

Effects of Self-regulation on Executive Function & Resilience for Soldier Health, Wellbeing and Warfighter Performance

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European Football

- 2002: AC Milan – UEFA League Champion 2007
- 2006: Italian National Team – World Cup Champions
- 2009: Chelsea FC – UEFA League Champion 2012
- 2010: Real Madrid FC – La Liga Champions 2011–12

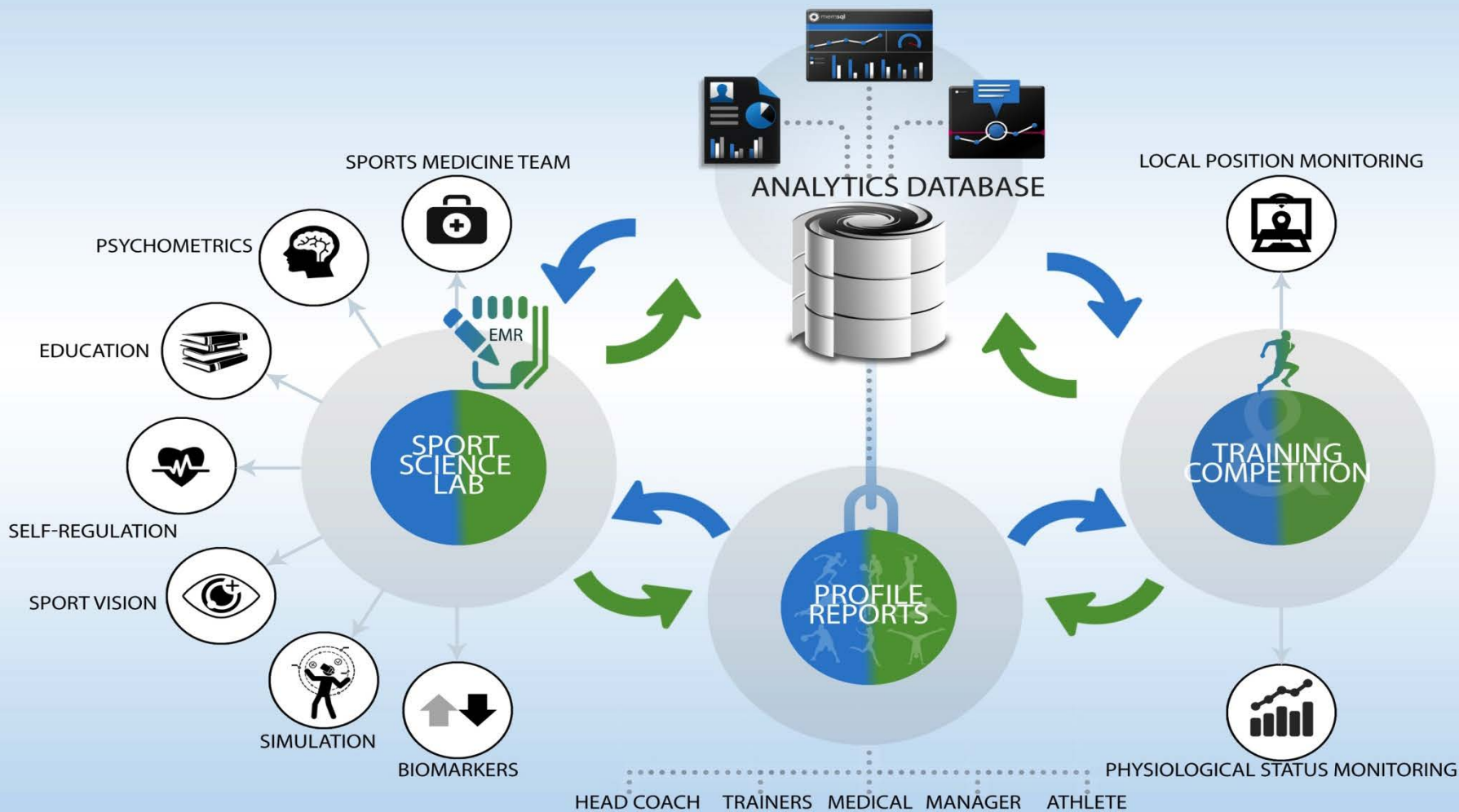


Olympic Training Centres

- 2007: Speed Skating Canada – 6 Medals at 2010 Winter Olympic Games
- 2010: Vancouver Canucks Hockey – Stanley Cup Finalists 2011-12
- 2011: INSEP, Paris, France
- 2012: India – London Olympic Games
- 2012: US Military Special Operations
- 2012: Russian Sports Ministry – Sochi Olympics
- 2013: Olympiatopen, Oslo, Norway
- 2016: Guatemalan Olympic Training Centre
- 2016: India – Rio, Brazil Olympic Games



MINDROOM SPORTS PERFORMANCE & ANALYTICS



Self-Regulation Research

- **Self-regulation** – “the ability to monitor and manage one’s thinking, attention, feelings, and behavior to accomplish goals.” (Thompson, 2009)
- **Executive functions** – include mental processes that enable us to plan, focus attention, remember instructions, and juggle multiple tasks successfully under time pressure.



