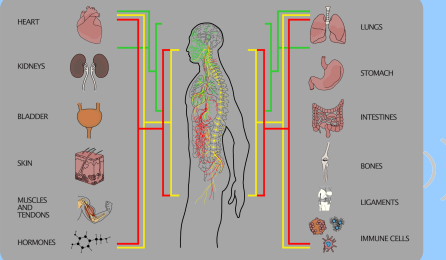


# NEUROCEPTION - Inner Environment



The neuroception of our internal environment operates unconsciously with sensory nerves in our bodies identifying safety (function), danger (dysfunction) in the vital body systems, such as digestion, respiratory, circulatory, infectious/ viruses, and damage to our body such as bones, skin, and muscles. These signals travel along the vagus nerve and adjust our vital functions like body temperature and heart rate to adapt to the current perceived opportunity or threat. This shift in physiology triggers automatic survival strategies that drive our thoughts, feelings, and actions. (See the grey Autonomic Response panels in the bottom half of the chart). Approximately 80% of vagal fibers are sensory (afferent), transmitting sensory input from the viscera to our brain stem. 20% of vagal fibers are motor (efferent), sending action information from the brain stem to our body. Therefore, our gut has a much more significant influence on our autonomic physiological/psychological state than our conscious mind.

**MIDDLE EAR MUSCLES:** Our auditory system is the primary way our autonomic nervous system evaluates safety, danger, or life threat in our outer environment. Our middle ear muscles control the tension on the eardrums and change our sound perception. When these muscles are dysfunctional, they can cause a false neuroception of danger or life threat.

### Sound Neuroception

The middle ear is less able to hear human voices and instead is tuned to hear low frequency sounds associated with danger and predators. A chronically stiff/stapedius will cause auditory hypersensitivity and a faulty neuroception of danger or life threat. An inactive stapedius is often present in conditions like autism, mental disorders, chronic disease, chronic pain, and PTSD. Dr. Porges pioneered the Safe and Sound Protocol to correct a chronically inactive stapedius.

The middle ear is tuned to hear high-frequency sounds and activates the higher brain structures associated with safety and human speech. Consequently, when the stapedius turns on, it activates the vagal brake and allows for feelings of safety and pro-social behaviors.

### Neuroanatomy

The vagal nerve (CN X) is the longest cranial nerve. It is the primary pathway for the parasympathetic nervous system. The vagal nerve is composed of sensory and motor fibers. The sensory fibers carry information from the internal organs to the brain, and the motor fibers carry information from the brain to the internal organs.

**Sympathetic Nervous System:** Fight/Flight/Active. Activation: Fight/Flight. Sympathetic-Adrenal (HPA axis). Cortex, Brainstem, Spinal Cord. Physiologically Second Order Circuit.

**The SNS Gas Pedal:** A metaphor that reflects a withdrawal of the VVC and the activation of the SNS Fight and Flight behaviors in response to a neuroception of danger.

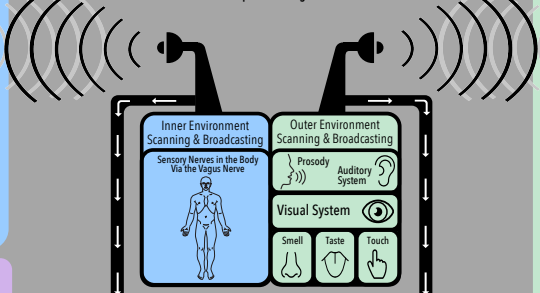
**Dorsal Vagal Complex:** Immobility/Freeze, Shutdown. Parasympathetic Nervous System.

**Unmyelinated Vagus to Organs:** Low DVC Activation. Inactive Vagus. Physiologically First Order Circuit.

**The Vagal Emergency Brake:** Reflects the inhibitory influence of ventral vagal pathways on the sympathetic nervous system. It is a reflex that allows the vagal brake to inhibit the influences of the sympathetic nervous system. It is a reflex that allows the vagal brake to inhibit the influences of the sympathetic nervous system. It is a reflex that allows the vagal brake to inhibit the influences of the sympathetic nervous system.

# POLYVAGAL THEORY

Our autonomic nervous system scans our inner and outer environment for signs of safety, danger or life threat through neuroception. Neuroception facilitates the autonomic nervous system's evaluation of risk and initiation of automatic survival responses without conscious awareness. The autonomic nervous system broadcasts feelings of safety, danger or life threat to other people/animals. These signals are exchanged primarily by vocal prosody, facial expressions, posture, and body gestures. The autonomic responses shape our physiological state, which in turn shapes our experience of reality. Autonomic responses affect how we perceive ourselves, what we feel and think, how we interpret the world, and our behavior. Our physiological states (behavior neuro platforms) filter and shape our reality by influencing and/or distorting our experiences, perceptions, and behaviors. When we experience safety, we see, hear, and feel differently than when we experience danger or life threat.



