

Thank you for joining us!

Session: Neuroscience of Stress and

Reciprocity of Care

Trainer: Michelle Kelsey Mitchell

Getting Started:

- 1. You will receive a follow-up email within 24 hours of this session and that will serve as your certificate of completion.
- 2. If you have any questions, please type them into the Q&A box.
- 3. If you'd like, grab a pen/pencil/paper to jot down your thoughts.





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Website: www.pureedgeinc.org
Email: getmoving@pureedgeinc.org



Introductions

Michelle Kelsey Mitchell
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Director of Partnerships &
National Trainer

Introductions



Respond to the poll to tell us a little about yourself.





Who We Are

Pure Edge, Inc. (PEI) is a private operating foundation that provides direct service to organizations through professional development & strategy thought partnership.

PEI also provides grants to national organizations that advance the work of whole child development & SEL.

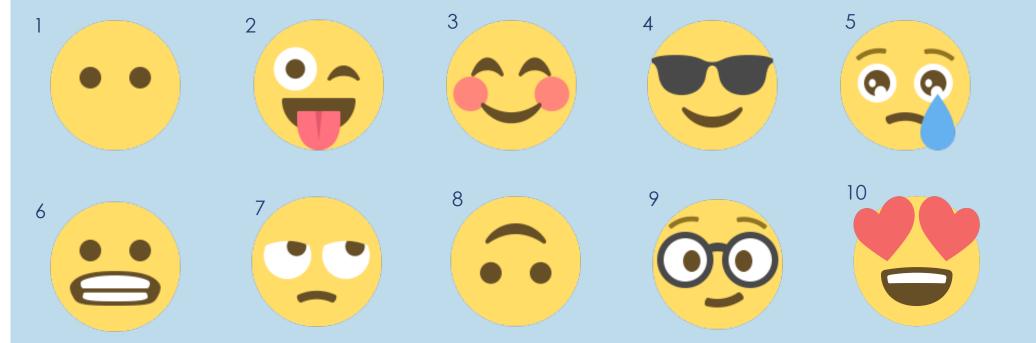
Welcoming Activity



Respond to the poll on the next slide to share which of the following images most accurately reflects your feelings right now.













Engaging Activity: Mindful Minute



Learning Objectives

- Recognize the physiological response to stress.
- Experience self-care practices throughout the session.
- Explore the interconnectedness of stress, educator self-care, and negativity bias.

In order to have an impact on others, you must first have an impact on yourself.







Breathe



Rest







What we hope to do

Respond







Benefits of Nasal Breathing

- Filters dust and impurities from the air
- Warms the air to body temperature
- The diaphragm is more easily controlled, which supports the development of internal core strength
- More control over lengthening the breath (extended exhalations help activate the parasympathetic nervous system)
- Increased oxygen from nasal breath increases energy and vitality





Does It Matter How We Breathe?

Nasal Breathing & Extended Breaths

- Lung capacity increases
- 18% more oxygen absorbed
- Heart relaxes
- Respiratory & nervous systems cohere
- Blood pressure decreases

Mouth Breathing

- Body moisture sapped
- Lungs irritated
- Soft tissue of mouth flexes, leaving less space to breathe
- Useful when doing aerobic exercise





"Breathing properly can allow us to live longer and healthier lives."

-James Nestor



Breathing poorly can exacerbate or cause:

- asthma
- anxiety
- attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- hypertension
- and more.

Poor breathing habits can even change the **physical structure of our skeletons**, depleting essential minerals and weakening our bones.





