

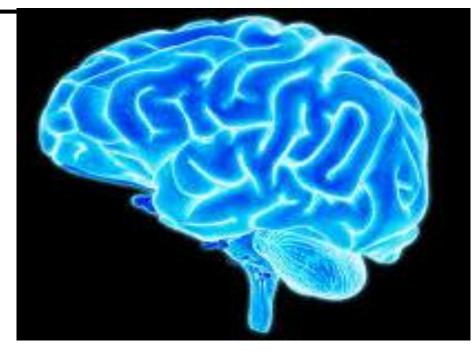
Surviving at the cost of suffering: The mixed blessings of our evolved neuroplastic brains

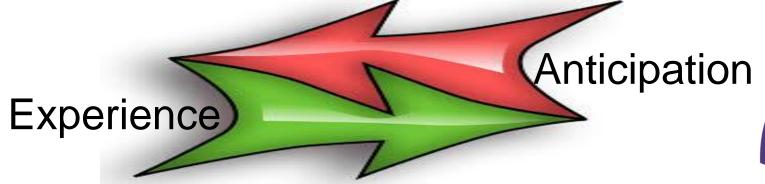
Haley Peckham Ph.D.



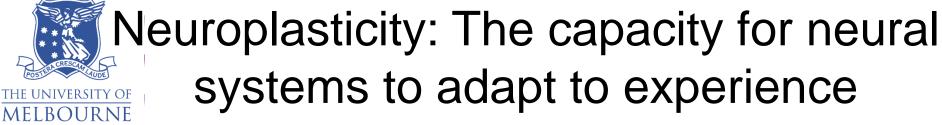
The brain is the organ of adaptation

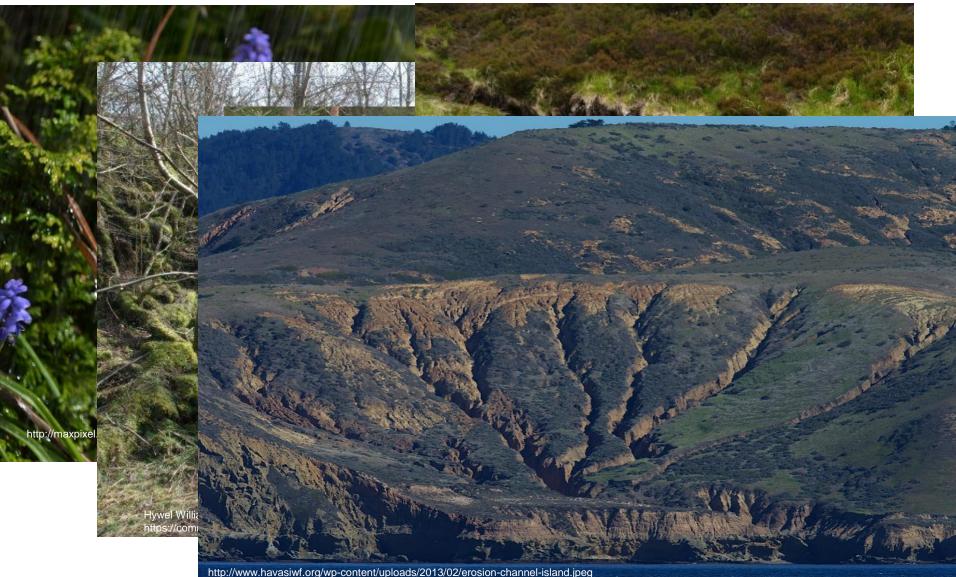
We adapt to, and learn from, past experiences so we can better anticipate and survive future experiences



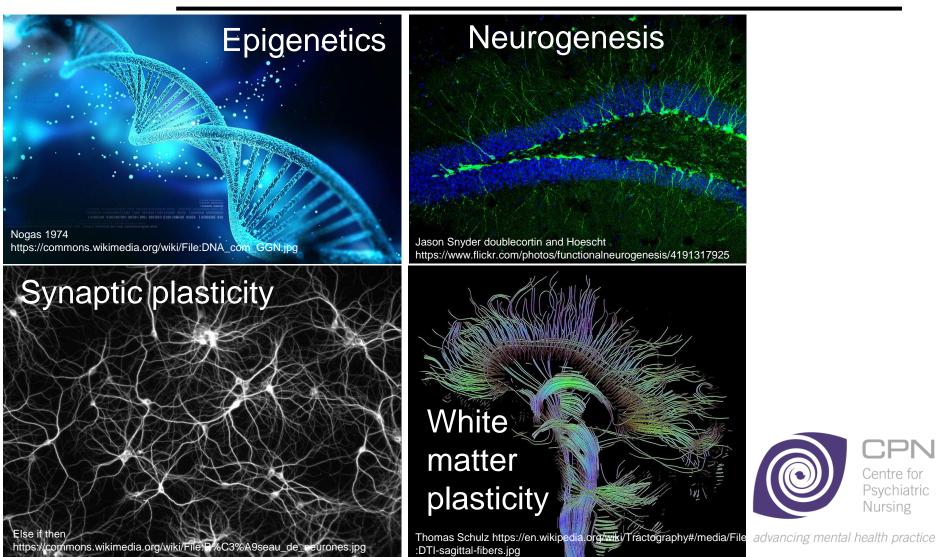








Neuroplasticity: The capacity for neural systems to adapt to experience THE UNIVERSITY OF **MELBOURNE**



