

Lectio magistralis: ***La Musica Induttore della Plasticita' Cerebrale Adattativa e Maladattativa***

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*Grazie a professoressa Maura Pugliatti per la traduzione italiana
delle diapositive*



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Struttura



1. Apollo's gift : Music as a driver of beneficial plasticity

Il Dono di Apollo: La Musica come motore di plasticità benefica

2. Orpheus reloaded: Neurologic Music Therapy

Orfeo attualizzato: la musica-terapia neurologica

3. Apollo's curse: Chronic Pain and Dystonia

- *Phenomenology of chronic pain*
- *Treatment of chronic pain*
- *Focal Dystonia: Risk factors and Pathophysiology*
- *Some new ideas on treatments*

La Maledizione di Apollo: Dolore cronica la Distonia

- **Fattori di rischio, fisiopatologia e modello euristico**
- **Alcune idee innovative sui trattamenti**



4.) Discussione e domande



5.) Concerto e lettura: Le Sfide della Virtuosità

Perchè la Musica?

- 1.) La Musica è una parte universale della nostra vita
- 2.) La Musica può produrre emozioni forti
- 3.) La Musica ci coinvolge e coordina azioni motorie
- 4.) La Musica promuove coesione sociale
- 5.) La Musica dà pace e significato
- 6.) La Musica ci rende attivi
- 7.) La Musica è fortemente legata ai ricordi
- 8.) La Musica promuove effetti neurofisiologici nel cervello:
 - a.) *Integrazione sensitivo-uditivo-motoria attraverso il timing*
 - b.) *Connessioni tra aree corticali e sottocorticali*
 - c.) *Modificazioni plastiche in strutture corticali e sottocorticali*
 - d.) *Rilascio di dopamina e serotonina*
 - e.) *Miglioramento del sistema immunitario (IgA)*



**Cos’è difficile nel ‘fare’
musica?**

1800 key-presses per minute

Münte, TF, Altenmüller, E. & Jäncke, L. (2002). The musician’s brain as a model of neuroplasticity. *Nat Rev Neurosci.* 3(6), 473-478.



Alexander Lubyantsev, age 22

Movement: Complexity, speed of motor executive functions without an upper limit under rigorous control of the auditory system

Il MOVIMENTO: complessità, velocità delle funzioni esecutive motorie senza limiti superiori sotto il controllo del sistema uditivo

Society:

Presumed expectations
of audience controllability
My future!

La SOCIETA':
Aspettative da
un'audience che
controlla.
Il mio futuro!



Reproduction:
temporo-spatial
constraints

La RIPRODUZIONE:
Limitazioni temporo-
spaziali

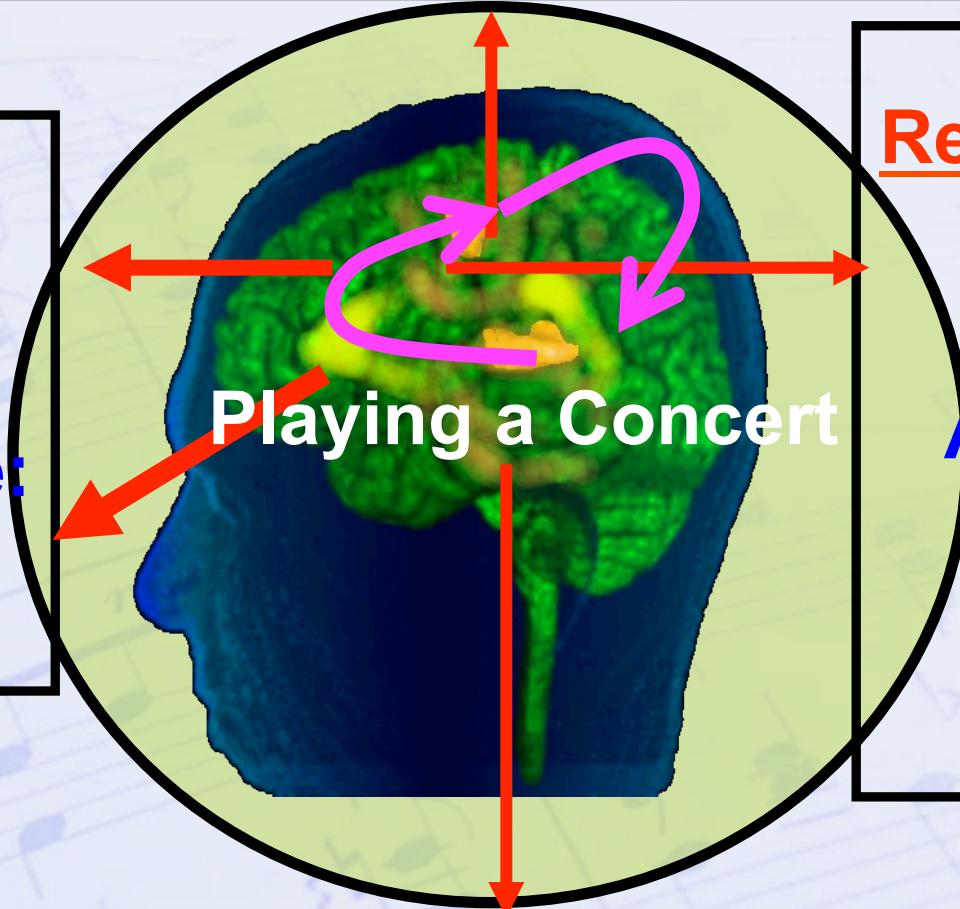
Emotions: joy, chills, anxiety, artistic dedication
Le EMOZIONI: gioia, brividi, ansia, dedizione
artistica