Engaging Activity: Easy In, Extend Out

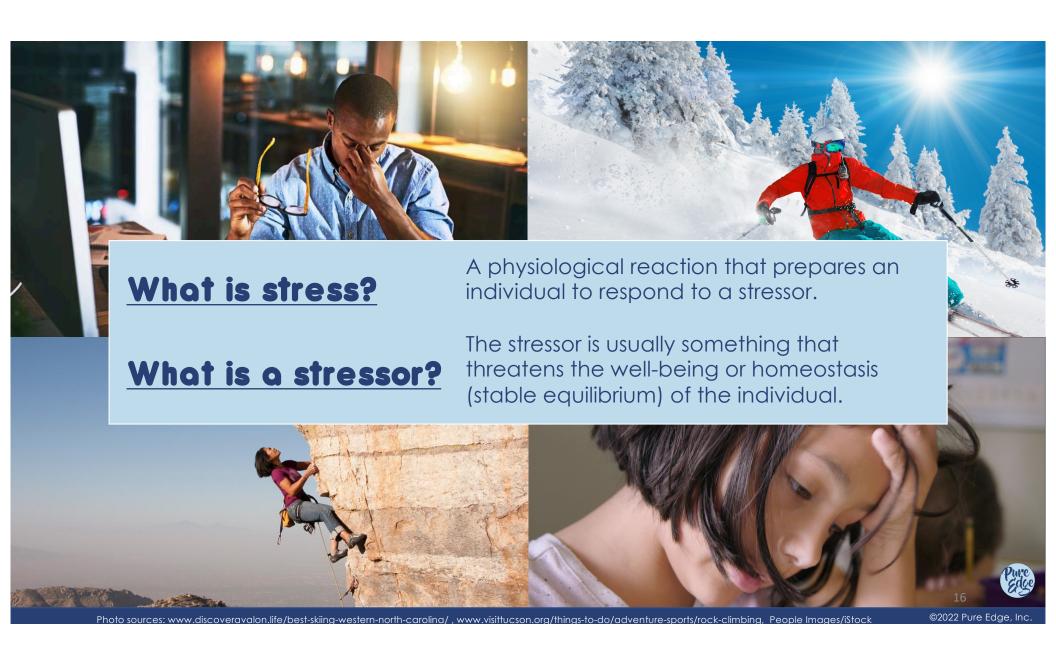
- 1. Breathe in naturally.
- 2. Breathe out slowly, making the exhalation longer than the inhalation.
- 3. Keep going, making the exhalation longer than the inhalation.
- 4. Notice how you feel.

*Lengthening the exhalation tends to have a calming effect on the mind and body.











Engaging Activity: Think-Ink-Share



Where do you feel stress in your body?

Where do you feel joy in your body?





Benefits

- Positive challenge
- Motivates us to take action
- Promotes well-being
- Enhances performance

Detriments

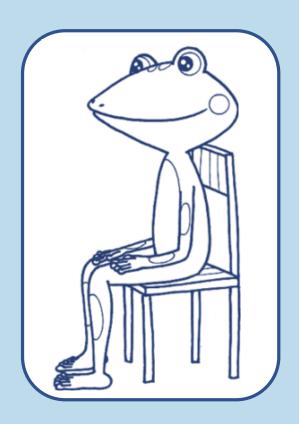
- No relief in sight
- Makes us physically sick
- Weakens immune system
- Impairs performance







Engaging Activity: Even In, Even Out





Stress Accumulates Allostatic Load

Allostatic load is "the wear and tear on the body," which accumulates as an individual is exposed to repeated or chronic stress.







Stress Is Contagious



Higher cortisol levels were found in students whose teachers reported high levels of stress and burnout.

Researcher Kimberly Schonert-Reichl (University of British Columbia) urges educators to be aware of their own mindsets and to practice mental wellness exercises to reduce their stress levels.





It is essential for adults working with young children to be well physically and emotionally.

Better health enables better relationships with children, and research has long demonstrated that good relationships are crucial for children's learning and social-emotional development.

Dr. Kate Gallagher
Director of Research and Evaluation,
Buffett Early Childhood Institute, University of Nebraska



