Biofeedback

Applications and past decade advances

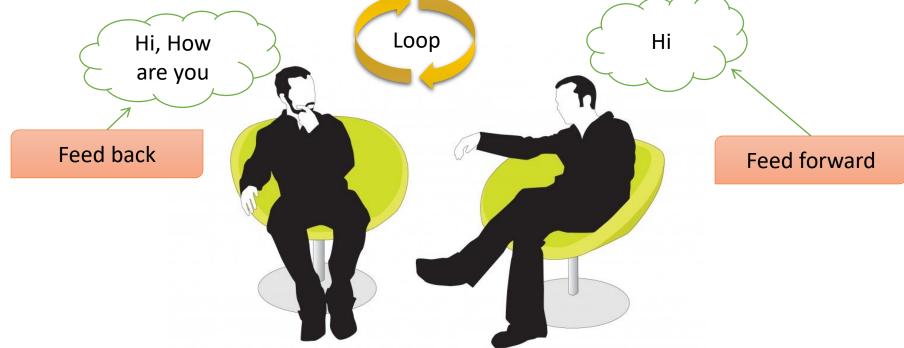
Masoud Nosratabadi

PhD in Health Psychology

What is Biofeedback

- We have a puzzle for understanding Biofeedback mechanism
 - A) Feedback
 - B) Learning psychology

- In general theory of systems, each system has at least tow parts which communicate with each other
- We have a loop of feed forward and feedback in each systems.



- Our brain works based on feed forward and feedback loops too.
- The result of this loop is **Self Regulation**.



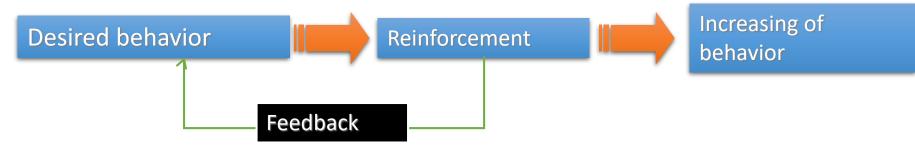
Learning Psychology

- One of main subjects in learning psychology is conditioning.
- We have two type of conditioning: Classic conditioning & Operant Conditioning.
- Neurofeedback generally works based on Operant conditioning.

