



## How mindfulness helps your brain



### What is mindfulness?

Mindfulness is the quality of being fully present and aware of your thoughts, feelings, bodily sensations, and surroundings without judgement. Unlike meditation, it isn't confined to a specific practice or place — it can be woven into everyday activities such as eating, walking, or talking.

Its purpose is to bring acceptance, focus, and presence into each moment, helping you engage more fully with life as it unfolds.

## Mindfulness and the brain

Practising mindfulness has been shown to increase grey matter in the brain, which is linked to improved memory, learning, and emotional regulation. It may also help reduce activity in the amygdala, the part of the brain that processes stress and anxiety.



#### **Benefits**

Practising mindfulness can:



**Reduces stress and anxiety** 



Enhances emotional regulation

Boosts the immune system

Improves focus and concentration



Improves sleep quality

Promotes overall well-being

## How to practise mindfulness

- 1. Find a quiet space Sit or lie down in a comfortable position
- 2. Focus on your breath Notice the feeling of air moving in and out
- 3. Observe your thoughts Let them pass without judging or holding onto them
- 4. Use your senses Notice what you can see, hear, feel, smell, and taste
- 5. Bring your mind back If it wanders, gently return to your breath or your senses
- 6. Start small Begin with 2–5 minutes daily and build up over time







# **Mindfulness Sources**

American Psychological Association. (2019). Mindfulness meditation: A research-proven way to reduce stress. Available at: https://www.apa.org/topics/mindfulness/meditation

National Health Service. (2023). Mindfulness for mental well-being. Available at: https://www.nhs.uk/mental-health/self-help/tips-and-support/mindfulness

Tang, Y. Y., Hölzel, B. K., & Posner, M. I. (2015). The neuroscience of mindfulness meditation. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 16(4), 213–225. https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn3916

Creswell, J. D. (2017). Mindfulness interventions. Annual Review of Psychology, 68(1), 491–516. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-042716-051139





