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INTERVENTIONS

Articles testing the applied science and implementation of mindfulness-based interventions

Askey-Jones, R., Flanagan, E. (2016). **Mindfulness-based cognitive therapy in clinical practice.** *Mental Health Practice.* [\[link\]](#)

Braden, B. B., Pipe, T. B., Smith, R.,...Baxter, L. C. (2016). **Brain and behavior changes associated with an abbreviated 4-week MBSR course in back pain patients.** *Brain and Behavior.* [\[link\]](#)

Chavooshi, B., Mohammadkhani, P., Dolatshahee, B. (2016). **Efficacy of intensive short-term dynamic psychotherapy for medically unexplained pain: A pilot three-armed randomized controlled trial comparison with MBSR.** *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics.* [\[link\]](#)

Crescentini, C., Chittaro, L., Capurso, V.,...Fabbro, F. (2016). **Psychological and physiological responses to stressful situations in immersive virtual reality: Differences between users who practice mindfulness meditation and controls.** *Computers in Human Behavior.* [\[link\]](#)

Creswell, J. D., Taren, A. A., Lindsay, E. K.,...Rosen, R. K. (2016). **Alterations in resting state functional connectivity link mindfulness meditation with reduced interleukin-6: A randomized controlled trial.** *Biological Psychiatry.* [\[link\]](#)

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Eisendrath, S. J., Gillung, E., Delucchi, K. L.,...Feldman, M. D. (2016). **A randomized controlled trial of mindfulness-based cognitive therapy for treatment-resistant depression.** *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics.* [\[link\]](#)

Elices, M., Pascual, J. C., Portella, M. J.,...Soler, J. (2016). **Impact of mindfulness training on borderline personality disorder: A randomized trial.** *Mindfulness.* [\[link\]](#)

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Lomas, T., Ivtzan, I., Yong, C. Y. (2016). **Mindful living in older age: A pilot study of a brief, community-based, positive aging intervention.** *Mindfulness.* [\[link\]](#)

Mason, A. E., Epel, E. S., Aschbacher, K.,...Bacchetti, P. (2016). **Reduced reward-driven eating accounts for the impact of a mindfulness-based diet and exercise intervention on weight loss: Data from the SHINE randomized controlled trial.** *Appetite.* [\[link\]](#)

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Morone, N. E., Greco, C. M., Moore, C. G.,...Weiner, D. K. (2016). **A mind-body program for older adults with chronic low back pain: A randomized clinical trial.** *JAMA Internal Medicine.* [\[link\]](#)

Nila, K., Holt, D. V., Ditzen, B., Aguilar-Raab, C. (2016). **MBSR enhances distress tolerance and resilience through changes in mindfulness.** *Mental Health & Prevention.* [\[link\]](#)

Querstret, D., Cropley, M., Fife-Schaw, C. (2016). **Internet-based instructor-led mindfulness for work-related rumination, fatigue and sleep: Assessing facets of mindfulness as mechanisms of change. A randomised waitlist control trial.** *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology.* [\[link\]](#)

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Singh, N. N., Lancioni, G. E., Karazsia, B. T., Myers, R. E. (2016). **Caregiver training in mindfulness-based positive behavior supports (MBPBS): Effects on caregivers and adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities.** *Frontiers in Psychology.* [\[link\]](#)

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Alda, M., Puebla-Guedea, M., Rodero, B.,...Garcia-Campayo, J. (2016). **Zen meditation, length of telomeres, and the role of experiential avoidance and compassion.** *Mindfulness.* [\[link\]](#)

Atchley, R., Klee, D., Memmott, T.,...Oken, B. (2016). **Event-related potential correlates of mindfulness meditation competence.** *Neuroscience.* [\[link\]](#)

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Golubickis, M., Tan, L. B., Falben, J. K., Macrae, C. N. (2016). **The observing self: Diminishing egocentrism through brief mindfulness meditation.** *European Journal of Social Psychology.* [\[link\]](#)

Hebert, K. (2015). **The feeling of mindfulness: How sensory processing styles influence**

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American Journal of Occupational Therapy.

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Jones, S. M., Bodie, G. D., Hughes, S. D. (2016).

The impact of mindfulness on empathy, active listening, and perceived provisions of emotional support. *Communication Research.*

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Lancaster, S. L., Klein, K. P., Knightly, W. (2016).

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exercise before retrieval reduces recognition memory false alarms.

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Molinari, C. A., Freshman, B. L., Tan, R. Y.

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Siu, A. F., Ma, Y., Chui, F. W. (2016). **Maternal mindfulness and child social behavior: The mediating role of the mother-child relationship.** *Mindfulness.* [\[link\]](#)

Tomasino, B., Campanella, F., Fabbro, F. (2016).

Medial orbital gyrus modulation during spatial perspective changes: Pre-vs. post-8weeks mindfulness meditation.