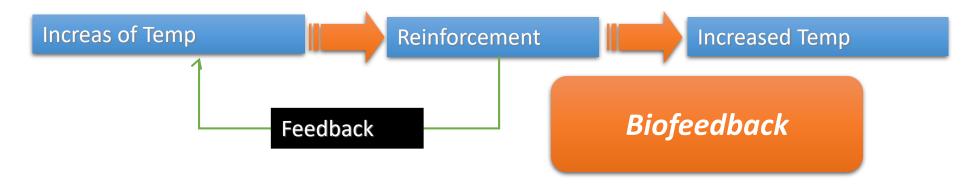


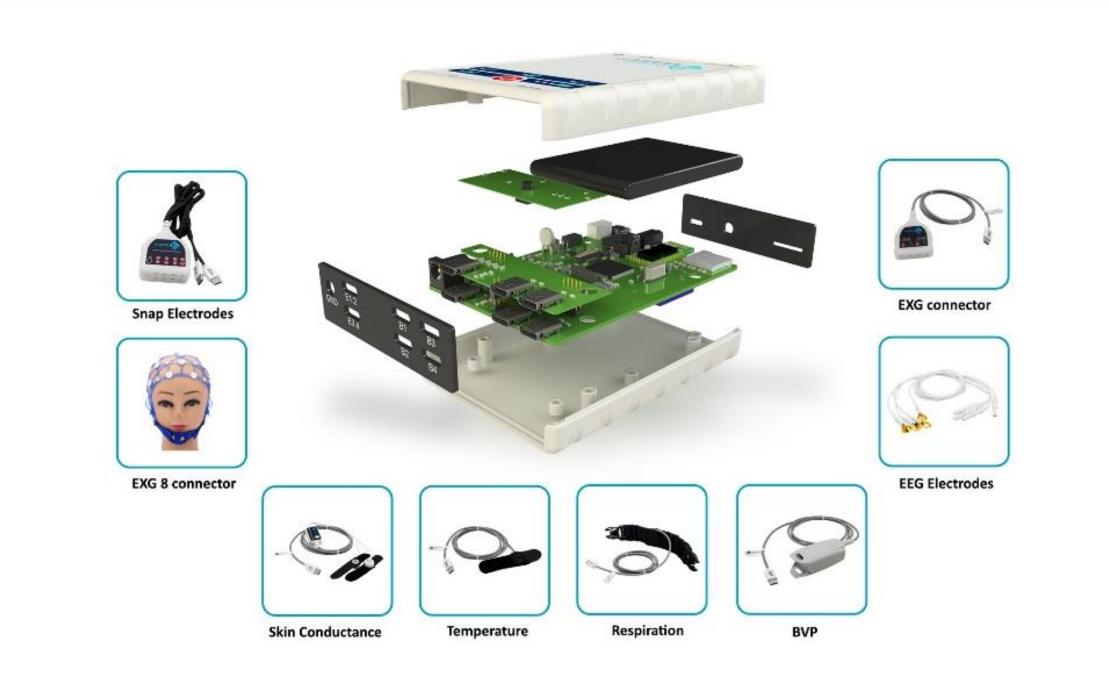
Learning Psychology

• Learning of a behavior



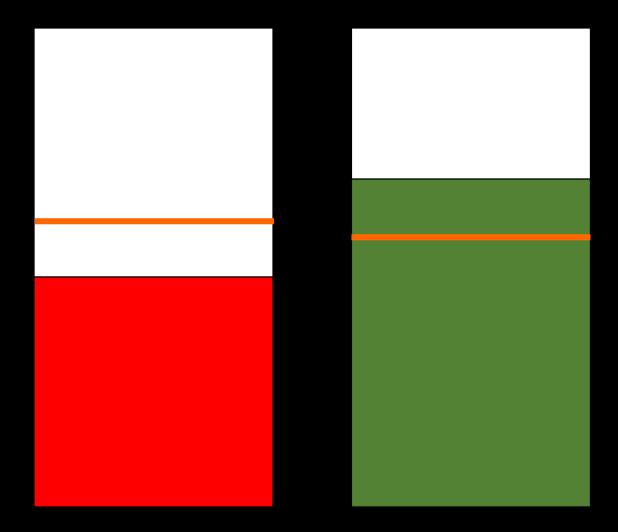
• Learning of a change in biological responses





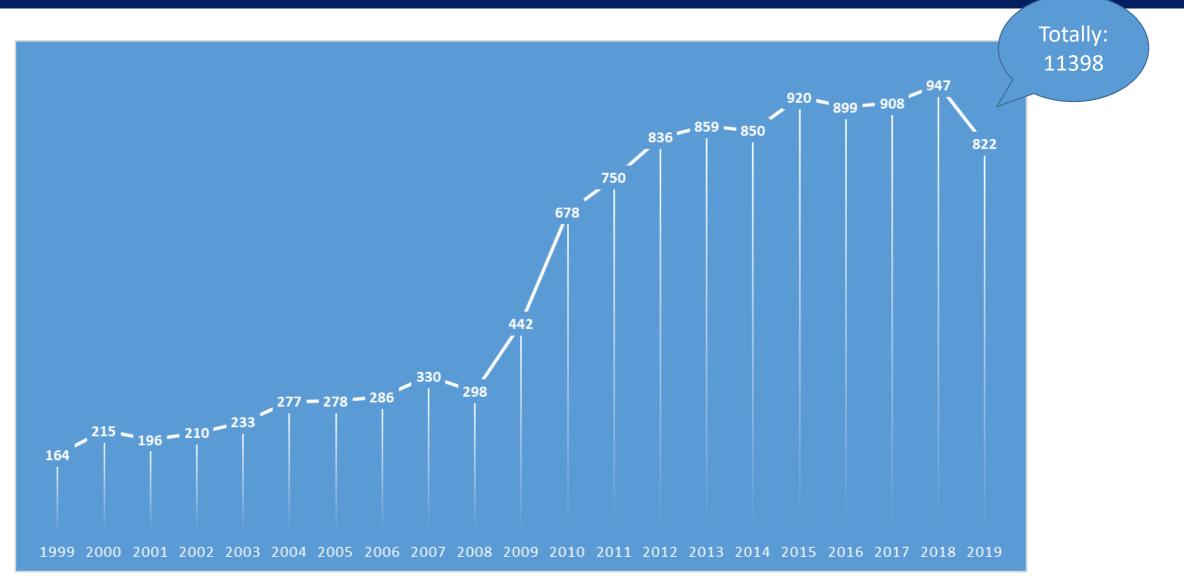
Types of Biofeedback

- Temperature Biofeedback
- EMG Biofeedback
- Heart Rate biofeedback
- Heart rate variability (HRV) Biofeedback
- Respiration Biofeedback
- GSR/SC/EDA Biofeedback
- EEG Biofeedback (Neurofeedback)