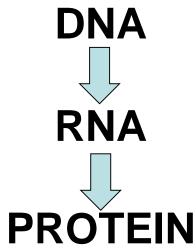




Epigenetics: Genes learning from experience

- 'Epi' genetics above the gene
- Small chemical groups attach to DNA or histones
- Makes genes more or less accessible to transcription machinery, acts as volume control
- Changes in gene expression may persist from minutes to a life time / transgenerational





Feil, R. and M. F. Fraga (2012). "Epigenetics and the environment: emerging patterns and implications." Nat Rev Genet 13(2): 97-109.



Calibrating the stress axis



- The glucocorticoid receptor gene is epigenetically regulated by early maternal care
- This early maternal care calibrates the stress axis
- Changes are adaptive





Neurogenesis

 The growth of new neurons and their successful integration into the existing network

 Thought to underlie processes of new memory formation and subtle changes to existing memories







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When you need to remember

Where did I hide my dinner?



- Food hoarding birds have higher levels of neurogenesis in autumn
- Neurogenesis increases in harsher environments
- And reduces when birds are in captivity
- Changes are adaptive

Sherry, D. F. and J. S. Hoshooley (2010). "Seasonal hippocampal plasticity in food-storing birds." <u>Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci</u> **365**(1542): 933-943.



Centre for

Psychiatric Nursing



Early Stress Evokes Age-Dependent Biphasic Changes in Hippocampal Neurogenesis, BDNF Expression &Cognition



Separation stress:

- Reduces epigenetic repression of the BDNF gene
- more BDNF is produced
- Increases neurogenesis
- And improves memory in 8 week old rat pups

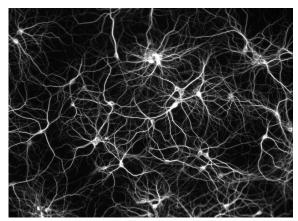
BUT

These effects are reversed when the rats reach middle age

"Early stress may transiently endow animals with a potential adaptive advantage in stressful environments but across a life span is associated with long-term deleterious effects."

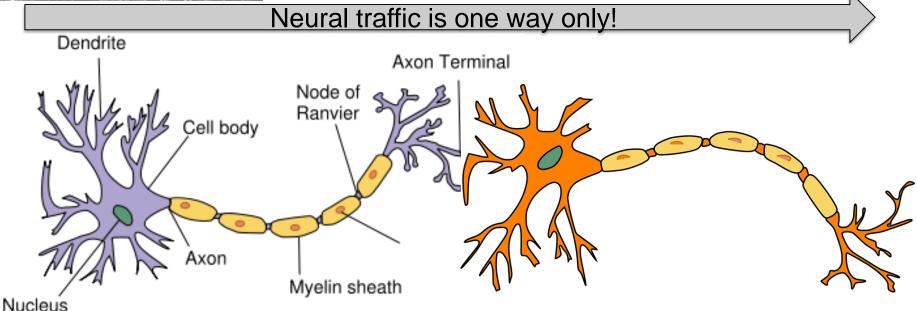


Synaptic plasticity: Experience alters synapses



"Neurons that fire together wire together"

Donald Hebb





Learning to drive a taxi in London changes your brain



- 'The Knowledge'
 25 000 streets within a 6 mile radius of Charing Cross
- MRI showed increased grey matter volume in the hippocampi of taxi drivers who passed the exam!

Nursing

"It seems that there is a capacity for local plastic change in the structure of the healthy adult human brain in response to environmental demands."

Maguire, E. A., et al. (2000). "Navigation-related structural change in the hippocampi of taxi drivers." Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A **97**(8): 4398-4403.