Movement: Repetitive long term practice, behavioral shaping, temporo-spatial precision

Society:
My future!

Inner Peace:
Serotonin

Reproduction:
Arousal:
Adrenalin

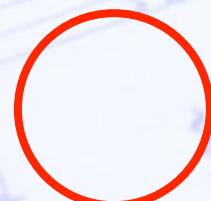


Emotions: Joy: Dopamin,
Endorphins, Fear: HPA-Axis

Performers must practice:
10 years - 10000 hours-rule of expertise

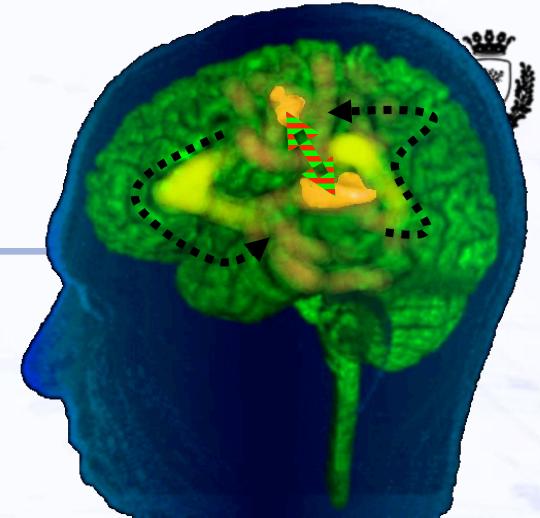
I musicisti devono praticare:

La regola degli esperti: „10 anni-10000 ore“



20 minutes of piano training
induce functional
auditory-sensory-motor coupling

**20 minuti di esercizi al piano inducono
accoppiamento uditivo-sensitivo-motorio**



Bangert and Altenmüller,
BMC-Neuroscience 2003
BMC-Neuroscience 2006
Bangert et al. 2015 in revision

Marc Bangert

Aumento dell'Attivazione Cerebrale in Pianisti Professionisti rispetto a Non-Musicisti.



„Parlare coi suoni!“

Interfaccia



Ascolto

Esecuzione

Congiunz.



**La Musica condiziona anche l'Hard-Ware del Cervello: immagini in
Diffusion Tensor Imaging (DTI) del fascicolo arcuato**

65-year old musician

Un Musicista di 63 anni

65-year old non-musician

Soggetto di 63 anni non musicista

However, things are more complex: it seems that inverse „metaplasticity“ plays a role: Early optimization!

Tuttavia, le cose sono più complesse: sembra che la ‘metaplasticità’ giochi un ruolo. Ottimizzazione precoce!

The Hannover – Barcelona Study with Lucia Vaquero, Karl Hartmann, Nuria Rojo and Antoni Rodriguez-Fornells

Lo Studio Hannover – Barcelona con Lucia Vaquero, Karl Hartmann, Nuria Rojo eAntoni Rodriguez-Fornells

Methods: Voxel based morphometry and tensor based morphometry

Metodi: Morfometria basata su Voxel e su Tensore

Really outstanding pianists, half of them started before age 6

Pianisti di reale talento: metà di loro ha iniziato a suonare prima di 6 anni

Table 1. Main characteristics of the sample of musicians.