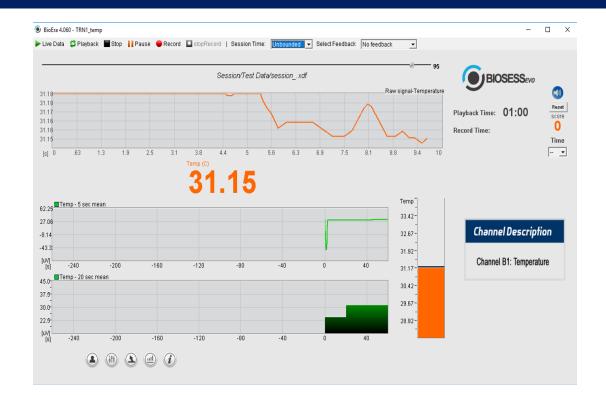
Research Papers (PubMed)

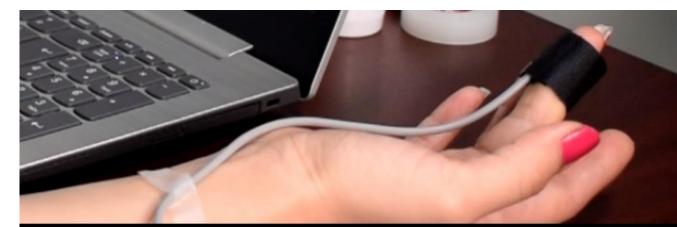


Clinical Applications

Temperature Biofeedback

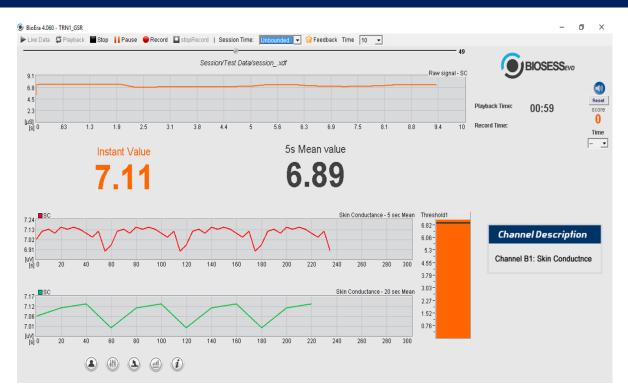
- Migraine Headache
- Reynaud Syndrome





Skin Conductance Biofeedback

- Anxiety
- Arousal modification





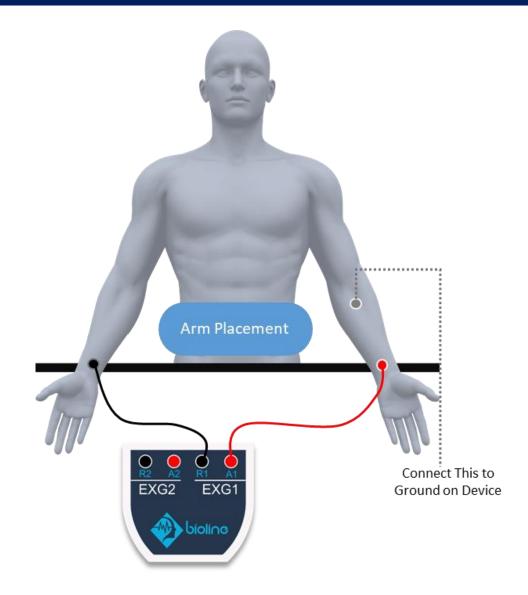
Electromyography (EMG) Biofeedback

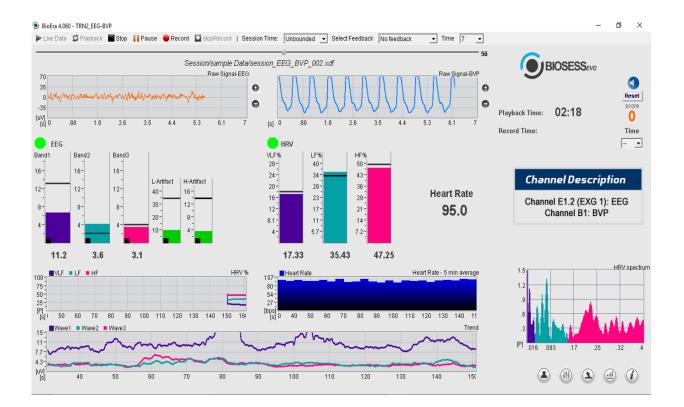
- Muscle Pattern Training
- Stroke Rehabilitation
- Pelvic Floor