HRV & Self-Regulation

Self-Regulation Research

- Cardiac regulation - Winkleman et al. (2016)
- Physiological regulation - Thayer et al. (2010)
- Emotional regulation – Thayer et al. (2012)
- Working memory – Hansen et al. (2003)
- Sustained attention – Thayer et al. (2009)
- Selected attention – Hovland et al. (2012)
- Executive Function – Jennings et al. (2015)

HRV & Self-Regulation

Self-Regulation Research

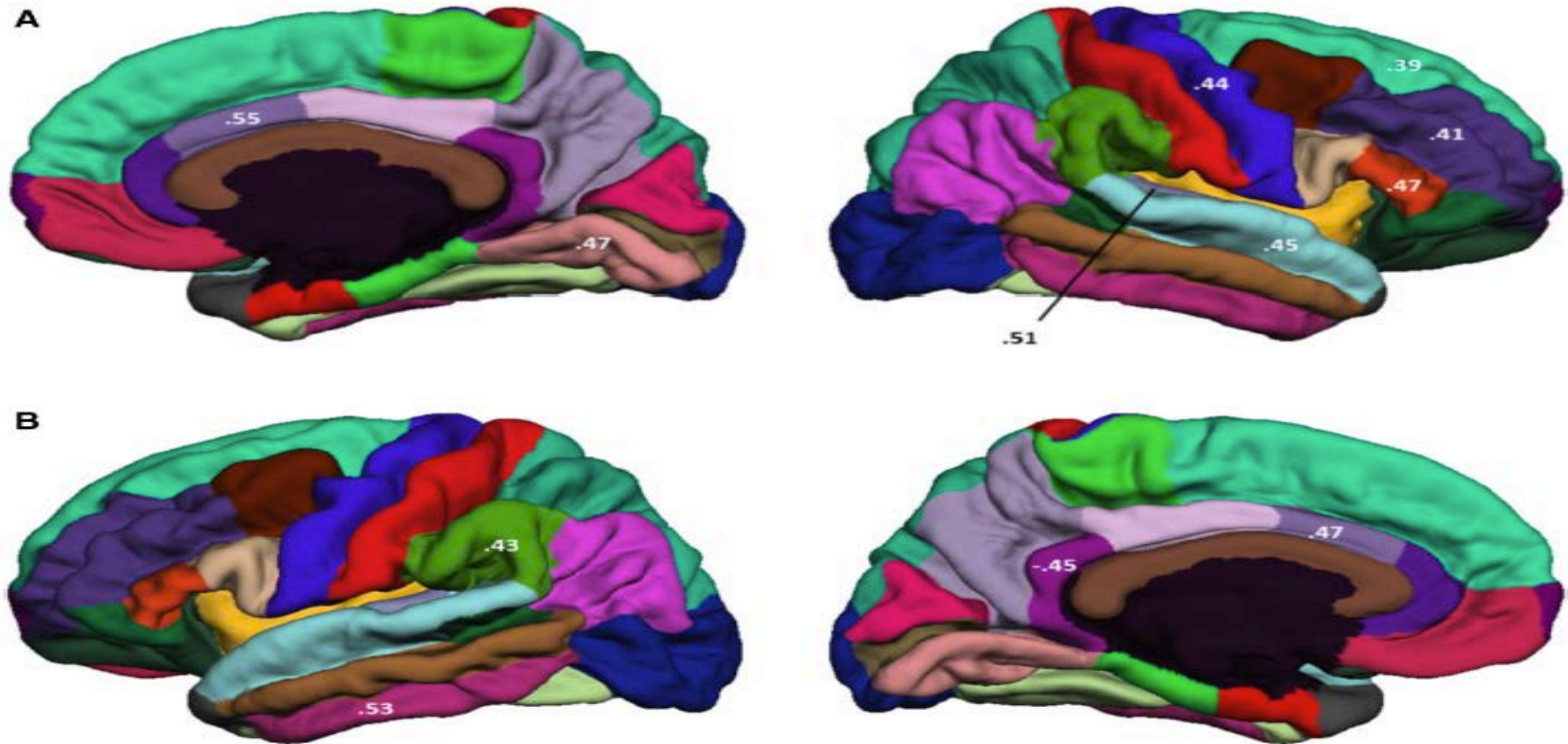


Fig. 2 Correlation coefficients with heart rate variability for predefined regions of interest according to Desikan et al. (2006). **a** Left hemisphere (LH), **b** right hemisphere (RH). All $p < .05$; $p < .01$ for caudal anterior cingulate cortex¹ (RH), transverse temporal cortex