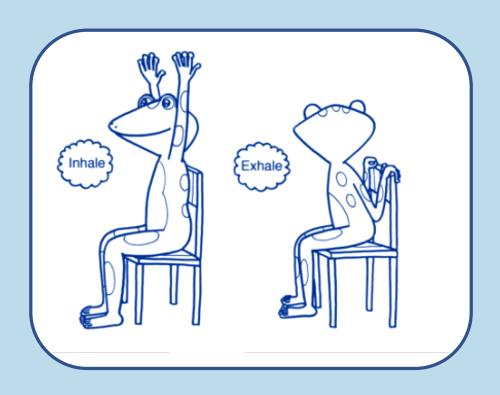








Engaging Activity: Chair Sunrise Twist



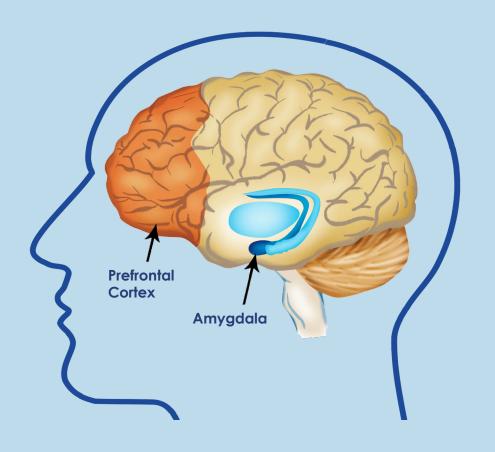








Self-Regulation & the Brain

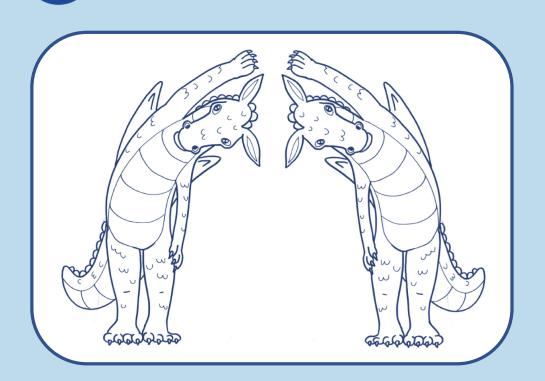








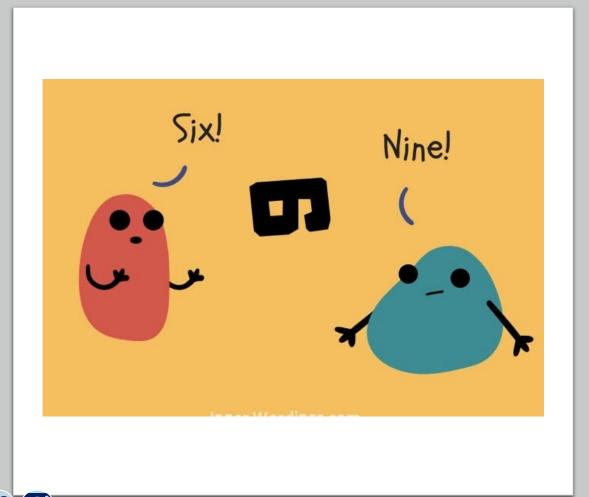
Engaging Activity: Standing Half Moon











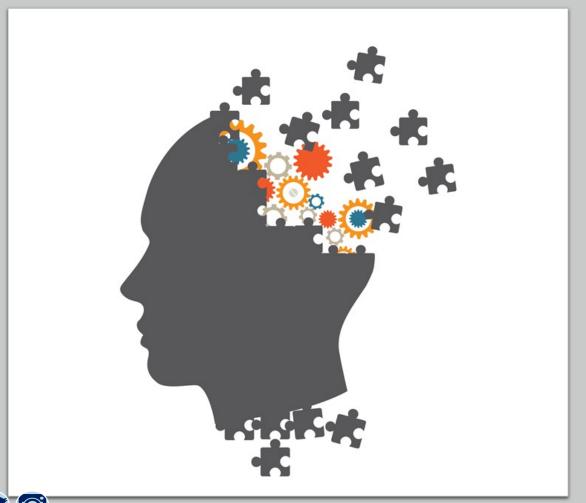
Bias

An inherent or learned prejudice against a thing, person, or group when compared with another.¹

Nearly all humans share a negativity bias, that is our tendency to hold on to or collect negative information in the form of memories or impressions.







