Keynote Address 01
Session Title: Mind Matters in Treating Illness
David Spiegel, MD

1. Psychotherapy for the medically ill:
2. Physiological variables shown to link stress to disease progression include all of the following except:
3. Factors that facilitate the effectiveness of group psychotherapy include all of the following except:

Keynote Address 02
Session Title: An Alternative Use of Surface EMG: Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation to Assess Cortical Representation of Upper Extremity Movement
Steven L. Wolf, PhD, PT, FAPTA

1. Transcranial magnetic stimulation works on the principles of:
2. All of the following factors are measurable using TMS, EXCEPT:
3. When applied to studies using constraint induced movement therapy, TMS has been suggested as a vehicle that can demonstrate:
4. The provision of double pulse TMS can be provided to assess:

Keynote Address 03
Session Title: Neuroendocrine and Autonomic Nervous System Responses to Stress: Possible Relevance to the Pathophysiology of Fatigue Syndromes
Gail Adler, MD, PhD

1. Acute and chronic stresses can reduce the neuroendocrine and autonomic responses to subsequent stresses?
2. Glucocorticoid therapy is an effective treatment for hypoglycemia associated autonomic failure?
3. Reduced hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal functioning may be associated with pain and fatigue?

Keynote Address 04
Session Title: Biofeedback of Stomach Activity for The Treatment of Nausea
Robert Stern, PhD

1. EGG measures activity of what?
2. Nausea alerts us to stop what?
3. A specific pattern of EGG activity provides us with an objective measure of:
4. The demonstration that with biofeedback normal subjects can increase their healthy pattern of EGG, suggests that EGG biofeedback may help patients with:

Symposium 01
Session Title: Walking the Spiritual Path: Biofeedback and Health Implications
Jan Newman, MD, FACS, MA

1. According to yoga the following conditions are present in a liberated state.
2. The following are necessary to follow a spiritual path:
3. The following are changes which occur in respiration as practitioners advance spiritually.
4. The following diseases have been shown to be altered by spiritual practice.
Symposium 02  
Session Title: EEG Studies of Altered States: Hypnosis, Pain and Chocolate  
Larry Stevens, PhD

1. The emergent brainwave frequency during a deep hypnotic suggestions state from the reviewed study was:

2. For the very highly hypnotizable participants, which stage of the trance process showed the greatest EEG departures from baseline?

3. From the LORETA analysis of hypnotic pain analgesia, where was peak high theta activity?

4. From the described study, what appears to be the effect of eating chocolate on the brain?

Symposium 03  
Session Title: Autistic Spectrum Disorder: QEEG Subtypes and Neurofeedback Effects  
Michael K. Linden, PhD

1. Which is not a QEEG subtype of Autism or Aspergers?

2. Which are not effects of Neurofeedback with Autistic Spectrum Disorder students?

3. Which is a difference between EEG patterns of Autism & Aspergers?

4. Which is not important in conducting Neurofeedback sessions with ASD students.

Symposium 04  
Session Title: Neurofunctional Responses to Weak Electromagnetic Fields  
Fraser W. Lawrie, MS

1. What is a photon?

2. The pulsed electromagnetic fields used in this research differ from those used in transcranial magnetic stimulation studies in terms of:

3. Response to weak stimulation cannot be a placebo response because:

4. What material are biological forms utilizing as electromagnetic field receptors?

Symposium 05  
Session Title: Hypnosis and Biofeedback in Pediatrics  
Timothy Culbert, MD

1. Vocal cord dysfunction is what?

2. Tourette's Disorder:

3. Home training devices that are not useful with children include:

4. Mind body skills training for Kids can include:

Symposium 06  
Session Title: GI Issues: Teaming Naturopathy and Psychophysiology for Success  
Kayle Sandberg-Lewis, LMT, MA

1. Increased sympathetic tone is associated with what effects on gastric motility?

2. The physiological effects of DHEA are what?

3. The intestinal flora produce short-chain fatty acids from which dietary substance?

4. A secretion of the GI mucosa which serves as a first line defense against pathogens and antigens are what?
Symposium 07
Session Title: Stress Management and Neurovideofeedback for Performance Enhancement
Jonathan Cowan, PhD