(RH) and inferior temporal gyrus (LH), no correction for multiple comparisons. ¹Corresponding to anterior midcingulate cortex (Palomero-Gallagher et al. 2009)

Cardiac regulation - Winkleman et al. (2016)

Self-Regulation Research

- Executive function and self-regulation skills depend on three types of brain function:

- 1) Working Memory
- 2) Mental Flexibility
- 3) Self-Control

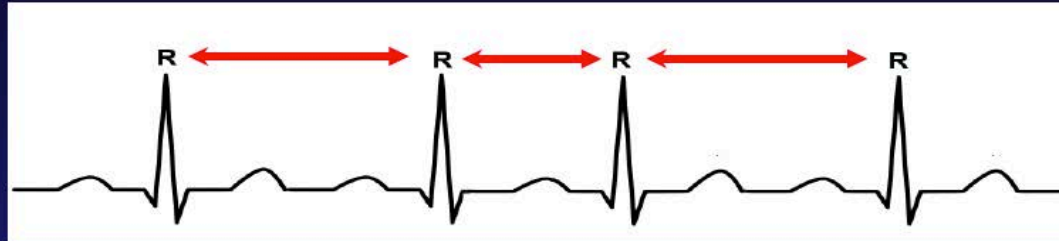


HRV & Self-Regulation

HRV PHYSIOLOGICAL BASICS

HRV – R to R Interbeat Interval

HRV: Time Domain



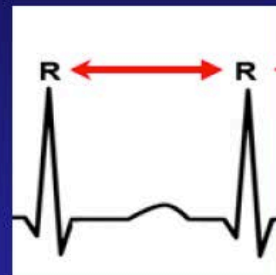
SDNN: Standard Deviation of all R-R (or N-N) intervals

RMSSD: Root mean square of successive R-R differences

pNN50: percentage of adjacent R-R intervals that differ by more than 50 milliseconds