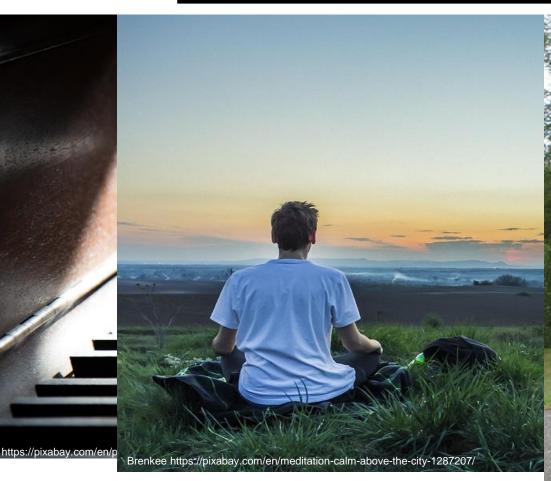


A lot of flow down a neural pathway makes it worthwhile building a pipe





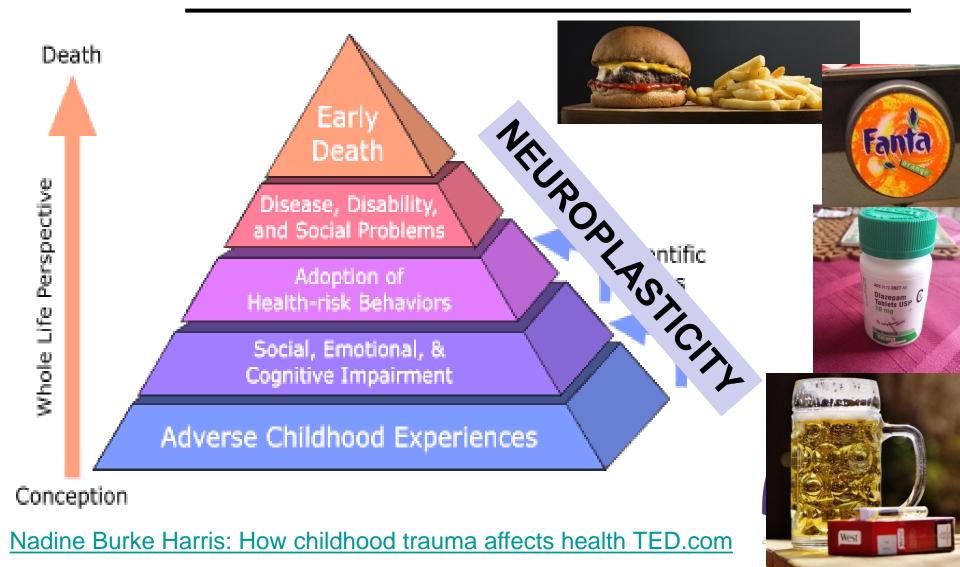
White matter plasticity: Experience alters myelination







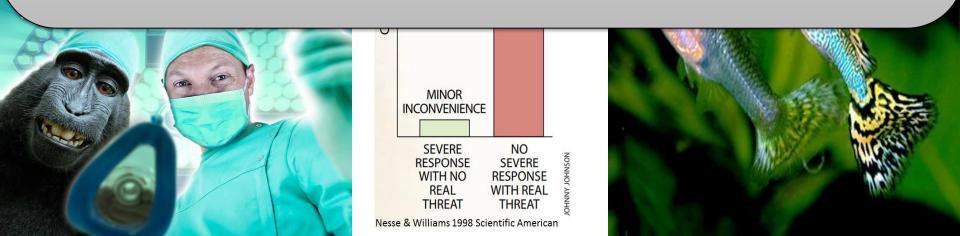
Adapting to our environment is survival positive... but...





"Nothing in biology makes sense, except in the light of evolution" Theodosius Dobzhansky

Suffering # Pathology





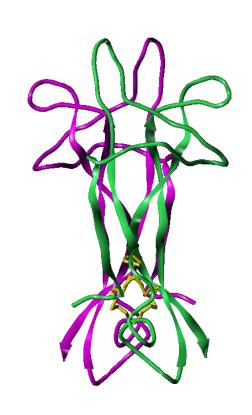
"Why we get sick" An Evolutionary Perspective

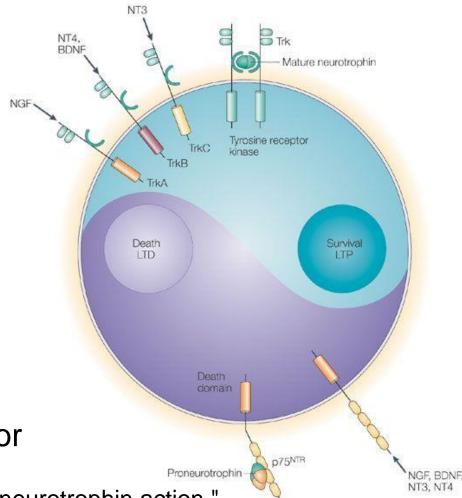
Evolution is a process of attrition of those less able to survive and reproduce that leaves those more able to survive and reproduce here to do so.

