

# Proprioceptive training based on classical dance.



# Introduction.

- ▣ “Five senses form the basis of the world....There are other sensory mechanisms, the sixth secret senses, one of them is the proper-muscular ... (proprioceptive sensitivity).
- ▣ Oliver Sachs (English neurologist, writer)

# Proprioceptive training based on classical dance —

- ▣ - it is a system of physical exercises based on the methods and principles of Classical Dance;
- ▣ - proprioceptive training used for diagnosis, treatment and recovery;
- ▣ - type of non-force kinesitherapy;
- ▣ - afferent correction system;
- ▣ - the method of psychotherapy (sense-training).

# Feedback systems:

- ▣ --control of muscle length (Re in muscle spindles of gamma 1 fiber --- gamma1 neurons of the SM – afferents in the central nervous system, pyramidal pathways – motor cortex);
- ▣ - control of muscle tone (Re in tendons, Golgi complex – gamma 2 neurons of the SM - afferents in the central nervous system);
- ▣ --- Re the vestibular system.

# Operating principles.

- ▣ - "reverse afferentation is the main factor in the restructuring of motor programs" (according to Anokhin);
- ▣ - control system of neurons of the sensorimotor cortex (influence on "burst" action potentials);
- ▣ - help in processing heteromodal information ("Sharington funnel").

# Proprioception functions.

- regulation of temporal parameters of motor acts (speed);
- - motor differentiation (clarity);
- - the complexity of the coordination staff (interrelation);
- - the degree of automation (without mind control).

# Types of PCT

- ▣ - stabilometric platforms (Libra, etc.);
- ▣ -dynamic proprioceptive correction "Gravistat", etc.);
- ▣ -proprioceptive support (bodybuilders, weightlifters);
- ▣ -proprioceptive training programs for football players, gymnasts, etc.).

# Differences in CT-based PCT

- systematic;
- tactile accompaniment (additional sensory modality);
- active influence on the motor stereotype;
- maximum aftereffect.



# Classical dance

- ▣ - This is a system of amazing freedom of movement based on non-freedom (additional muscle tension);
- ▣ - this is special. positions for arms and legs, several dozen poses, positions, movements and an unlimited number of combinations.

# Muscle modes

- ▣ isotonic (constant tension, changes in length) - not found in its pure form;
- ▣ isometric (constant length, tension changes) - static;
- ▣ auxotonic (length and tension vary) – special movements, exercises.

# Evidence base

- ▣ 1. Objective methods: ENMG in standard leads; stabilometry.
- ▣ 2. Empirical data. Experience of use in general neurology (trauma, strokes, cerebral palsy, Parkinson's disease, autonomic disorders, psychoemotional disorders, sensory deficit, MDM, etc.); in sports neurology, gerontology, orthopedics.

**«There are different ballet  
barres ... »**



«...»





