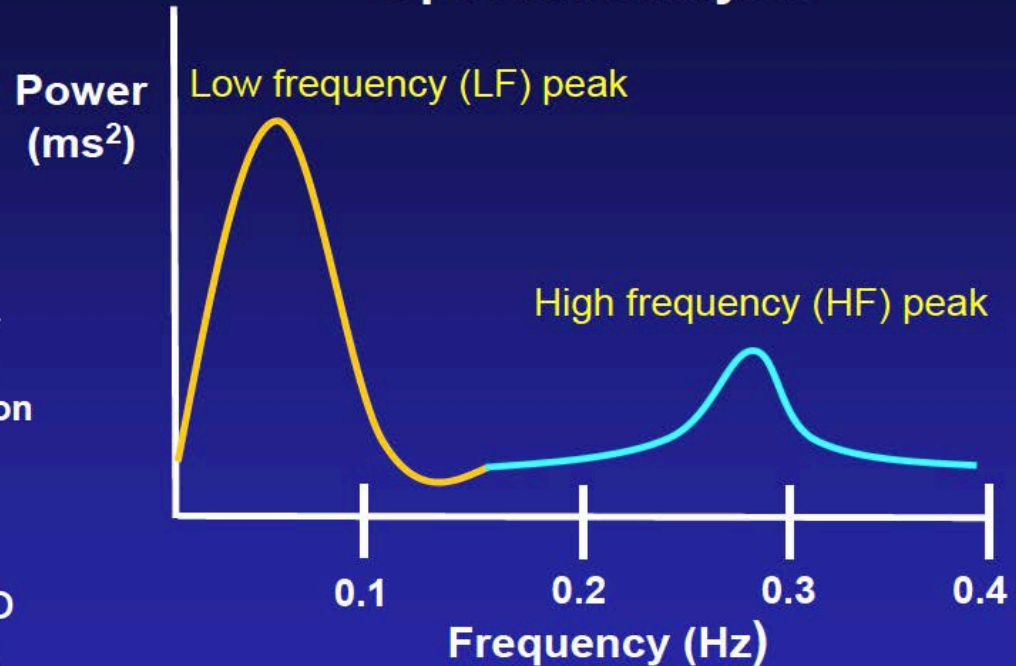
HRV – Frequency Spectrum

HRV: Frequency Domain



Fast Fourier Transformation

Spectral analysis



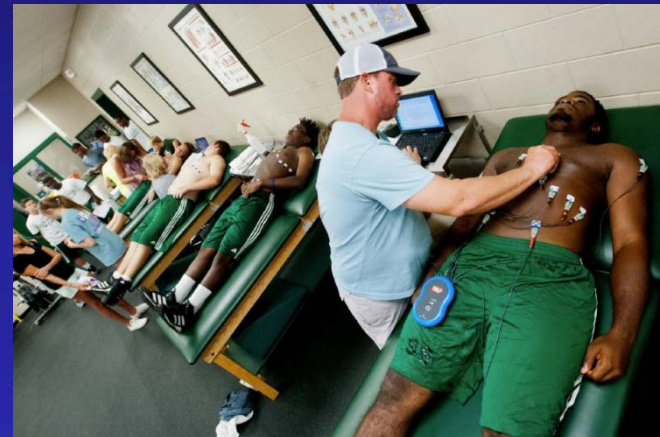
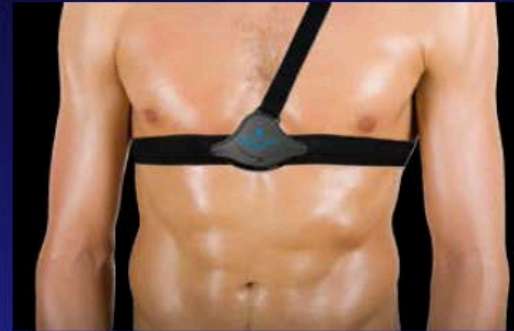
LF/HF Ratio: ratio of sympathetic to parasympathetic activity

← Sympathetic + Parasympathetic 0.04 to 0.15 Hz →
← Parasympathetic 0.15 to 0.4 Hz →

