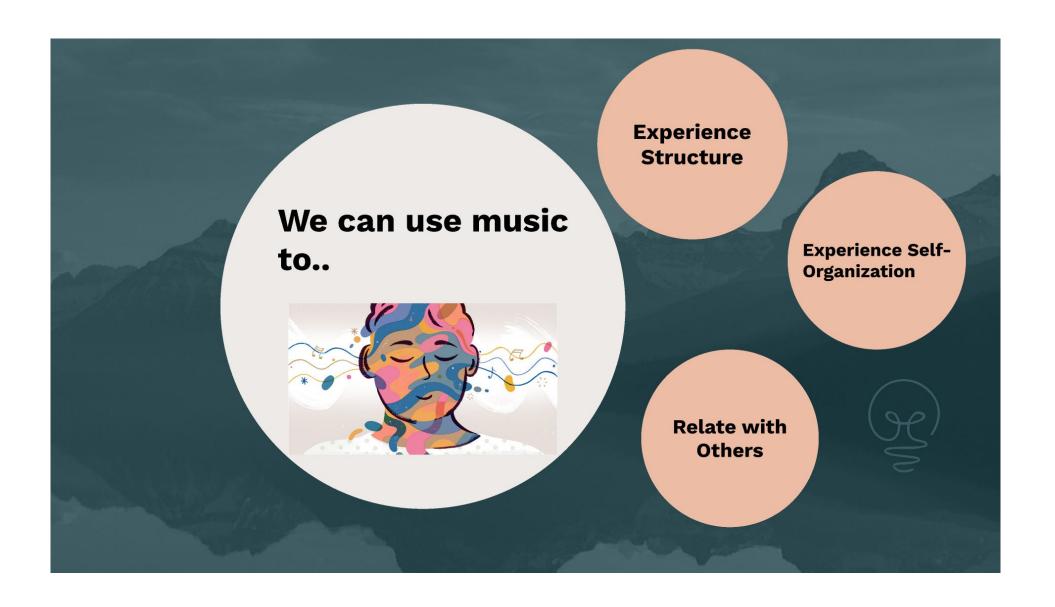
Neurochemical Systems

- Reward, Motivation, Pleasure: NAc release of dopamine. Music Listening shown to decrease need for opiate drugs in postoperative pain
- Stress/Arousal: ß-endorphins and cortisol decrease with relaxing music, increase with stimulating music
- Immunity: Group singing and group drumming shown to counteract immune modulation related to stress and aging
- Social Affiliation: Oxytocin, Rhythm, and social coordination

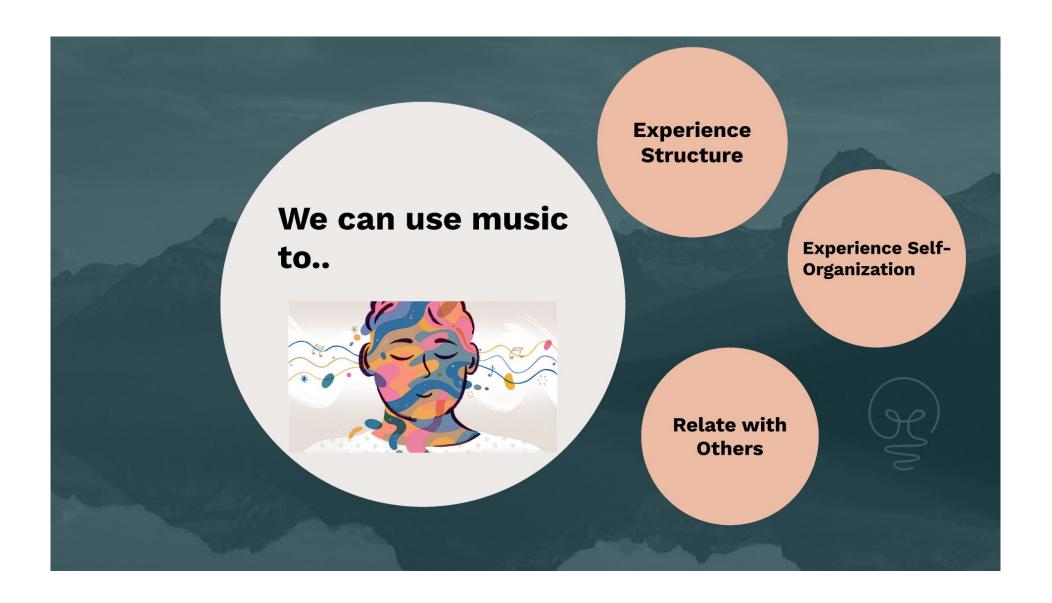
(Chanda, Levitin, 2013)