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Tsafou, K. E., Lacroix, J. P., van Ee, R.,...De Ridder,

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Waelde, L. C., Thompson, J. M., Robinson, A., Iwanicki, S. (2016). **Trauma therapists' clinical applications, training, and personal practice of mindfulness and meditation.**

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Articles developing empirical procedures to advance the measurement and methodology of mindfulness

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Kruis, A., Slagter, H. A., Bachhuber, D. R.,...Lutz, A. (2016). **Effects of meditation practice on spontaneous eyeblink rate.** *Psychophysiology.* [\[link\]](#)

Li, Y., Jakary, A., Gillung, E.,...Luks, T. (2016). **Evaluating metabolites in patients with major depressive disorder who received mindfulness-based cognitive therapy and healthy controls using short echo MRSI at 7 tesla.** *Magnetic Resonance Materials in Physics, Biology and Medicine.* [\[link\]](#)

May, R. W., Bamber, M., Seibert, G.,...Fincham, F. D. (2016). **Understanding the physiology of mindfulness: Aortic hemodynamics and heart rate variability.** *Stress.* [\[link\]](#)

Wolf, M., Kraft, S., Tschauner, K.,...Puschner, B. (2016). **User activity in a mobile phone intervention to assist mindfulness exercises in people with depressive symptoms.** *Mental Health & Prevention.* [\[link\]](#)

REVIEWS

Articles reviewing content areas of mindfulness or conducting meta-analyses of published research

Adelstein, S. A., Lee, U. J. (2016). **The role of mindfulness in urinary urgency symptoms.** *Current Bladder Dysfunction Reports.* [\[link\]](#)

Cairncross, M., Miller, C. J. (2016). **The effectiveness of mindfulness-based therapies for ADHD: A meta-analytic review.** *Journal of Attention Disorders.* [\[link\]](#)

DiGiacomo, A., Moll, S., MacDermid, J., Law, M. (2016). **Mindfulness-based interventions in**

the treatment of psychosis: A narrative systematic review. *Canadian Journal of Counselling and Psychotherapy.* [\[link\]](#)

Hassed, C. (2016). **Mindful learning: Why attention matters in education.** *International Journal of School & Educational Psychology.* [\[link\]](#)

Norman, E. (2016). **Metacognition and mindfulness: The role of fringe consciousness.** *Mindfulness.* [\[link\]](#)

Shonin, E., Gordon, W. V., Griffiths, M. D. (2016). **Ontological addiction: Classification, etiology, and treatment.** *Mindfulness.* [\[link\]](#)

Thomas, K. H., Taylor, S. P. (2016). **Bulletproofing the psyche: Mindfulness interventions in the training environment to improve resilience in the military and veteran communities.** *Advances in Social Work.* [\[link\]](#)

Van Gordon, W., Shonin, E., Griffiths, M. D. (2016). **Are contemporary mindfulness-based interventions unethical?** *The British Journal of General Practice.* [\[link\]](#)

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Zhang, J., Xu, R., Wang, B., Wang, J. (2016). **Effects of mindfulness-based therapy for patients with breast cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis.** *Complementary Therapies in Medicine.* [\[link\]](#)

TRIALS

Research studies newly funded by the National Institutes of Health (FEB 2015)

Sepulveda Research Corporation (S. Taylor, PI). **The cost effectiveness of complementary and alternative treatments to reduce pain.** Veterans Affairs project #1R01HX001704-01. [\[link\]](#)

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HIGHLIGHTS

A summary of select studies from the issue, providing a snapshot of some of the latest research

Adults who lose weight in diet-and-exercise lifestyle change programs usually regain weight after the program. This is often blamed on the ready availability of good tasting high calorie food along with stress and individual tendencies toward reward-driven eating. Reward-driven eating is eating that meets emotional rather than nutritional needs; it's often accompanied by food cravings and preoccupations, poor control of eating despite motivation to lose weight, and insensitivity to sensations of fullness.

Mason et al. [Appetite] investigated the degree to which reward-driven eating and stress impacted weight loss in 158 obese participants (82% female, 59% White, average age = 47, average BMI = 35) who were randomly assigned to one of two diet and exercise interventions — one of which included mindfulness training and the other of which included progressive muscle relaxation and cognitive-behavioral skill training.

Both interventions met in groups for 17 sessions spaced over the course of 6 months. Both interventions used the same diet-and-exercise regimen: participants reduced their daily intake by 500 calories, engaged in structured aerobic and anaerobic exercise, and increased their daily general activity.

The mindfulness intervention taught sitting, walking, and lovingkindness meditation and mindful yoga, and promoted awareness of hunger, fullness, taste, food cravings, and eating triggers. The comparison intervention taught progressive muscle relaxation and cognitive-behavioral skills as well as provided additional didactic instruction on nutrition and exercise.

Participants were weighed and assessed on self-reported reward-driven eating and perceived stress at baseline and 6, 12, and 18 months after baseline.

The mindfulness group lost approximately 4.4 pounds more than the comparison group, but that difference didn't reach statistical significance. The mindfulness group experienced a significantly greater decrease in reward-driven eating than the comparison group, a decrease that was significantly associated with weight loss at 12 months but not at 18 months. This loss of association between changes in reward-driven eating and weight loss at 18 months wasn't due to either weight regain or increases in reward-driven eating, suggesting that some new, unidentified variables became more important in maintaining weight loss between 12 and 18 months.