Characteristics	Subjects
<i>n</i>	36
<i>Mean age</i>	24.36 (s.d. 4.40)
<i>Ethnics</i>	27 caucasian, 9 asian
<i>Gender</i>	19 women, 17 men
<i>Mean age of exposure</i>	6.5 (s.d. 2.08)

The earlier they start, the smaller is M1 and S1!

Prima iniziano e più piccole saranno le aree M1 e la S1

Magenta line: ROI

Linea Rossa: ROI

Yellow-red:

Smaller in early starters

$p < 0.01$

Giallo-rosso:

Minore nei musicisti 'precoci'

$p < 0.01$

Purple:

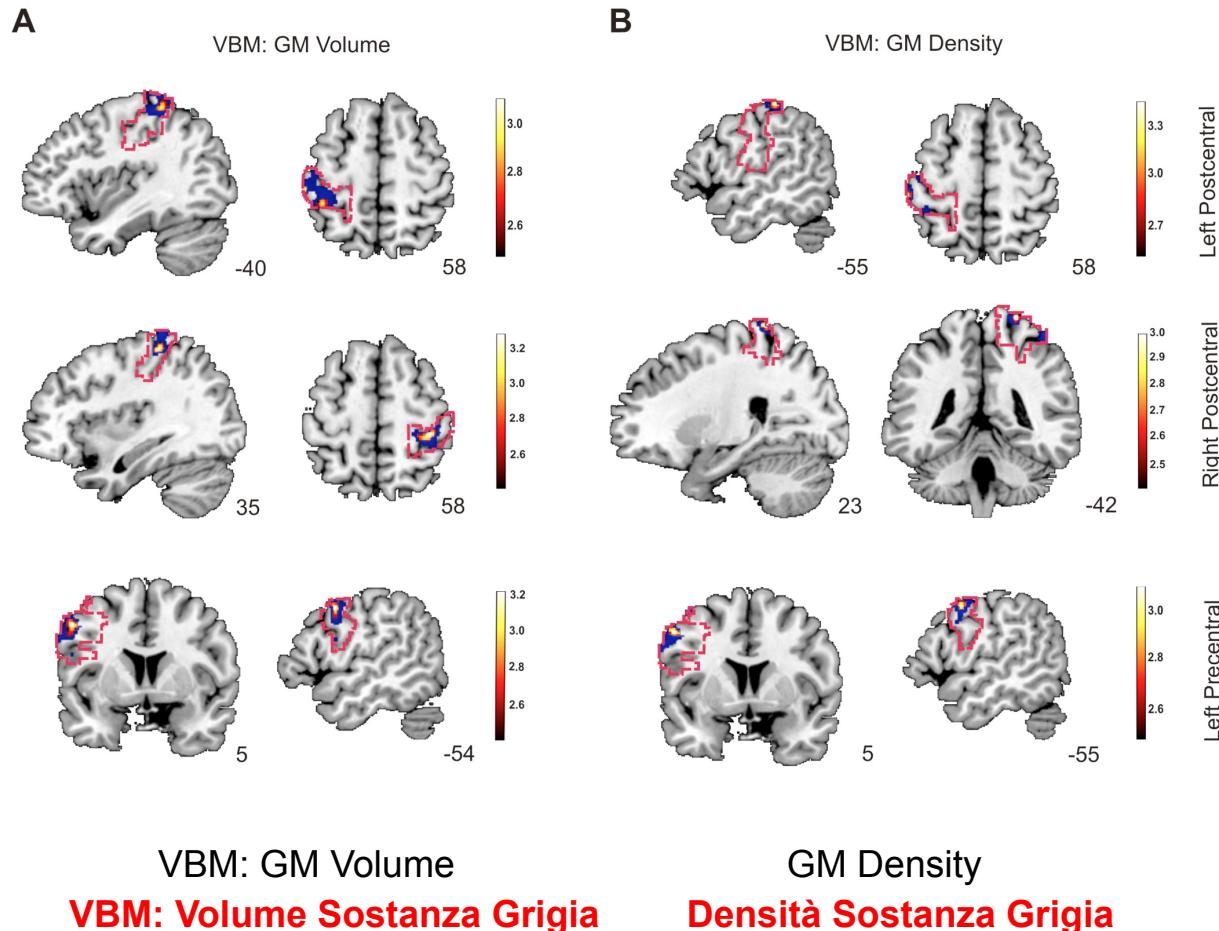
Smaller in early starters

$P < 0.05$

Porpora:

