

AN ANTI-STRESS PROTOCOL BASED ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONAL MODEL

Marta BLANDINI

Doctor of Psychology

Paola FECAROTTA

Doctor of Psychology

Barbara BUSCEMI

Doctor of Psychology

Tiziana RAMACI

University of Kore Enna

Andrea BUSCEMI

Study Centre for Italian Osteopathy (CSdOI), Catania

Corresponding Author

Andrea BUSCEMI

Andreabusce78@gmail.com

Ragusa

ABSTRACT

In psychology, Functional Model considers the individual as a unity and at the same time in all its complexity, i.e. analyzes the single psychosomatic individual functions, without losing sight the global view of the person.

This paper proposes an anti-stress protocol capable to improve the quality of life in an environmentally correct manner.

Key words: stress, self, quality of life, Functional Model, Psychology

INTRODUCTION

The Functional Model in psychology aims to study the complex organisms in a multidimensional way (mind and body) as whole units and not fragmented and has been developed by Luciano Rispoli since '75 together with his collaborators, through observation, research and clinical practice^(1,2).

According to the views Functional Model can be identified four broad areas, or main groupings: emotionally^(3,4), physiologically, floor-postural muscles^(5,6), plan congitivo-symbolic^(7,8), which differentiate the various psychosomatic processes of the individual⁽⁹⁾, which can certainly be considered in their specificity, provided you do not forget that they are - at least in an original condition - always integrated and connected with each other.

The Functional Model defines the functional integrated Basic Experiences of Self (BES)^(10,11) as real "bricks" that make up the identity of a person and to be lived fully and reiterated - that a sufficient number of times - to be able to ensure full and harmonious development of the full potential of the person⁽¹²⁻¹⁴⁾.

The Functional Model is characterized by a different theory of the operation of the mind-body: no longer a "pyramidal organization", with a mind that controls everything from above, but of "circular integration", in which all the various psychosomatic plans contribute equally to complex organization of the organism⁽¹⁵⁻¹⁸⁾.

ANTI-STRESS PROTOCOL

Fundamental aspects of anti-stress intervention are the recover the BES of Leaving, Calming, Remaining, Indulging, Wellbeing, Feeling, Softening the rigidity, Stopping the continuing tendency to hold back and Loosening the control.

Wellness, corresponding to the fullness of bodily sensations, is a condition of completeness noticeable at several levels⁽¹⁹⁻²³⁾. The person looks calm both in posture and in movement, the physiological homeostasis turns towards vagotony and thoughts, positive and pleasant, flow smoothly⁽²⁴⁻²⁸⁾.

The proposed anti-stress protocol provides a number of 10 sessions and involves the use of techniques developed by adapting the Functional Model proposed by Luciano Rispoli⁽¹⁰⁾ and other psychotherapists.

The following is a guideline for the techniques included in the protocol:

1. SESSION	in orthostatic position, relaxing of the head and neck, rotating of shoulders, breathing deeply, yawning and imagining to follow the alternation of the breath. (figure 1)
2. SESSION	beat hands and feet, chilling down, staggering, imagining to do somersaults between the clouds, sharing.
3. SESSION	feel parts of the body (standing and walking), contacting back to back the others of the group, remembering tenderness, sharing.
4. SESSION	in orthostatic position, moving the pelvis and modulating the voice, breathing as a butterfly, imagine smooth hills and a calm lake, sharing.
5. SESSION	contracting and releasing the body's muscles, the shoulders to lift and leave, raising and lowering the shoulders, imagining to breathe deeply, sharing.
6. SESSION	grimacing, exhaling with eyes half-closed and mouth open, yawning, crawling in the direction of the head, sharing.
7. SESSION	game with clothespins, breathing and moving the pelvis, imagining of getting lost, self-massaging, imagining to dive, sharing.
8. SESSION	groping in the dark with eyes closed, producing tremors and convulsions, imagining to follow the alternation of the breath, sharing.
9. SESSION	rolling on the others of the group, self-massaging the back, self-massaging the neck, imagining to be a leaf in the wind, sharing.
10. SESSION	in orthostatic position, relaxing of the head and neck, rotating the shoulders, breathing deeply, moving together body and arms, imagining to fly, imagining sand dunes in the wind, sitting in a circle to greet.

For the particulars of each individual technique, see the Technical Manual of the Functional (2nd ed. 2011 Luciano Rispoli).



Figure1. Start session for the proposed Ati-Stress Protocol.

CONCLUSIONS

The Anti-stress present Protocol, constructed by adapting the Functional Model, assumes that the Basic Experiences of Self cannot be defined simply as "parts" that make up the individual nor can be looked at individually: in each function is expressed the person in the whole ⁽²⁹⁻³⁴⁾.