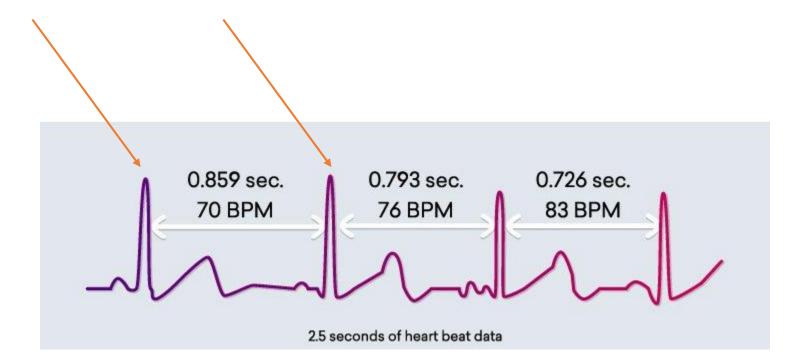


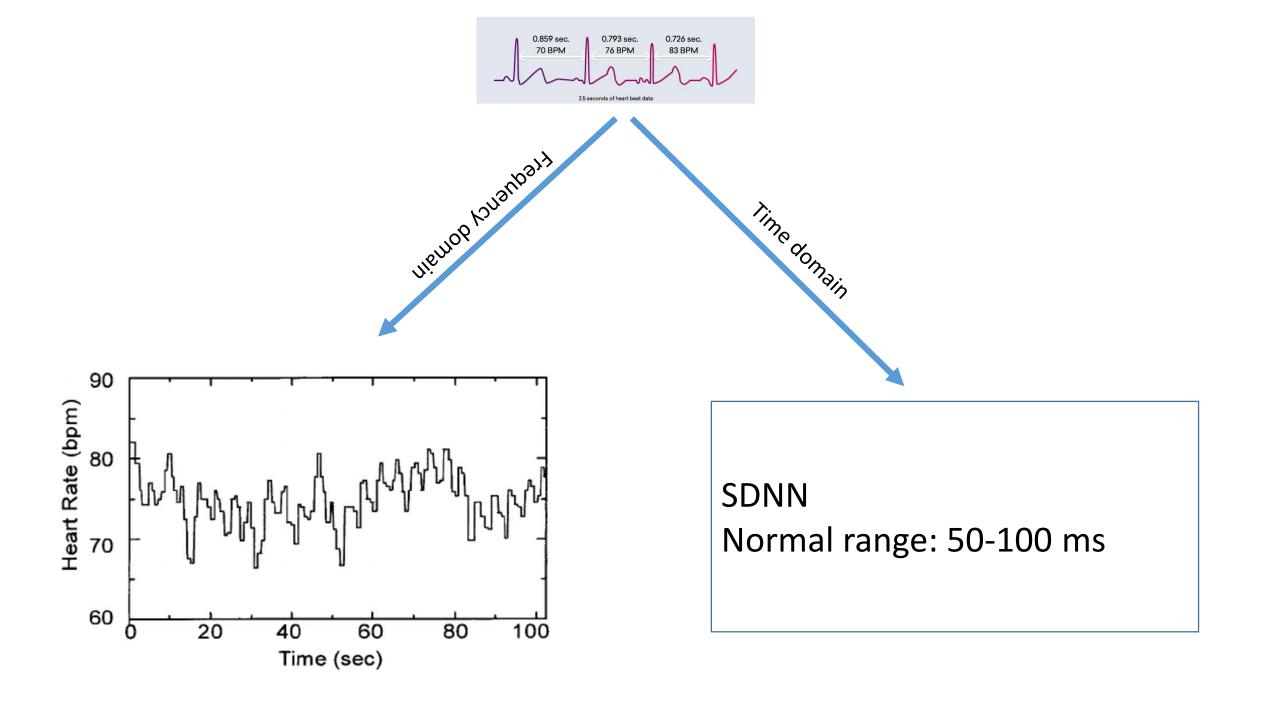
Heart Rate Variability (HRV) Biofeedback