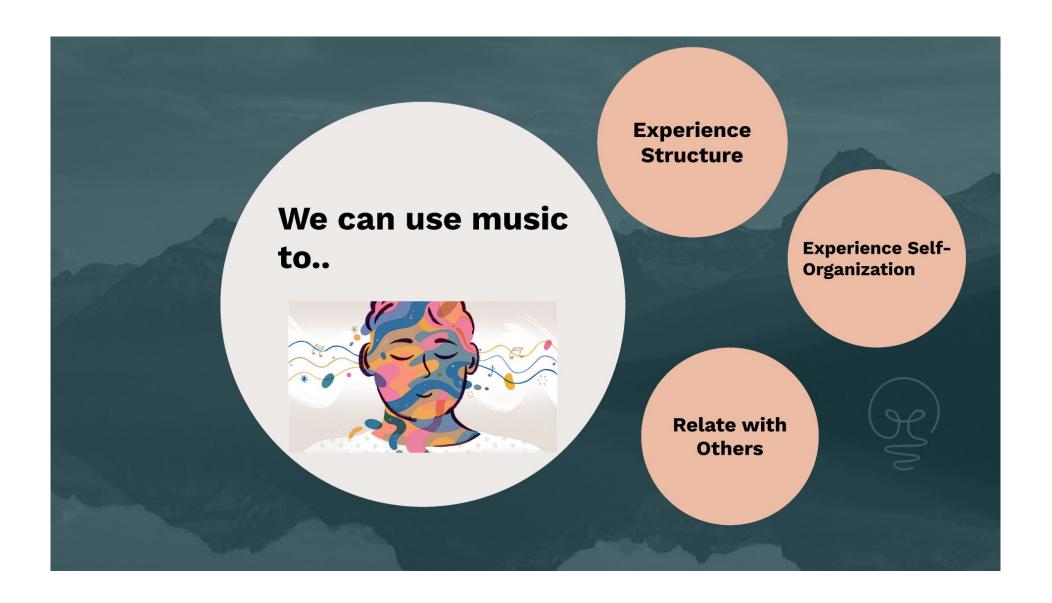


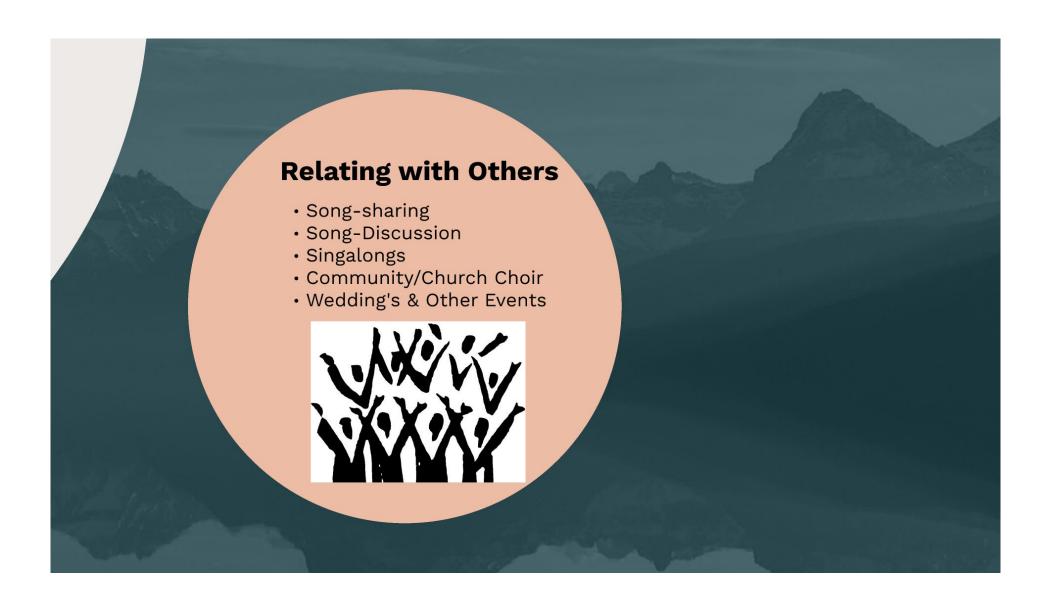


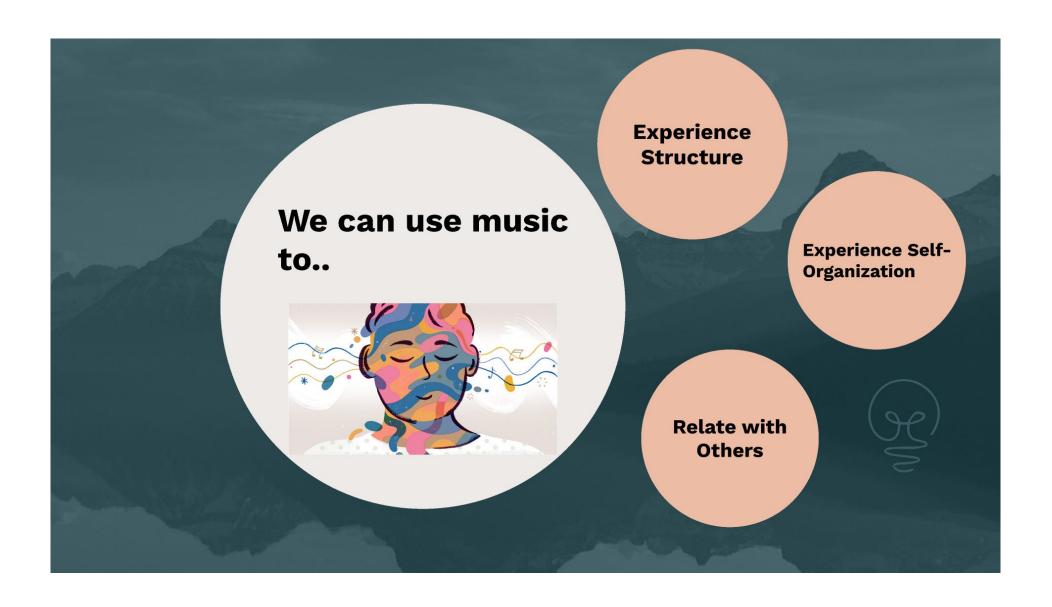


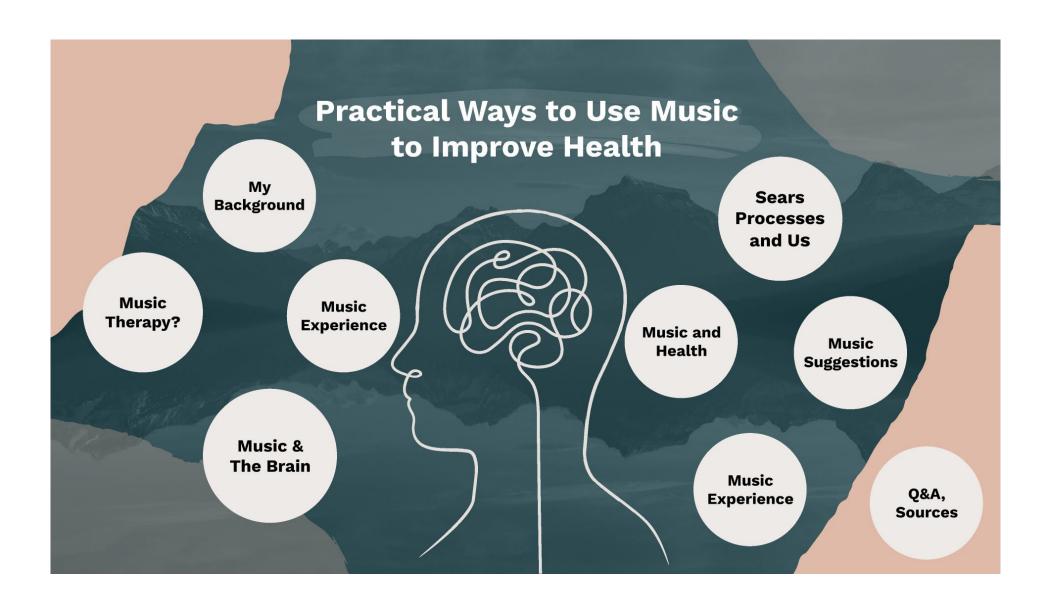


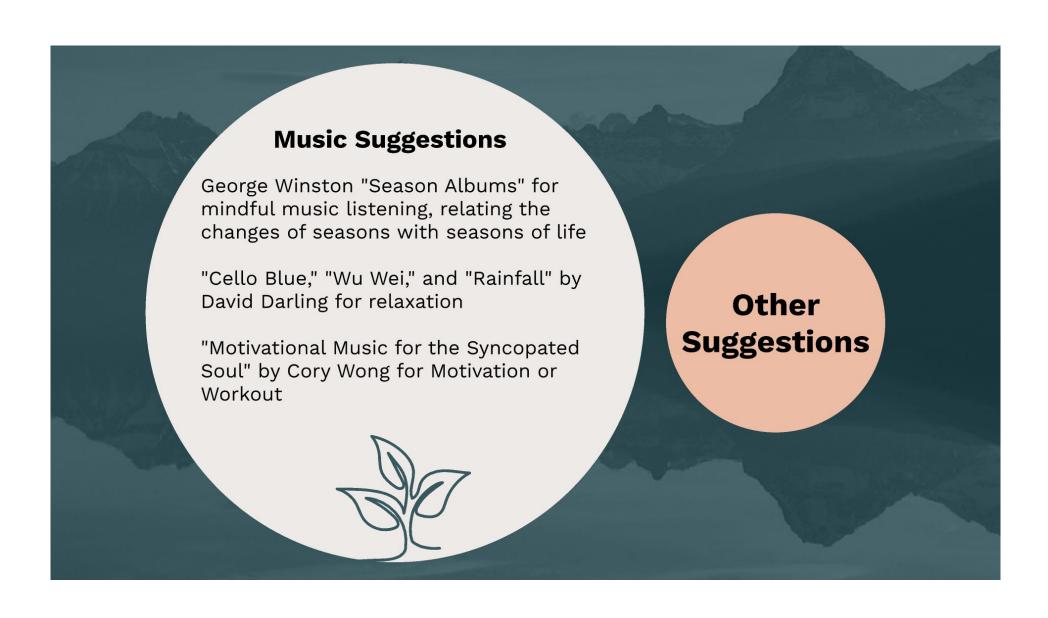












Other Suggestions

Tips:

- New music
- · community/church choir
- · pick up an instrument
- · share a song with a friend
- identify emotions in music
- · listen more intentionally
- create playlists
- GOOD SPEAKERS

Literature:

- "This is Your Brain On Music" by Daniel Levitin
- "Musicophilia" by Oliver Sacks

Podcasts:

 "Cadence Podcast: What Music Tells us About the Mind"