They are not opposed, and the more they are integrated and interconnected, the more the individual will have a condition of health and wellbeing.

The present Anti-stress Protocol aims to re-balance, when necessary, a condition of psycho-physical well-being in a non-polluting and non-invasive way, i.e. in an environmentally correct manner⁽¹⁰⁾.

REFERENCES

1. Rispoli, L. Andriello B. (1988). *Psicoterapia corporea e analisi del carattere*, Bollati Boringhieri, Torino.
2. Rispoli, L. (1993). *Psicologia Funzionale del Sé*, Astrolabio, Roma.
3. Coco M, Perciavalle Va, Maci T, Nicoletti F, Di Corrado D, Perciavalle V, (2011), The second-to-fourth digit ratio correlates with the rate of academic performance in medical school students. *Molecular Medicine Report*, May-Jun;4(3):471-6.
4. Perciavalle Va, Di Corrado D, Petraia MC, Gurrisi L, Massimino S, Coco M, (2013), The second-to-fourth digit ratio correlates with aggressive behavior in professional soccer players. *Molecular Medicine Reports* Published online on: Wednesday, April 10, Doi: 10.3892/mmr.2013.1426.
5. Giuffrida R, Li Volsi G, Perciavalle V. (1988) Influences of cerebral cortex and cerebellum on the red nucleus of the rat. *Behav Brain Res*. Apr-May;28(1-2):109-11.
6. Perciavalle V, Santangelo F, Sapienza S, Serapide MF, Urbano A. Motor responses evoked by microstimulation of restiform body in the cat. *Exp Brain Res*. 1978 Oct 13;33(2):241-55
7. Coco M, Alagona G, Perciavalle Va, Perciavalle Vi, Cavallari P, Caronni A. (2014) Changes in cortical excitability and blood lactate after a fatiguing hand-grip exercise. *Somatosens Mot Res*. Mar;31(1):35-39. (doi:10.3109/08990220.2013.834816).
8. Perciavalle Va, Di Corrado D, Scuto C, Perciavalle Vi, Coco M. Attention and blood lactate levels in equestrians performing show jumping. *Perceptual & Motor Skills: Motor Skills & Ergonomics*. 118, 3, 733-745, 2014. doi:10.2466/29.30.PMS.118k22w1.
9. Perciavalle V, Coco M, Alagona G, Maci T, Perciavalle V, (2010) ,Gender differences in changes of motor cortex excitability during elevated blood lactate levels. *Somatosensory and Motor Research*, 27(3):106-10.
10. Rispoli, L. (2011) *Manuale delle tecniche Funzionali*, Edizioni S.E.F. Napoli.
11. Rispoli, Esperienze Basilari del Sé: manuale delle tecniche, S.I.F., Napoli 2000.
12. Coco M, Sarra Fiore A, Perciavalle V, Maci T, Petralia MC, Perciavalle Va. (2015). Stress exposure and postural control in young women. *Molecular Medicine Reports*. Mar;11(3):2135-40. DOI: 10.3892/mmr.2014.2898.