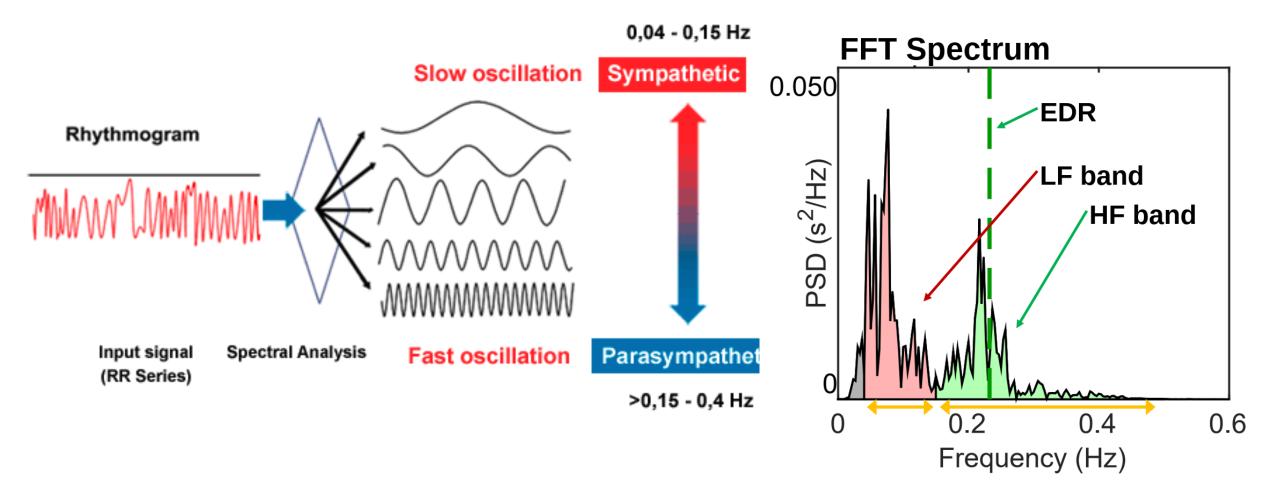




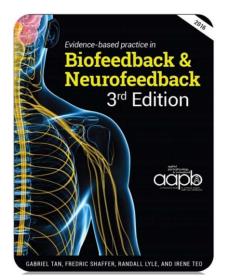








ماژول مورد استفاده	سطح اثربخشى	اختلال/مشکل
نوروفيدبك	سطح ۳	سوء مصرف مواد/الكل
نوروفيدبك/HRV/EMG	سطح ۴	اضطراب
نوروفيدبك	سطح ۵	بیشفعالی/نقص توجه
نوروفيدبك	سطح۳	اتيسم
نوروفيدبك/HRV	سطح ۴	افسردگی (غیر از MD)
نوروفيدبك	سطح ۴	صرع
نوروفيدبك/EMG	سطح ۳	فيبرومايالژيا
نوروفيدبك	سطح ۳	اختلال خواب (Insomnia)
HRV	سطح ۲	بیماری مزمن انسداد ریوی (COPD)
EMG/SC	سطح ۳	
نوروفيدبك	سطح ۲	تينيتوس
نوروفيدبك	سطح ۳	آسیبهای مغزی (TBI)
نوروفیدبک/ سایر ماژولهای بیوفیدبک	سطح ۳	بهبود کارکردهای شناختی
نوروفيدبك	سطح ۳	ناتوانی یادگیری
نوروفيدبك/Temp/EMG	سطح ۴	سردرد (تنشی/میگرن)
EMG	سطح ۳	آرتروز
HRV/Resp	سطح ۳	آسم
EMG	سطح ۲	فلج مغزي (بهبود مولفه هاي حركتي)
EMG/Pelvic Floor	سطح ۴	يبوست
HRV	سطح ۲	بیماری عروق کرونر
نوروفيدبك/HRV	سطح ۳	اختلال استرس پس از سانحه (PTSD)
EMG/HRV	سطح ۴	فشار خون
SC/HRV	سطح ۴	فشار خون حاملگی

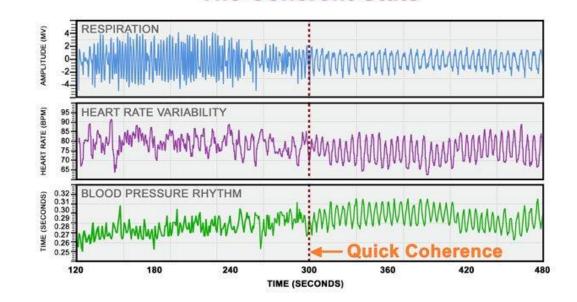


EMG/Pelvic Floor	سطح ۴	نوع	بی اختیاری مدف			
EMG/Pelvic Floor	سطح ۳	بی اختیار ادرار (کودکان، مردان، زنان)				
HRV	سطح ۴	حریک پذیر (IBS)	سندروم روده تحر			
Temp/EMG	سطح ۴	رينود				
Temp	سطح ۲	تعريق زياد				
EMG	سطح ۲	سکته (بهبود عملکرد حرکتی)				
EMG	سطح ۳	فلج صورت				
HRV/SC	سطح ۳	(motion sickness)	بیماری حرکت (n sickness			
EMG	سطح ۴	دردهای سینه بدون منشا قلبی				
EMG	سطح ۴	دردهای عضلانی صورت				
EMG	سطح ۳	درد عضو خیالی (Phantom Pain)				
EMG/Pelvic Floor	سطح ۳	ضعف عضلات لگن	درد مزمن			
EMG	سطح ۲	سندروم تونل کارپل				
EMG	سطح ۲	سندروم پیش از قاعدگی (PMS)				
EMG	سطح ۲	درد اسپاسم عضلانی				
EMG Biofeedback Assisted Relaxation	سطح ۴	گلیسمی)	ديابت (كنترل			