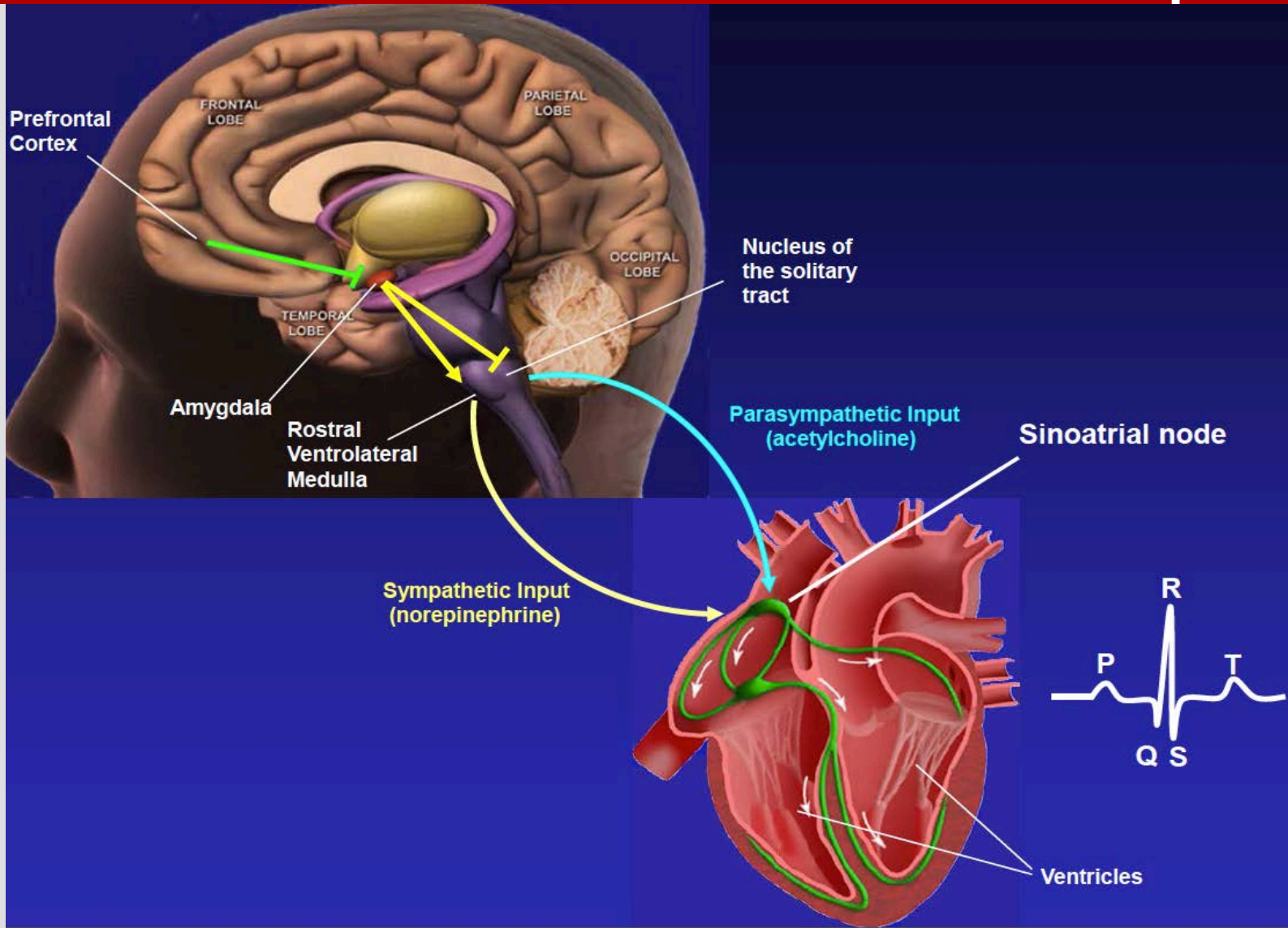
HRV 5min Analysis

HRV Analysis

- EQ01 Equivital Life Monitor (Lifestrap)
- 2-lead ECG with 256 Hz sample rate
- Data recorded during 5 minute rest period