13. Coco M, Di Corrado D, Calogero RA, Perciavalle V, Maci T, Perciavalle V. (2009). Attentional processes and blood lactate levels. *Brain Research*, 1302 205-211.
14. Coco M., Alagona G. Perciavalle Va., Rapisarda G., Costanzo E. and Perciavalle V. (2013). Brainstem excitability is not influenced by blood lactate levels. *Somatosensory and Motor Research*, (0.815), DOI:10.3109/08990220.2013.769949. *Somatosens Mot Res*. Mar 6.
15. Di Nuovo S. Rispoli L. Genta E. (2000). *Misurare lo stress*, Franco Angeli, Milano.
16. Coco M, Alagona G, De Maria G, Rapisarda G, Costanzo E, Perciavalle Vi, Perciavalle Va (2014). Relationship of high blood lactate levels with latency of visual evoked potentials. *Neurological Sciences*. Novembre 26. DOI: 10.1007/s10072-014-2015-y
17. Lazarus R. S., Folkman S. (1984). *Stress appraisal and coping* Springer, New York.
18. Di Nuovo S., Rispoli L. (2011). *L'analisi funzionale dello stress*, Franco Angeli, Milano.
19. Sapolsky R.M. (1992). *Stress, the aging brain, and the mechanism of neuron death*. Cambridge, MA:MIT Press.
20. Donia M, Mangano K, Fagone P, De Pasquale R, Dinotta F, Coco M, Padron J, Al-Abed Y, Giovanni Lombardo GA, Maksimovic-Ivanic D, Mijatovic S, Zocca MB, Perciavalle V, Stosic-Grujicic S, Nicoletti F. (2012). Unique antineoplastic profile of Saquinavir-NO, a novel NO-derivative of the protease inhibitor Saquinavir, on the in vitro and in vivo tumor formation of A375 human melanoma cells. *Oncol Rep*. 2012 Aug;28(2):682-8. doi: 10.3892/or.2012.1840. Epub May 29.
21. Fagone P, Mangano K, Coco M, Perciavalle V, Garotta G, Romao C, Nicoletti F. (2012). Therapeutic potential of Carbon Monoxide in Multiple Sclerosis. *Clinical and Experimental Immunology*, *Clinical and Experimental Immunology*, 167:179-187.
22. Fagone P, Mangano K, Mammana S, Quattrocchi C, Magro G, Coco M, Imene S, Di Marco R, Nicoletti F. (2014). Acceleration of SLE-like syndrome development in NZBxNZW F1 mice by beta-glucan. *Lupus*. Apr; 23(4):407-11. doi: 10.1177/0961203314522333.
23. Perciavalle Va, Di Corrado D, Scuto C, Perciavalle Vi, Coco M. (2014). Anthropometrics related to the performance of a sample of male swimmers. *Perceptual & Motor Skills: Physical Development & Measurement*. 118, 3, 940-950. doi: 10.2466/19.50.PMS.118k27w8.
24. Selye H. (1976) *The stress of life* Revised ed. McGraw-Hill, New York.
25. Fagone P, Donia M, Mangano K, Quattrocchi C, Mammana S, Coco M, Libra M, McCubrey JA, Nicoletti F. (2013). Comparative Study of Rapamycin and Temsirolimus Demonstrates

- Superimposable Anti-Tumour Potency on Prostate Cancer Cells. Basic & clinical pharmacology & toxicology. Basic Clin Pharmacol Toxicol. Jan;112(1):63-9. doi: 10.1111/j.1742-7843.2012.00923.x. Epub 2012 Jul 26.
26. Garifoli A, Laureanti F, Coco M, Perciavalle V, Maci T, Perciavalle V. (2010). Neuronal NOS expression in rat's cuneate nuclei following passive forelimb movements and median nerve stimulation. Archives Italiennes Biologie, Dec; 148(4):339-50 doi: 10.4449/aib.v148i4.1022.
27. Coco M, Alagona G, Perciavalle V, Cicirata V, Perciavalle V. (2011). Spinal cord excitability is not influenced by elevated blood lactate levels. Somatosensory and Motor Research, 28(1-2):19-24.
28. Coco M, Alagona G, Rapisarda G, Costanzo E, Calogero RA, Perciavalle V, Perciavalle V. (2009). Elevated blood lactate is associated with increased motor cortex excitability, Somatosensory and Motor Research, March; 27 (1): 1-8.
29. Di Nuovo S. (1999). *Mente e immaginazione. La progettualità creativa in educazione e terapia.* Franco Angeli, Milano.
30. Alagona G, Coco M, Rapisarda G, Costanzo E, Maci T, Restivo D, Maugeri A, Perciavalle V. (2009). Changes of blood lactate levels after repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, Neuroscience Letters 450 111-113.
31. Perciavalle V, Apps R, Bracha V, Delgado-García JM, Gibson AR, Leggio M, Carrel AJ, Cerminara N, Coco M, Gruart A, Sánchez-Campusano R. (2013). Consensus Paper: Current Views on the Role of Cerebellar Interpositus Nucleus in Movement Control and Emotion. Cerebellum. Apr 7., 10.1007/s12311-013-0464-0
32. Mangano K, Fagone P, Bendtzen K, Meroni PL, Quattrocchi C, Mammana S, Rosa MD, Malaguarnera L, Coco M, Magro G, Marco RD, Nicoletti F. (2014). Hypomethylating Agent 5-Aza-2'-deoxycytidine (DAC) Ameliorates Multiple Sclerosis in Mouse Models. J Cell Physiol. Dec; 229(12):1918-25 doi: 10.1002/jcp.24641.
33. Maci T, Pira FL, Quattrocchi G, Nuovo SD, Perciavalle V, Zappia M. (2012). Physical and cognitive stimulation in Alzheimer Disease. the GAIA Project: a pilot study. Am J Alzheimers Dis Other Demen. Mar;27(2):107-13.

34. Coco M, Caggia S, Musumeci G, Perciavalle V, Graziano AC, Pannuzzo G, Cardile V. (2013). Sodium L-lactate differently affects brain-derived neurotrophic factor, inducible nitric oxide synthase, and heat shock protein 70 kDa production in human astrocytes and SH-SY5Y cultures. *J Neurosci Res.* Feb;91(2):313-20.