Changes in perceived stress didn't impact weight loss, perhaps because the beginning stress level of this sample was already below the national average.

Findings from this study show that a mindfulness-based diet-and-exercise intervention reduced reward-driven eating more than a diet-and-exercise intervention with progressive muscle relaxation and cognitive-behavioral skills. Mindfulness may add value to weight loss programs by helping clients cope with food cravings, regulate emotions, and attend to bodily sensations that indicate genuine hunger and satiety.

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Heart disease is the largest cause of death among men and women in the United States. Lifestyle changes in smoking, diet, and exercise can help lower heart disease risk. Further, mindfulness has proposed stress-reducing effects and thus may have its own role to play in heart health. In two separate studies, **May et al. [Stress]** examined the association between trait mindfulness and markers of cardiovascular health and state mindfulness and fluctuations in heart rhythm and blood pressure, which are modulated by the sympathetic nervous system. The sympathetic nervous system is the part of the nervous system responsible for the “fight-or-flight” stress response.

The studies employed two samples of predominantly female, Caucasian undergraduate students. All participants were assessed for self-reported trait mindfulness using the Mindful Attention Awareness Scale. In the first study, 185 participants had their cardiovascular functioning assessed by a computer-assisted method of estimating central blood pressure from peripheral arterial activity. The researchers used an estimate of central blood pressure because it is a better indicator of cardiovascular risk than the usual peripheral blood pressure measures obtained using a blood pressure cuff. This method also provided estimates of how hard the heart was working, how much oxygen it consumed, and how much blood it received through the cardiac arteries.

The first study found that while trait mindfulness wasn't associated with blood pressure and heart rate, it was significantly associated with improved hemodynamic functioning in terms of decreased cardiac oxygen consumption and left ventricular workload. Simply put, the heart didn't have to work as hard for those with higher levels of trait mindfulness.

In the second study, 124 participants were randomly assigned to either a mindfulness or a control intervention. In the mindfulness intervention, participants followed a 15-minute audiotaped guided mindfulness meditation focusing on the breath and bodily sensations in an effort to induce a state of mindfulness. Control participants were told to be silent and still for 15 minutes and relax. Blood pressure

variability and heart rate variability (fluctuations in the interval between heartbeats) were measured before and after the interventions. These are measures that are affected by sympathetic nervous system activity.



The second study found that the guided mindfulness meditation significantly lowered diastolic blood pressure (Cohen's $d = .39$). It also decreased low-frequency oscillations in systolic ($d = .47$) and diastolic ($d = .50$) blood pressure, and low-frequency fluctuations in heart rate ($d = 1.95$). The term “low-frequency” refers to fluctuations of 0.04 to 0.15 oscillations per second. These results support the hypothesis that mindfulness decreases the effects of sympathetic nervous system activity on the heart: mindfulness decreased vagal tone, vasomotor tone, vascular resistance, and ventricular workload, resulting in an overall improvement in cardiovascular efficiency.

Taken together, these studies suggest that trait and state mindfulness both have roles to play in improving heart health by increasing the efficiency and reducing the workload of the cardiovascular system. Mindfulness-based interventions may be of potential benefit to patients with congestive heart failure and chronic hypertension, diseases with symptoms that are aggravated by sympathetic nervous system activity. This potential benefit is only speculative, as all of the participants in this study were young and healthy. The studies are limited by the restricted sex, ethnicity, age, and health range of its participants, the brevity of its mindfulness training, and the fact that cardiovascular activity was observed over only a short period of time.

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INFO: Go to:

<http://www.huntingtonmeditation.com>

or contact Dr. Richard Schaub at

drrichardschaub@gmail.com

Research & Education

Seeking Mindfulness Practitioners for Survey

We are seeking mindfulness practitioners to complete online survey for mindfulness research. Please consider participating if you are currently taking or have ever completed a mindfulness meditation course, such as Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction. The purpose of this study is to help develop a new survey for mindfulness research. If you decide to take part in this study, you will be asked to complete survey questions online now and again in two weeks. If you are interested in participating, please copy or click on the link provided below:

INFO:

Survey link:

<https://redcap.vanderbilt.edu/surveys/?s=YM87WL844Y>

Books & Media

NEW! The Science of Happiness

Drawing on the latest scientific research on happiness, resilience, willpower, compassion, and mindfulness, Stanford researcher Emma Seppala demonstrates that being happy is the most productive thing we can do for our personal and professional success, and shares practical strategies for increasing happiness in our daily lives. Her new book, THE HAPPINESS TRACK, is out now.

INFO: Learn more:

<http://www.emmaseppala.com/book/>

New Edited Mindfulness Volume

Mindfulness and Buddhist-Derived Approaches in Mental Health and Addiction: Edited by Edo Shonin, William Van Gordon and Mark D Griffiths, the volume provides a timely synthesis and discussion of recent developments in mindfulness research and practice within mental health and addiction domains.

INFO:

<http://www.springer.com/in/book/9783319222547>

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