### Adaptive Strategies/Autonomic Responses

Sensory cues from the internal and external environment activate hard-wired adaptive survival strategies designed to move us towards safe social connections and responses (food, shelter) and away from danger and death.

**Physlogenetically Ordered Adaptive Responses:** The autonomic nervous system adaptively responds to challenges starting with the phylogenetically newest circuits. If social engagement strategies fail, the Vagal Brake turns off, and the Sympathetic Nervous System is activated. This activates the SNS Gas Pedal, which activates the Fight/Flight/Active and the SNS Gas Pedal, which activates the Fight/Flight/Active and the SNS Gas Pedal, which activates the Fight/Flight/Active.

### Autonomic Response

Behavior	Feeling/Thoughts
<b>Open, Friendly, Concerned Face</b> Caudillary Prosodic Voice with an Appealing Inflection/Rhythm Pupils: Smaller Eye Lids: Altered Tense/Relaxed Eyes: Most Head Tensing: Smooth and Relaxed Skin: Rose Hue, Slightly Sweaty Good Understanding of Human Speech Rational and Empathetic Voluntary Behavior - Available Top Down Self-Regulation	<b>Safety Mixed with the Anticipation of Threat</b> Desire for Affiliation, Bonding Desire for Soothing Physical Contact Desire to Form Alliances Desire to Form Alliances Blends in with Group, Environment Cautiously Friendly Seeks Social Support
<b>Seeks Out Reciprocal Responses From Others</b> Fawning to Gain Favor Spontaneously Seeks Alliances Top Down Self-Regulation	<b>Vital Signs</b> Frontal Cortex: On Heart Rate: Slightly Elevated Slight SNS Activation Relaxed, Measured Breath Blood Pressure: Slightly Elevated Immune Function: High Visceral Homeostasis

### Personal Neuro Profile

Our neuro profile modifies our adaptive autonomic responses by comparing sensory cues against past experiences, both supportive and traumatic. If we have trauma triggers, they can cause maladaptive responses. Maladaptive neuroception can detect risk when there is no risk or identify safety cues when a risk exists, causing maladaptive responses to our environment. (See the Adaptive and Maladaptive box to the right)

### Safety

**Vagal Brake On - Secure Safety**  
Activates pro-social behavior like play and intimacy by inhibiting the HPA axis and the older evolutionary circuit of Fight/Flight/Active. It allows the heart to beat up without activating the SNS Gas Pedal and the heart to slow down without activating the Vagal Emergency Brake. Safety mixed with mobility and immobility (All Left Panels).

### Social Engagement

**Vagal Brake Tentatively On - Concerned About Safety**  
Activates social survival behaviors designed to restore safety. Safety mixed with anticipation of threat (Top Panel).

### Play

**Vagal Brake Off, SNS Gas Pedal On - Danger**  
Activates sympathetic survival behaviors to confront or escape danger. The SNS Gas Pedal turns on the HPA axis - adrenaline and cortisol. Danger mixed with mobility (Top Right Fight/Flight Panels).

### Intimacy

**Ventral Vagal Parasympathetic Safe While Socially Connected**  
Sympathetic  
Safe Mobile  
Unsafe Mobile  
Dorsal Vagal / Parasympathetic  
Safe Immobile  
Unsafe Immobile

# NEUROCEPTION - Outer Environment

	Safe	Danger/Life Threat
PEOPLE		
ANIMALS		
FOOD		
NATURAL FORCES		

The neuroception of our external environment is unconscious and is used to evaluate the safety, danger, or life threat from the outside world. We unconsciously assess the world around us with our hearing, eyesight, smell, taste, and touch. Signals travel along the vagus nerve and adjust our vital functions like body temperature and heart rate to adapt to the current perceived opportunity or threat. This shift in physiology triggers adaptive, autonomic strategies that drive our thoughts, feelings, and actions. (See the grey Autonomic Response panels in the bottom half of the chart)

### Co-regulation

Leads to Self-Regulation

Absence of Co-regulation leads to Dysregulation

We share our nervous system function with other humans regarding stress regulation, meaning that the quality of our social interactions largely determines our sense of wellbeing. Therefore, embedded in our social engagement systems is our inherent biological desire for safe connection with other humans. We experience this imperative as an intrinsic quest for safety that can be reached only through successful social behavior. Therefore, we engage in our behavior and physiology through mutual, synchronous, and reciprocal behaviors with abusive people and the purpose of co-regulation is to optimize physiological states that support health and restoration. Co-regulation leads to self-regulation, which allows us to feel safe, even in environments that lack cues of safety and/or opportunities for co-regulation. In contrast, the absence of co-regulation/neuroception/beliefs leads to dysregulation.