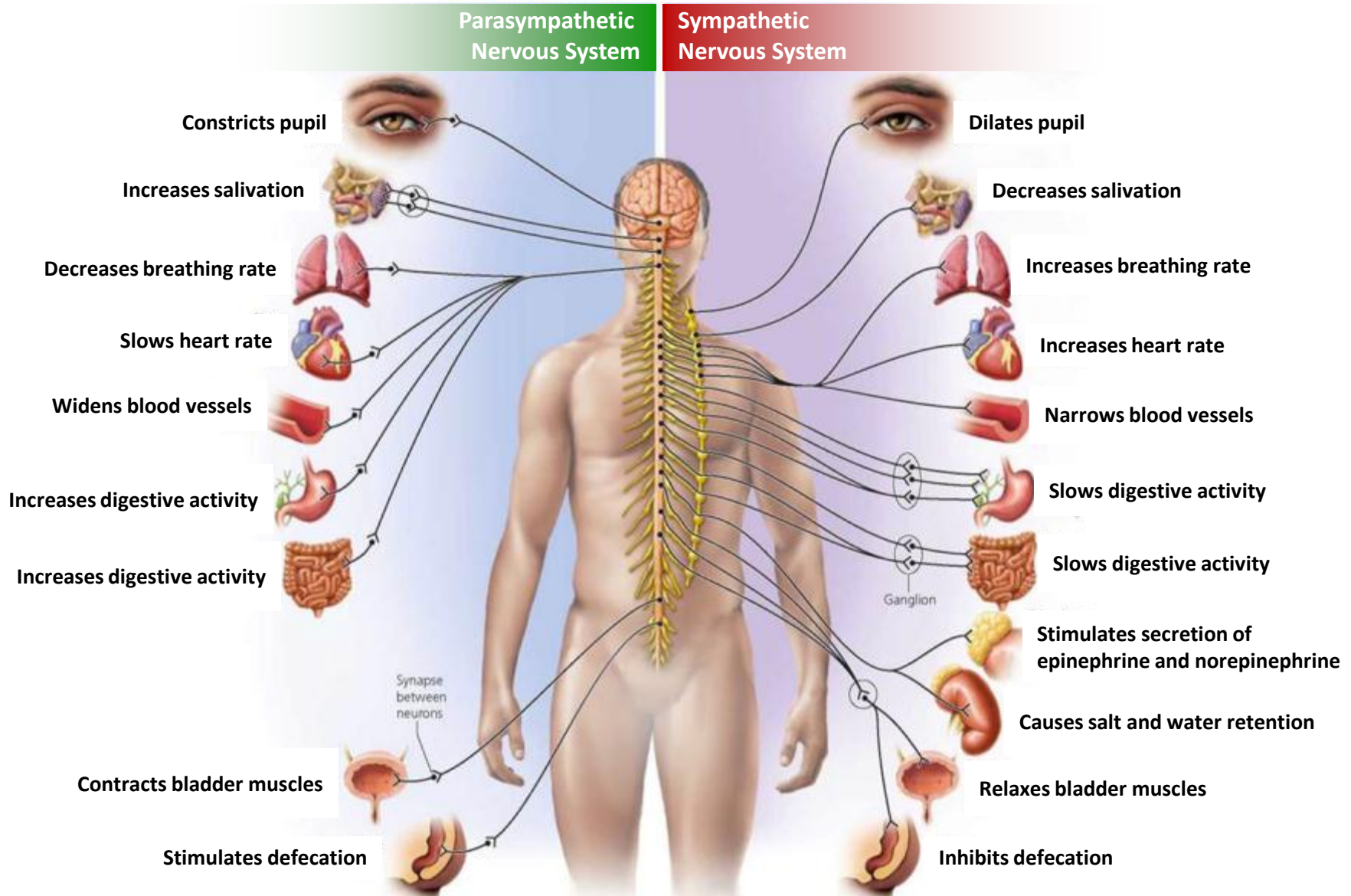


Heart & Brain Relationship

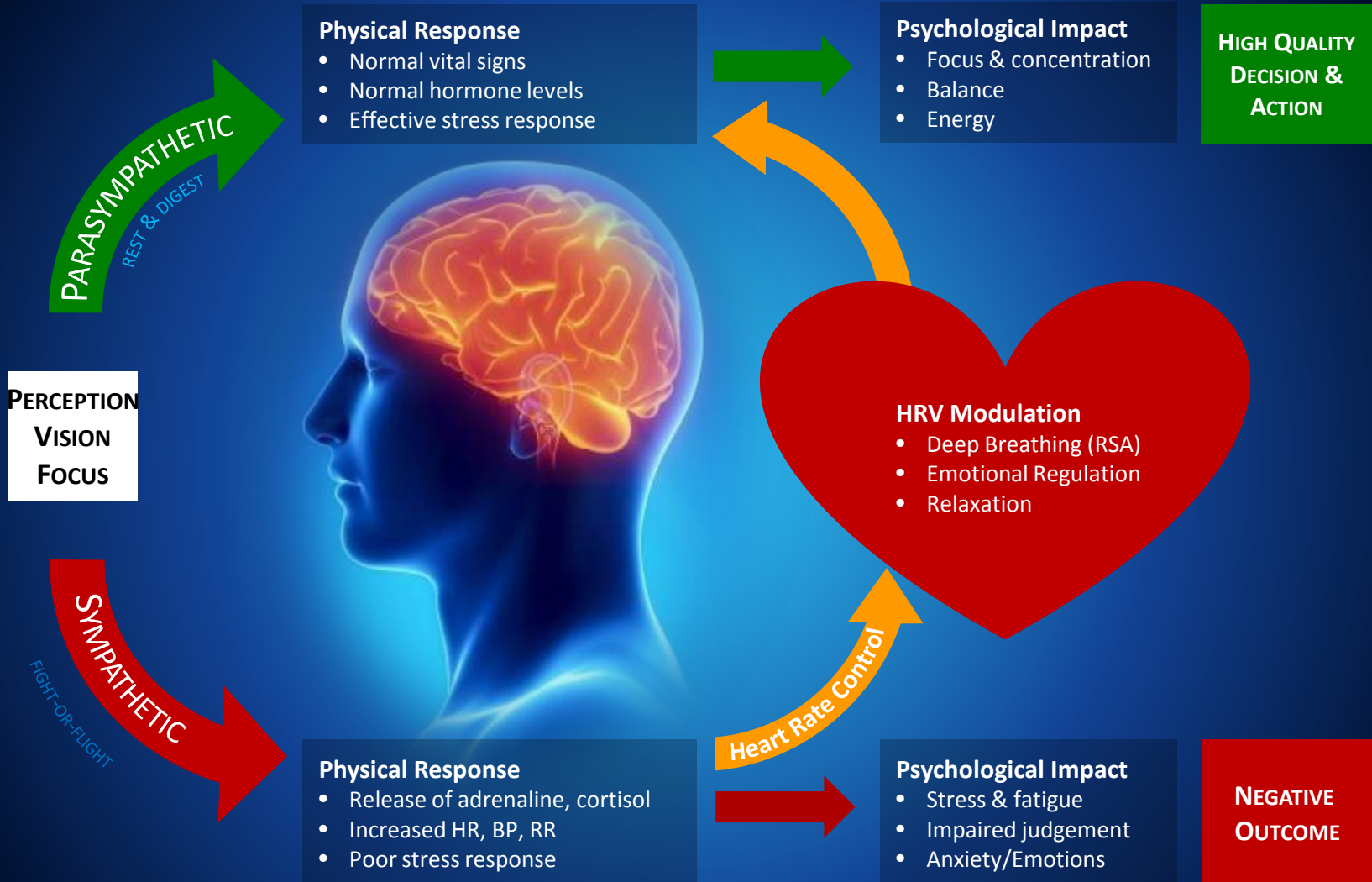


Physiology of Stress

Stress: ↑Cortisol and adrenaline for fight or flight ⇒ Heart rate spike ⇒ Poor decision making