Any heritable trait that supports survival to reproductive age and reproduction WILL be selected for even if it causes suffering or shortens our life expectancy



An Evolutionary Perspective: Pleiotropic genes





Brain-derived neurotrophic factor

Lu, B., et al. (2005). "The yin and yang of neurotrophin action."

Nature Reviews Neuroscience 6: 603.

Baba Brinkman: Gene's eye view



Survive long enough to reproduce

Anything that helps us 'survive to reproduce' will be selected for, even if it causes us to suffer, or harms us later in life



Separation stress:

- improved memory in 3 week old rat pups
 BUT
- The same rats had impaired memory in middle age

Tradeoff:

pre-reproductive cognitive advantage in exchange for a post-reproductive cognitive disadvantage



An Evolutionary Perspective: Life History Theory



BABA Brinkman "peer-reviewed rap"

Longer life is better when predators are scarce 'Cause you can invest in care
But when the dangers of death surround you
Reproduce faster when hazards hound you
This is how our bodies got built
To achieve just one thing, and it's not health





Life History Theory: *Across* species differences



Fast Life History

- More generations
- Quick to mature
- Reproduce at a younger age
- Litters
- Lower parental investment
- Shorter life

Slow Life History

- Fewer generations
- Longer to mature
- Reproduce at a older age
- 1 / 2 births per pregnancy
- Higher parental investment
- Longer life





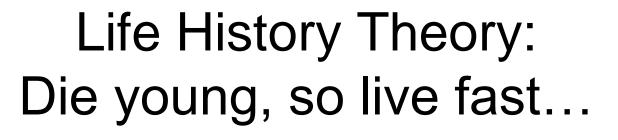
Life History Theory: Within species differences

Fast and furious

- Assume life will be short
- Don't delay gratification!
- Discount future prospects
 Start saving for retirement
- More, and more sexually intense relationships
- STRATEGY: More kids

Slow and easy

- Assume life will be long
- Gratification can be delayed
- Early sexual development
 Later sexual development
 - Fewer relationships with more trust
 - Fewer, highly competitive kids



Slow and easy

Fast and furious

Baba Brinkman
Survival of the fittest



"From the perspective of evolution neither the fast or the slow reproductive pattern is better than the other, neither is 'biologically normal'... what is normal and adaptive depends on the environment" Chisholm



A healthy brain is a brain that can adapt.

Neuroplastic mechanisms function to biologically embed our experience regardless of the quality of that experience.

Neuroplastic mechanisms may cause suffering even as they support the survival of the genetic line.

What does this mean in the clinic?

The dominance of the medical model with its premise of



What's happened to you? ...

Which implies adaptation



Responding to survivors of complex trauma





Reconciling the medical model and the neuroplastic narrative

We tend to assume pathology

If we don't consider there is another explanation

Then we are never open to see it

Adaptive change

Neuroplastic narrative What's happened to you?

True pathology *Medical model*What's wrong with you?

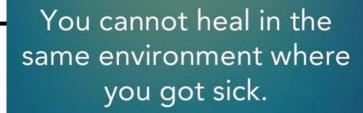
Huntington's is genetically determined
BUT environmental enrichment delays onset



van Dellen, A. et al. (2000). "Delaying the onset of Huntington's in mice." Nature **404** 721-722.



Sick or suffering?



of coal that did well under pressure

-henry kissinger

I used to think I was overreacting. Now I realize it was just a normal reaction to an abnormal amount of bullshit.



The Neuroplastic Narrative



Choose your experiences to change your brain



DECIDE IN YOUR HEART OF HEARTS WHAT REALLY EXCITES AND CHALLENGES you...



LOOK AT WHO YOU WANT TO BE AND START SCULPTING YOURSELF INTO THAT PERSON.

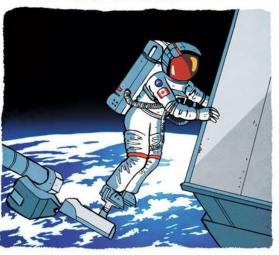




... AND START MOVING YOUR LIFE IN THAT DIRECTION.



YOU MAY NOT GET EXACTLY WHERE YOU THOUGHT YOU'D



RANDOMLY KICK YOU INTO THE ADULT YOU DON'T WANT TO BECOME. - CHRIS HADFIELD.

COMMANDER, EXPEDITION 35,



EVERY DECISION YOU MAKE, FROM WHAT YOU EAT TO WHAT YOU DO WITH YOUR TIME TONIGHT ...



... TURNS YOU INTO WHO YOU ARE TOMORROW, AND THE DAY AFTER THAT.



From Gavin Zen Pencils 'Chris Hadfield'



Thank you for listening with your hearts and minds



For training and workshops please contact me

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Nursing