Other Applications

heart actually sends more signals to the brain than the brain sends to the heart! Moreover, these heart signals have a significant effect on brain function – influencing emotional processing as well as higher cognitive faculties such as attention, perception, memory, and problem-solving.

https://www.heartmath.com



The Coherent State

Study	Participants				Cognitive Domain								
	Group	Ν	Age M (SD) ^a	Sex (% men) ^a	GC	ME	EF	LG	AT	PS	vs	Domain HRV	Relation between HRV and cognitive performances
Melis and Van Boxtel, 2001		52	22.0 (3.0)	48	~							HF; MF*	Positive
Hansen et al., 2003		53	23.0				\checkmark		\checkmark			HF	Positive
Hansen et al., 2004		37	19.1				\checkmark		\checkmark			HF	Positive
Kim et al., 2006		311	65-85	0	\checkmark							RMSSD; HF	Positive
Britton et al., 2008		5375	58.0 (6.0)	72	х	х	х	х	\checkmark			SDNN; LF; HF.	No Relation
Duschek et al., 2009		60	24.5 (3.7)	47								MF*	Positive
Drucaroff et al., 2011		18	47.7 (15.7)	27.8			\checkmark					SDNN; LF; HF	Positive
Shah et al., 2011		416	55.0 (2.9)		\checkmark							HF	Positive
Solernó et al., 2012		19	21.5 (0.5)	47	\checkmark						\checkmark	RMSSD; SDNN; HF.	Positive
Frewen et al., 2013	Male Female	2145 2618	61.8 (8.3) 61.5 (8.39	100 0	~	\checkmark	x	~	Х		✓	SDNN; LF; LF/HF	Positive
Kimhy et al., 2013		817	57.11 (11.15)	44.2			\checkmark					HF	Positive
Gillie et al., 2014		75	18.4	36.4		✓ ^b						HF; LF	Positive
Zeki Al Hazzouri et al., 2014		869	76.0 (6.0)	41	\checkmark			\checkmark				SDNN; RMSSD	Positive
Vann et al., 2015		533	54.9 (10.7)	46.3			\checkmark					HF	Positive
Williams et al., 2016		104	19.25 (1.43)	54					\checkmark			HF	Positive
Mahinrad et al., 2016		3583	75.0 (3.0)	47	\checkmark	х	\checkmark			\checkmark		HF	Positive
Colzato and Steenbergen, 2017	High HRV Low HRV	44 44	21.3 (0.3) 21.1 (0.3	43.2 43.2			~					HF	Positive
Zeki Al Hazzouri et al., 2017		2118	45.0 (4.0)	42		x	~					SDNN; RMSSD	Positive
Colzato et al., 2018		90	22.1 (2.5)	33.3			~					RMSSD; HF	Positive
Ottaviani et al., 2018		50	24.2 (4.0)	38			~					RMSSD; HF	Positive

TABLE 1 | Participants' characteristics, cognitive domains analyzed, HRV measurements, and links to cognitive performances in the selected studies.

M, mean; SD, standard deviation;, domain assessed but not resulted impairment in this study;, domain assessed and resulted impa *EF*, executive functioning; PS, information processing speed; VS, visuospatial skills; HF, high-frequency band; RMSSD, root mean sq *LF*, low-frequency band; *LF/HF*, ratio of *LF*-to-*HF* power; ^a not reported in all studies; ^bability to suppress unwanted memory; **MF*, m

<u>Front Neurosci</u>. 2019; 13: 710. Published online 2019 Jul 9. doi: <u>10.3389/fnins.2019.00710</u> PMCID: PMC6637318 PMID: <u>31354419</u>

Heart Rate Variability and Cognitive Function: A Systematic Review

frontiers in Neuroscience

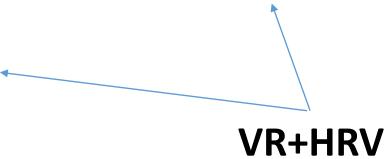
Giuseppe Forte, 1,* Francesca Favieri, 1 and Maria Casagrande2,*