Decision Making & Performance Cycle





PROFESSIONAL SPORT APPLICATIONS & SIMULATION

Mindroom PSP

Mindroom Self-regulation 5-step Approach:

- 1) Assessment (HRV, RSA, PSP, Neurotracker Baseline)
- 2) Education - Circular diaphragmatic rhythmical breathing
- 3) Training - Breathing exercises – 4min; 8min; & 12min
- 4) Simulation - Integrated with athlete routines in simulator
- 5) Evaluation – Observe changes in physiology and actions

Mindroom-Cognisens 5-Step Program

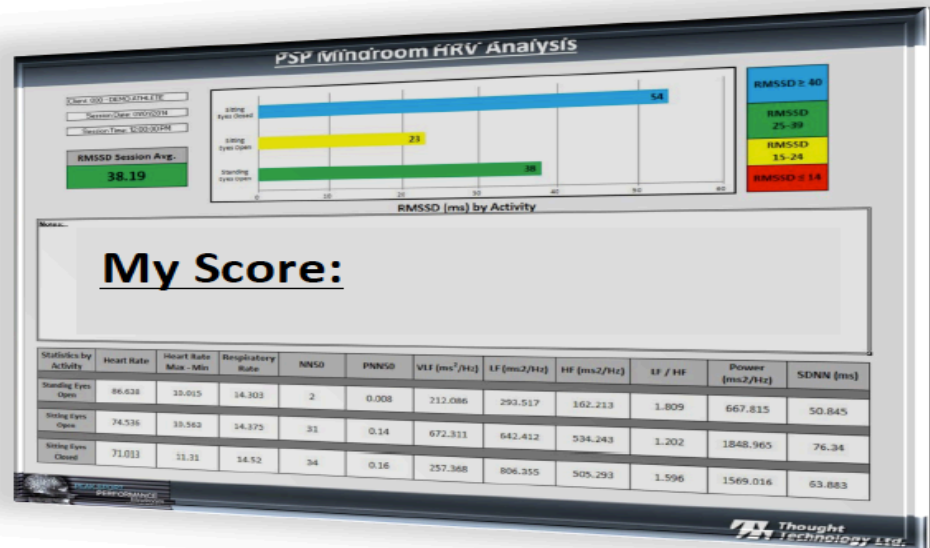
Mindroom PSP

Interpreting Your HRV Score

Color Zones of Recovery

The number under your name on your report is your RMSSD (Root mean squared standard deviation of your R to R Intervals). This index is on a scale that represents your HRV. Unlike resting-pulse, a higher HRV number is better than a lower one.

The charts below will aid you in interpreting your RMSSD score, and understanding how it can guide your work or training.



| | |
|--------------------|--|
| RMSSD ≥ 80 | Blue Zone Normal Training - Suggests that you are sufficiently recovered and healthy. |
| RMSSD 50-79 | Green Zone Normal Training – Monitor your health & lifestyle behaviors. |
| RMSSD 30-49 | Yellow Zone Lighter Training - Suggests that you need to consider rest & recovery strategies. |
| RMSSD ≤ 29 | Red Zone Rest Day- Demonstrates that you need to take a time out from work or training. |

Mindroom PSP



HRV Training

Mindroom PSP



Attentional Focus

Mindroom PSP



Dual Task - Tactical Awareness

Mindroom PSP



Mindroom Performance Results

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------|
| Heart Rate Variability | Increase | 93% |
| Stress Profile | Increase | 53.5% |
| Selective Attention | Increase | 83.6% |
| Reaction Time | Increase | 10.8% |
| Decision-making | Increase | 1.0 |

Executive Summary

Top Multidimensional Performance Factors



- Sport Specific Skills
 - Physical (Power, Strength, Endurance)
 - Technical Motor Skills
 - Tactical Skills for Competition
 - Psychological Skills for Competition - Confidence
 - Functional Readiness State (Biomarkers)
 - Emotional Regulation (CNS & ANS)
 - Attentional Focus (e.g., Selective)
-

Mindroom PSP - Athlete Readiness Index

- Biographical Data
- Neuro-Cognitive Function
- Cardiac Function (HRV)
- Neuromuscular Function
- Metabolic Function
- Allostatic Training Load
- Sleep Quality & Quantity
- Overall Functional State



Athlete Readiness Index

MILITARY APPLICATIONS AND SIMULATION

Mindroom PSP & Cognisens Joint Offering

Mindroom PSP - The Performance Loop



Vision

Absorbing a complex scene.