1. According to the presenters, neurofeedback can be used to train:

2. The relationship between arousal and performance is:

3. A neurovideo:

4. According to the presenters, which forms of biofeedback can be used to train peak performance?

Symposium 08
Session Title: Multidisciplinary Consciousness Research: EEG, Personality and Ayahuasca
Katee Wynia, MA

1. Multidisciplinary consciousness research, like contemporary approaches in psychophysiology, often include the examination of subjective report & physiological variables, but in consciousness research there is a greater emphasis upon:

2. The research presented at this symposium suggests that individuals experiencing Ayahuasca showed changes in EEG activity. What were these changes?

3. Recent research suggests that Ayahuasca, as compared to other psychedelics, in quite unusual in that it reliably increases the frequency of reports of:

4. Recent pilot research at this symposium suggests that "positive" Ayahuasca experiences seems to be correlated with certain personality measures or other indicators. Which personality measure or other indicator is most correlated with "positive" Ayahuasca experiences?

Symposium 09
Session Title: Cerebral Connectivity
Robert Coben, PhD

1. Cerebral connectivities can be intra- and interhemispheric?

2. Valid measurement of cerebral connectivities can be performed with an abbreviated or only with a full cap QEEG assessment?

3. Most measure of QEEG coherence are pair-wise or multideteminate?

4. Cerebral connectivities can be used as a sensitive measure of therapeutic change.

Symposium 10
Session Title: Provocative Question: Teach Self-Regulation in Multiple Settings
George R. Rozelle, BCIA-EEG

1. The goal of screen design is to achieve relatable identification figures with task expectation to achieve relevance.

2. Clinical relevance and education relevance are clearly defined.

3. Clinically based programs in classroom settings are subject to appropriate and safety issues, educational jurisdiction, and liability.
Symposium 11
Session Title: The Role of Audio-Visual Entrainment in Seniors' Issues
David Siever, CET

1. With respect to this lecture, what issues are of primary concern to seniors?
2. What is the main advantage of split-field photic stimulation?
3. What are the best frequencies for treating depression?
4. What are the best frequencies for treating cognitive decline?

Symposium 12
Session Title: History of Biofeedback: A Conversation with the History Makers
Robert Kall

1. Who was one of the first people to report using physiological electrodes with Faraday batteries?
2. Who first used EMG electrodes to send morse code using a single spinal neuron?
3. Who integrated thermal and autogenic imagery?
4. Who first developed audio EMG biofeedback?

Invited Address 01
Session Title: State of the Science: Use of Biofeedback for Pelvic Floor Rehabilitation
Diane Newman, RNC, MSN, CRNP, FAAN

1. Pelvic floor disorders include:
2. Biofeedback, when used for pelvic floor dysfunction, can determine:
3. EMG-assisted biofeedback for pelvic floor muscle rehabilitation uses:

Invited Address 02
Session Title: Functional Significance of Mu Rhythm Oscillations
Jamie Pineda, PhD

1. What makes mu rhythms distinct from classical alpha rhythms?
2. What are the functional properties of mu rhythms that link them to mirror neuron activity?
3. What role does the thalamus play in perception-to-action networks?

Invited Address 03-Two Invited Addresses
Session Title: The Face-Heart Connection: Neural Mechanisms Mediating Social Behavior and How Behavior Affects the Brain: The Mediating Role of Neuropeptides.
Steven Porges, PhD

1. What is the evolutionary basis of the polyvagal theory, and how does this help us understand the novel characteristics of the human autonomic nervous system?
2. How does an understanding of the autonomic nervous system help us understand human stress and emotion reactions?
3. How does oxytocin "protect" the autonomic nervous system from extreme reactions to stressors?
1. Which neuroimaging technique is the most useful to localize the brain regions associated with cognitive functions?

2. What is the key brain region involved in selective attention?

3. Which brain region is implicated in response inhibition?

4. Neurofeedback training in AD/HD children seems to positively influence which neurotransmitter?