HOW TO PROMOTE RELAXATION

PRACTICE	REASON
Preparation	
•Good general health habits	Reduce various noxious internal stimuli
•Avoid stimulants	Avoid arousal of central nervous system (CNS) and sympathetic nervous system
•Soothing foods/herbs	Promote parasympathetic activity. Inhibit sympathetic activity and CNS arousal
•Stretch muscles	Reset muscle spindles to reduce later proprioceptive input to CNS
•Massage	Stimulate CNS pleasure centers. Reset muscle spindles to reduce later proprioceptive input
Timing	
•Late night, very early morning or afternoon for sleep	Circadian sleep zones
•Morning or early evening for wakeful relaxation	Circadian wake zones
•After adequate sleep for wakeful relaxation	Reduce homeostatic sleep drive
•Allow plenty of time	Biochemical reactions of relaxation take time
Environment	
•Quiet	Reduce CNS-arousing external stimuli
•Safe	Reduce CNS-arousing thoughts/emotions
•Warm, but not too hot	Stimulate preoptic sleep-promoting centers
•Dark	Reduce arousing stimuli, stimulate preoptic sleep-promoting centers, promote EEG synchronization
Posture and Physical Devices	
•Comfortable	Reduce CNS-arousing internal and external stimuli
•Passive (complete muscle relaxation)	Reduce proprioceptive input to and neuromuscular output from CNS
•Warm skin, including fingers and toes	Stimulate preoptic sleep-promoting centers
•Head low	Stimulate baroreflex inhibition of cardiovascular activity, blood pressure hormones and CNS arousal
•Practice few postures, hold longer	Biochemical reactions of relaxation take time. Reduce arousing proprioceptive input and cognitive responses to changing position
•Pressure on forehead/orbits	May stimulate vagal heart-slowing reflex
Breathing	
•Emphasize exhalation	Lengthen cardiac-slowing phase of sinus arrhythmia
•Reduce respiratory rate, lengthen pauses while maintaining smooth breath and mental calm	Raising CO2 threshold may slow EEG, but can cause anxiety and hyperventilation unless accompanied by proper meditative focus
Mental	
•Passive attitude	Reduce CNS-arousing thoughts/emotions

Mental device (meditation, mantra, imagery, etc.)	Increase CNS-soothing and reduce CNS-arousing thoughts/emotions
•Learn/repeat successful relaxation experiences	Create conditioned relaxation responses, build self-efficacy