Perception

Updating mental picture.
Anticipating what's next.



Execute

Complete the Action



Cognition

Evaluating options. Making decisions.

Self-regulation Program

Mindroom PSP

Mindroom PSP Training



Step 1: Self-Regulation Tr.

Mindroom PSP - Cognisens



Step 2: MOT- Neurotracker

Mindroom PSP - Cognisens

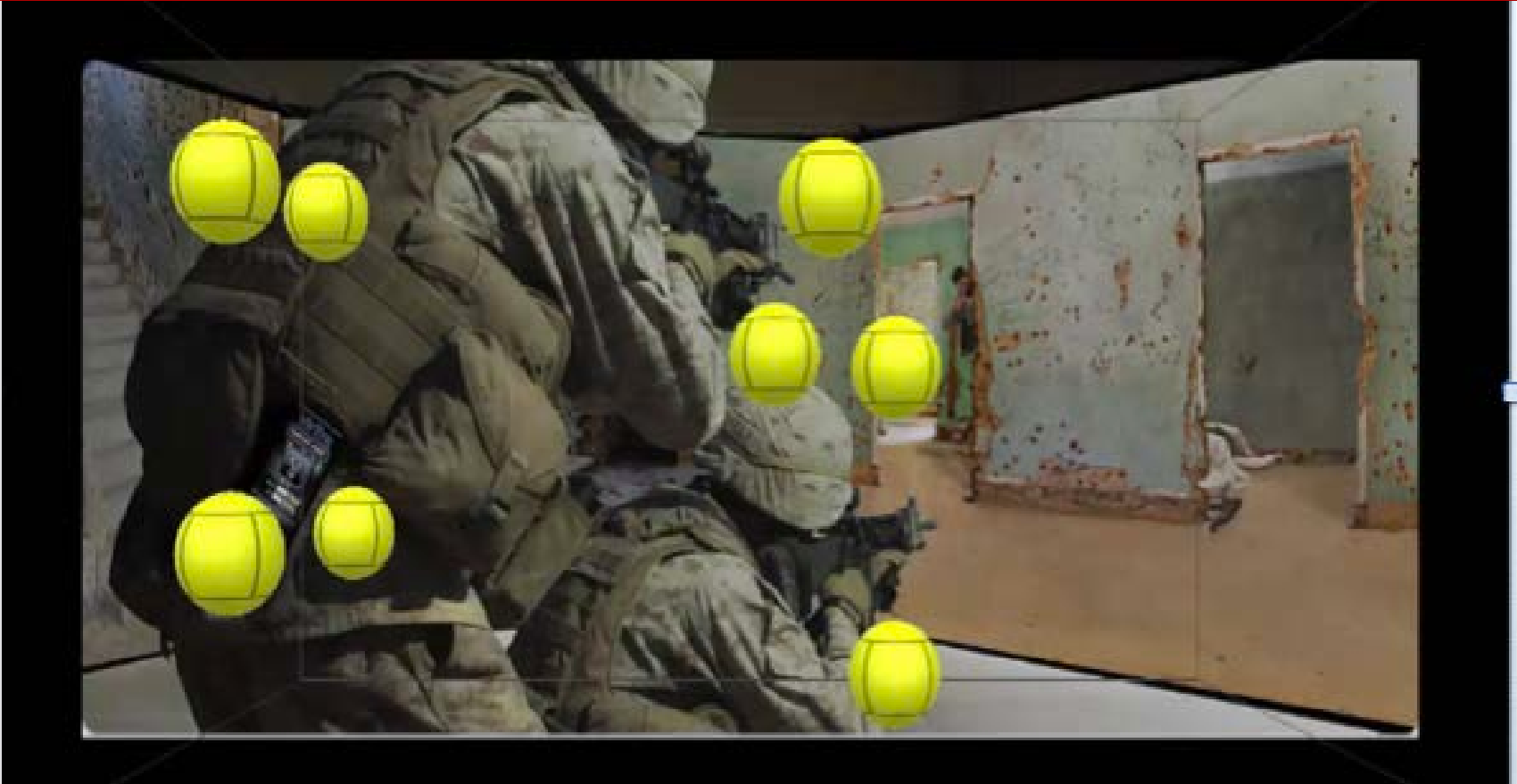
Threat Recognition

Athlete calls out
decision



Step 3: Dual Task Identification

Cognisens - Threat – No Threat



Step 4: Video Decision Training

Close Quarters Simulation Combat



Step 5: Simulation Training

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