Negativity Bias

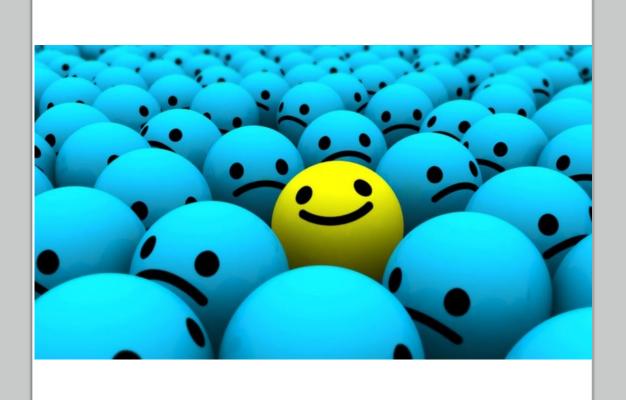
Negativity bias can take the shape of:

- Excessive worry
- Anxiety
- Frustration
- Aggression
- Judgement

Sometimes it leads us to look for or expect danger.







Negativity Bias

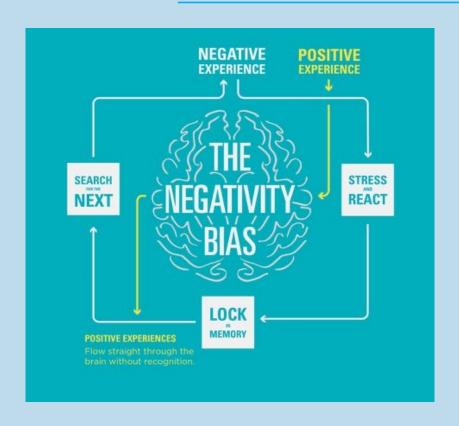
For example, studies have found that:

- In a relationship, it typically takes five good interactions to make-up for a single bad one.
- People will work much harder to avoid losing \$100 than they will work to gain the same amount of money.
- Painful experiences are much more memorable than pleasurable ones.¹





Taking in the Good



"The brain is like Velcro for negative experiences and like Teflon for positive ones."

That shades "implicit memory" – your underlying expectations, beliefs, action strategies, and mood – in an increasingly **negative direction**.





Engaging Activity: Taking in the Good

- 1. Think of one thing from the day that you feel good about, and be specific—for example, you listened, you were more creative, you lent a helping hand, or someone smiled at you, etc.
- 2. Hold on to that memory for the next 30 seconds. Remember it in as much detail as you can.
- 3. Allow the feeling associated with the memory to sink in your mind. Act as a sponge, absorbing the memory and the feeling together.







Taking in the Good



Taking in the Good entails:

- focusing on the positive in what is occurring or has already occurred.
- absorbing and appreciating the experience itself of a positive thought or memory in order to cultivate resilience and gratitude.

This differs from **positive thinking methods** in which one hopes for a particular outcome.





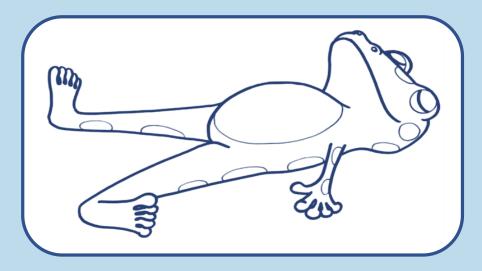
"The three most important aspects of learning
-attention, focus, and memoryare all controlled by our emotions,
not by cognition."

~Marc Brackett





Optimistic Closure: Guided Rest / Body Scan









Brain Breaks Review





Easy In, Extend Out



- Chair Sunrise Twist
- Standing Half Moon



- * Mindful Minute
- Taking in the Good
- Guided Rest/Body Scan

Takeaways

- Stress impacts us physically and mentally.
- We can use the breath and body to decrease Allostatic Load.
- ❖ The "Brain" muscle needs exercise too.
- Self-care strategies build resilience.

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Optimistic Closure: One Word To Describe How You Feel - Type it in the chat box!









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Appendix Brain Breaks Directions







Engaging Activity: Mindful Minute



- Start in Seated Mountain.
- Bring your attention to the present moment. We are going to start by taking a Mindful Minute.
- Start bringing your attention to the breath, noticing its qualities (fast, slow, warm, cool, shallow, deep...).
- Continue to focus your attention on the breath, and notice how you are feeling. Just notice.