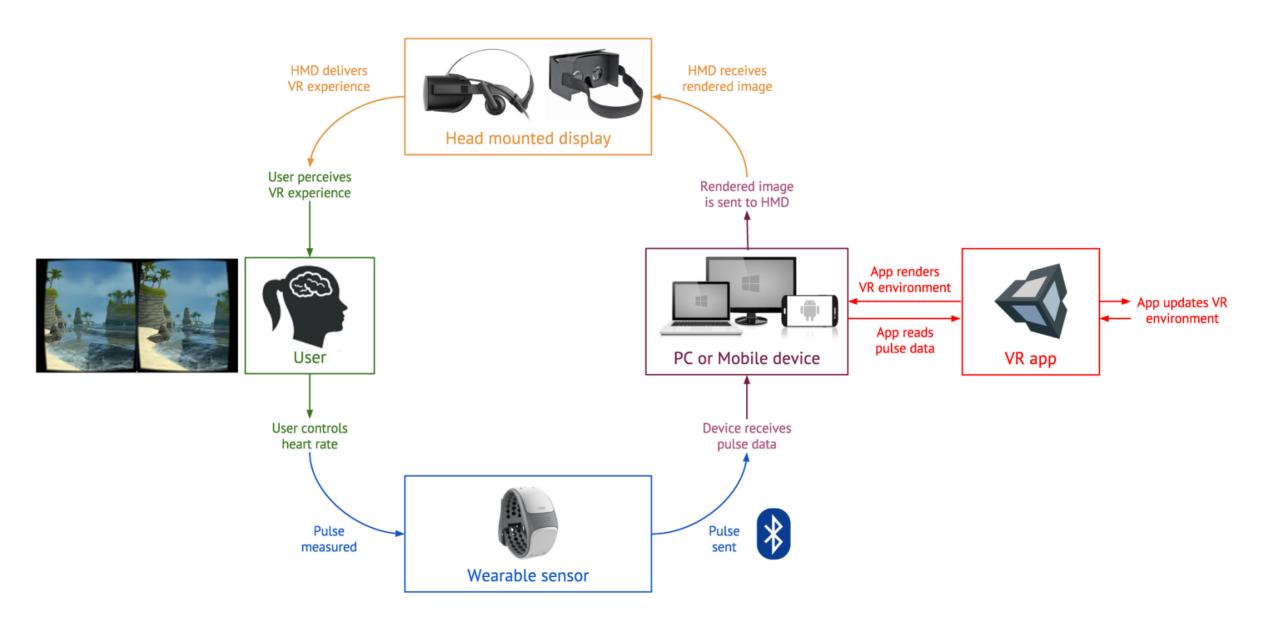
Biofeedback + VR



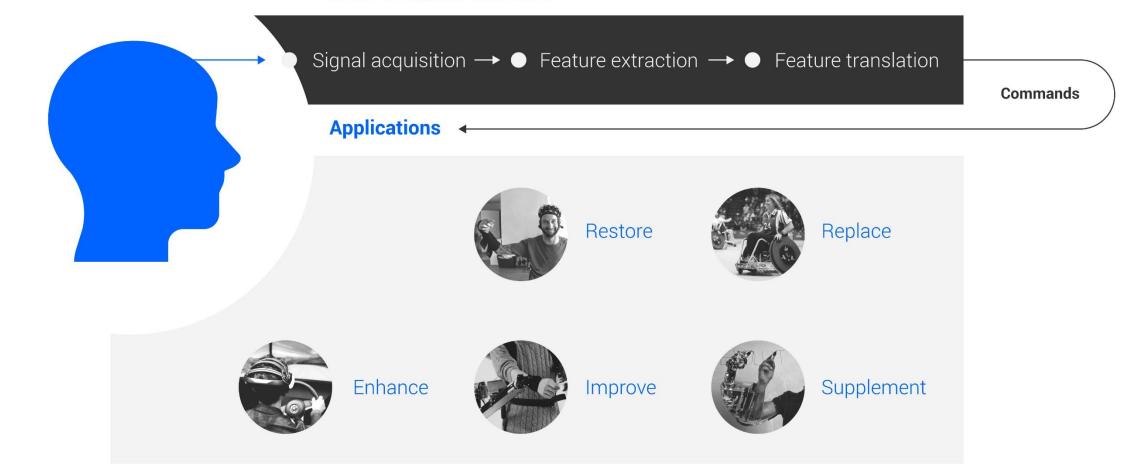


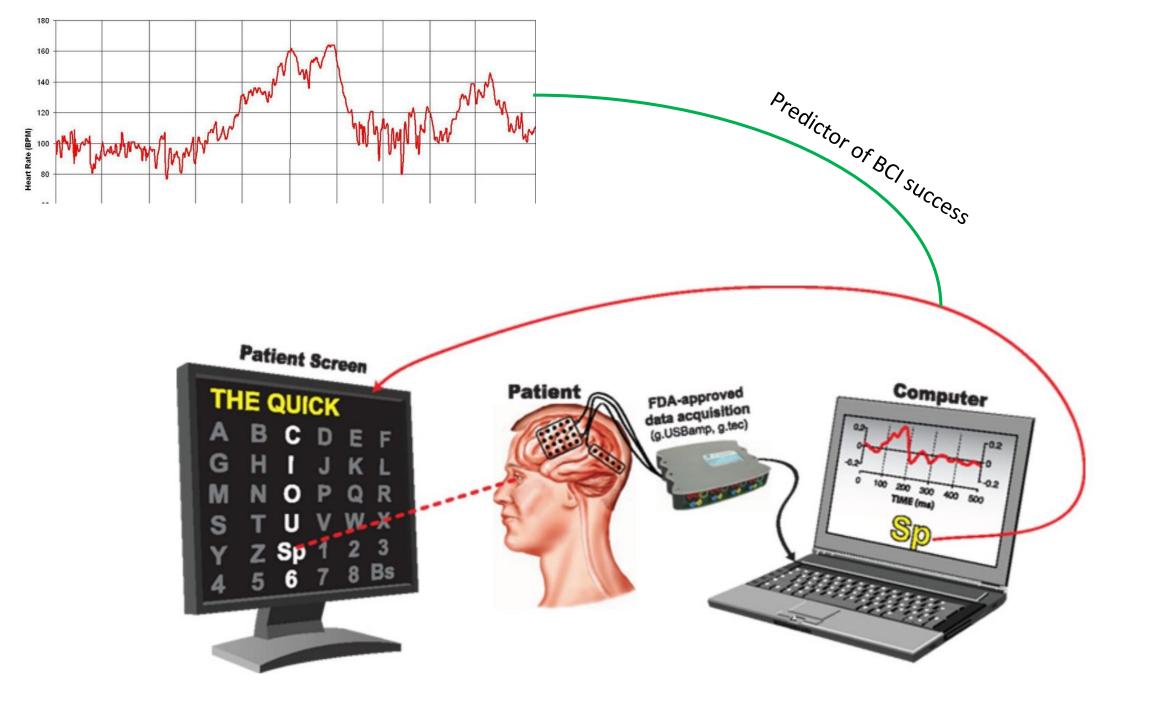


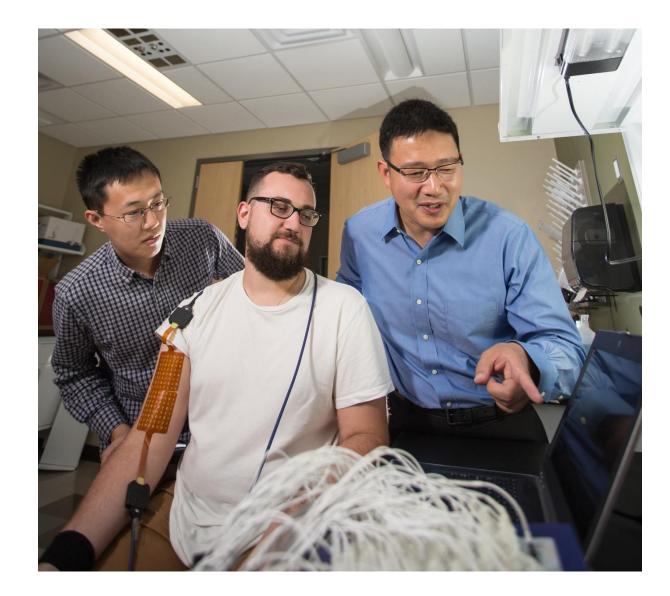




Brain-computer interface







Electrophysiological Signals as Biomarker

- 1. Quantitative Analysis of Surface Electromyography: Biomarkers for Convulsive Seizures
- 2. Electromyography Signals as Biomarkers for Parkinson's Disease
- 3. Wrist-Worn Electrodermal Activity as a Novel Neurophysiological Biomarker of Autonomic Symptoms in Spatial Disorientation
- 4. The association between electrodermal activity (EDA), depression and suicidal behaviour: A systematic review and narrative synthesis
- 5. Heart Rate Variability as a Biomarker for Predicting Stroke, Post-stroke Complications and Functionality
- 6. Short-Term Heart Rate Variability and Blood Biomarkers of Gastric Cancer Prognosis
- 7. Heart Rate Variability as Early Biomarker for the Evaluation of Diabetes Mellitus Progress