We communicate with others using cues to invite or discourage connection through vocal prosody, facial expressions, posture, and body gestures. Our verbal and nonverbal cues act as a portal that instantaneously broadcasts our heart and brain's physiological state to the outside world, primarily through our face and voice. This instantaneous report is made possible by the shared neuro connections between the nerves that control the heart/lungs and the muscles of the face, neck, and voice.

### Adaptive and Maladaptive Neuroception

There is no such thing as wrong or inadequate autonomic responses, just the adaptive responses that enable survival. As long as we survive, our neuroception chose wisely. However, in the absence of skills and resources for survival, these states often have residual adverse effects on our health. Ideally, our neuroception is agile enough to make the most appropriate autonomic survival strategies in response to internal and external environmental challenges. For example, healthy neuroception allows us to go into Fight/Flight/Active or Freeze, then, as soon as the danger is gone, we will switch back to states of Safety. Therefore, behavioral state flexibility is what determines resilience.

Consequently, people who have a maladaptive social engagement system will be unable to activate defensive strategies in an unsafe environment and fail to activate pro-social behaviors in a safe environment. The resulting autonomic/maladaptive responses may include moving towards relationships with abusive people and avoiding kind loving people. The consequences of being stuck in states of Danger/Freeze and spending little or no time in states of Safety are chronic diseases, psychiatric disorders, and chronic pain.

### Autonomic Response

Behavior	Feeling/Thoughts
<b>Open, Friendly Facial Expression</b> Friendly Open Uplifted Desire for Connection Cooperative	<b>Safe While Mobile</b> Excited Motivated Empathetic Calm in Connection Soft Courageous
<b>Excited, Friendly Face</b> Energetic Prosodic Voice with an Appealing Inflection/Rhythm Face to Face Interaction/Eye Contact Pupils: Widening/Eyeballs Tense Eyes: Most Head Tensing: Smooth and Fast Skin: Rose Hue, Flushed, and Fast Voluntary Behavior - Available Top Down Self-Regulation	<b>Safe While Immobile</b> Low Empathy Calm in Connection Soft Connected to a Higher Power
<b>Frontal Cortex: On</b> Heart Rate: Quick and Forceful No SNS Activation Fast Sleep Breathing Blood Pressure: Increases Immune Function: High Visceral Homeostasis	<b>Vital Signs</b> Digestion: Slow Feet/Hands: Warm Mouth: Moist Oxytocin, Neuropeptide 5-Hydroxytryptamine Paracelluar Vasopressin

### Autonomic Response

Behavior	Feeling/Thoughts
<b>Excited, Friendly Face</b> Friendly Open Uplifted Desire for Connection Cooperative	<b>Safe While Mobile</b> Excited Motivated Empathetic Calm in Connection Soft Courageous
<b>Frontal Cortex: On</b> Heart Rate: Quick and Forceful No SNS Activation Fast Sleep Breathing Blood Pressure: Increases Immune Function: High Visceral Homeostasis	<b>Vital Signs</b> Digestion: Slow Feet/Hands: Warm Mouth: Moist Oxytocin, Neuropeptide 5-Hydroxytryptamine Paracelluar Vasopressin

### Autonomic Response

Behavior	Feeling/Thoughts
<b>Useful While Mobile</b> Excited Anxiety, Worry Terror Relaxed Emotional Flooding Cynical Controlling of Others/Environment	<b>Useful While Immobile</b> Overwhelm, Terror Panic, Disorientation Emotional Flooding Nausea
<b>Frontal Cortex: Reduced or Off</b> Heart Rate: Fast/Sluggish, Irregular Fast Shallow Breath - Upper Chest Blood Pressure: Elevated Visual Field: Tunnel Vision High Energy/Hyperarousal	<b>Vital Signs</b> Immune Function: Very Low/Off Digestion: Stopped Hand/Feet: Cold Mouth: Dry HPA Axis: Adrenaline, Cortisol Arginine Vasopressin