Engaging Activity: Even In, Even Out

- 1. Start in Seated Mountain with a tall spine, relaxed shoulders, and eyes gently closed.
- 2. Breathe naturally through the nose.
- 3. We are going to focus on making our inhales and exhales even.
- 4. Inhale deeply through the nose and exhale through the mouth for a count of one.
- 5. On the next breath, lets count to two on the inhale and the exhale.
- 6. Repeat, continuing to extend the breath up to a count of five.





Engaging Activity: Easy In, Extend Out

- 1. Breathe in naturally.
- 2. Breathe out slowly, making the exhalation longer than the inhalation.
- 3. Keep going, making the exhalation longer than the inhalation.
- 4. Notice how you feel.

*Lengthening the exhalation tends to have a calming effect on the mind and body.







Engaging Activity: Chair Sunrise Twist



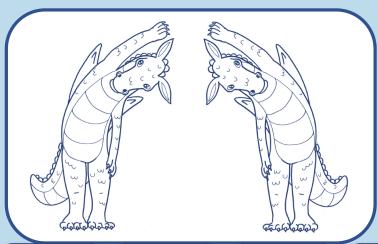


- 1. Sit in Seated Mountain.
- 2. Inhale, stretch arms overhead for Chair Sunrise.
- 3. Exhale, twist to the right, placing left hand on right knee and right hand on right hip or back of the chair. Keep right shoulder relaxed. Take a few breaths here.
- 4. Inhale, back to Seated Sunrise.
- 5. Exhale, twist to the left, placing right hand on left knee and left hand on left hip or back of chair. Keep left shoulder relaxed. Take a few breaths here.
- 6. Inhale back to Seated Sunrise.
- 7. Exhale to Seated Mountain.





Engaging Activity: Standing Half Moon





- 1. Begin in Mountain Pose.
- 2. Inhale, take feet slightly apart. Lift left arm overhead alongside left ear, press right arm into right side.
- 3. Exhale, lean to the right. Gaze straight ahead or down towards the feet.
- 4. Inhale, return to the center.
- 5. Exhale, lower left arm.
- 6. Inhale, lift right arm overhead alongside right ear, press left arm into left side.
- 7. Exhale, lean to the left. Gaze straight ahead or down towards the feet.
- 8. Inhale, return to the center.
- 9. Exhale, lower right arm and step feet together into Mountain Pose.
- 10. Repeat as required.

*Use this sequence to awaken in the morning or to revive after lunch.



Engaging Activity: Taking in the Good

- 1. Think of one thing from the day that you feel good about, and be specific—for example, you listened, you were more creative, you lent a helping hand, or someone smiled at you, etc.
- 2. Hold on to that memory for the next 30 seconds. Remember it in as much detail as you can.
- 3. Allow the feeling associated with the memory to sink in your mind. Act as a sponge, absorbing the memory and the feeling together.







Engaging Activity: Guided Rest / Body Scan

- 1. Lie down on the floor on your back. Spread your feet apart. Turn your palms up to face the ceiling and close your eyes.
- 2. Put your attention on your forehead. Feel your forehead relax.
- 3. Put your attention on your eyes. Feel your eyes relax.
- 4. Put your attention on your cheeks and jaw. Feel your cheeks and jaw relax.
- 5. Put your attention on your neck. Feel your neck relax.
- 6. Put your attention on your shoulders. Feel your shoulders relax. (Repeat for arms, wrists, hands, fingers.)
- 7. Put your attention on your chest. Feel your chest relax.
- 8. Put your attention on your back. Feel where your back touches the floor (or the chair).
- 9. Put your attention on your belly. Notice how the breath moves the belly softly up and down.

- 10. Put your attention on your hips. Feel your hips relax. (Repeat for legs, knees, ankles, feet, toes.)
- 11. Bring your awareness to your breathing and notice where you feel the breath in your body. Maybe you notice it in your nostrils. Maybe you feel it in your chest. Maybe you feel it in your belly.
- 12. See if you can get really quiet. Maybe you will even feel your heart beating inside your body.
- 13. Let learners rest in silence for a few moments.
- 14. Ring chime.
- 15. Slowly start to wiggle your fingers and toes. Take a deep breath in and stretch your arms overhead. As you exhale, relax.
- 16. Open your eyes and slowly return to a seated position.
- 17. Notice how you are feeling.







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