Minore nei musicisti 'precoci'

$p < 0.05$

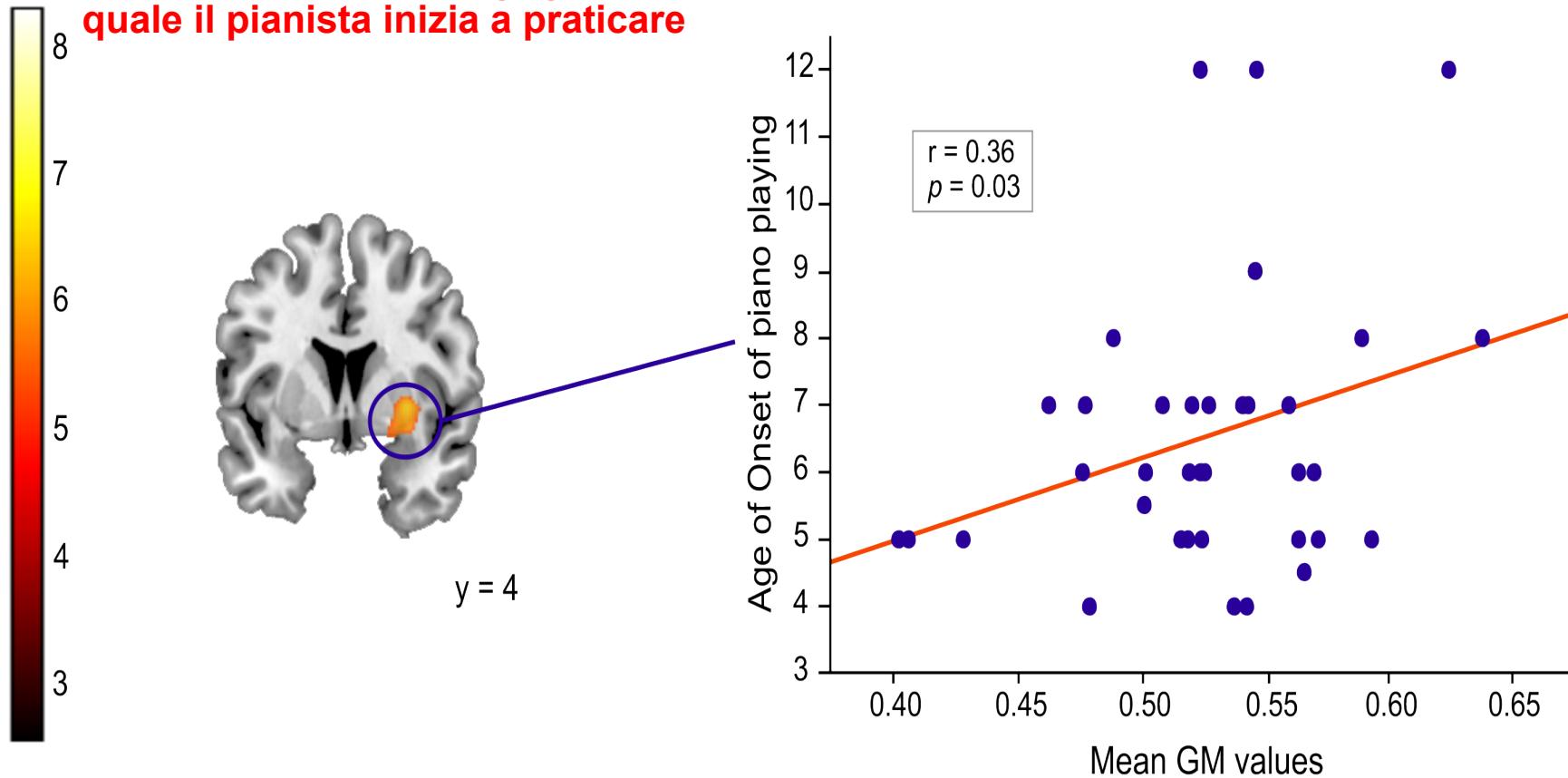


This is specifically true for the right putamen!

Ciò è particolarmente vero per il putamen destro!

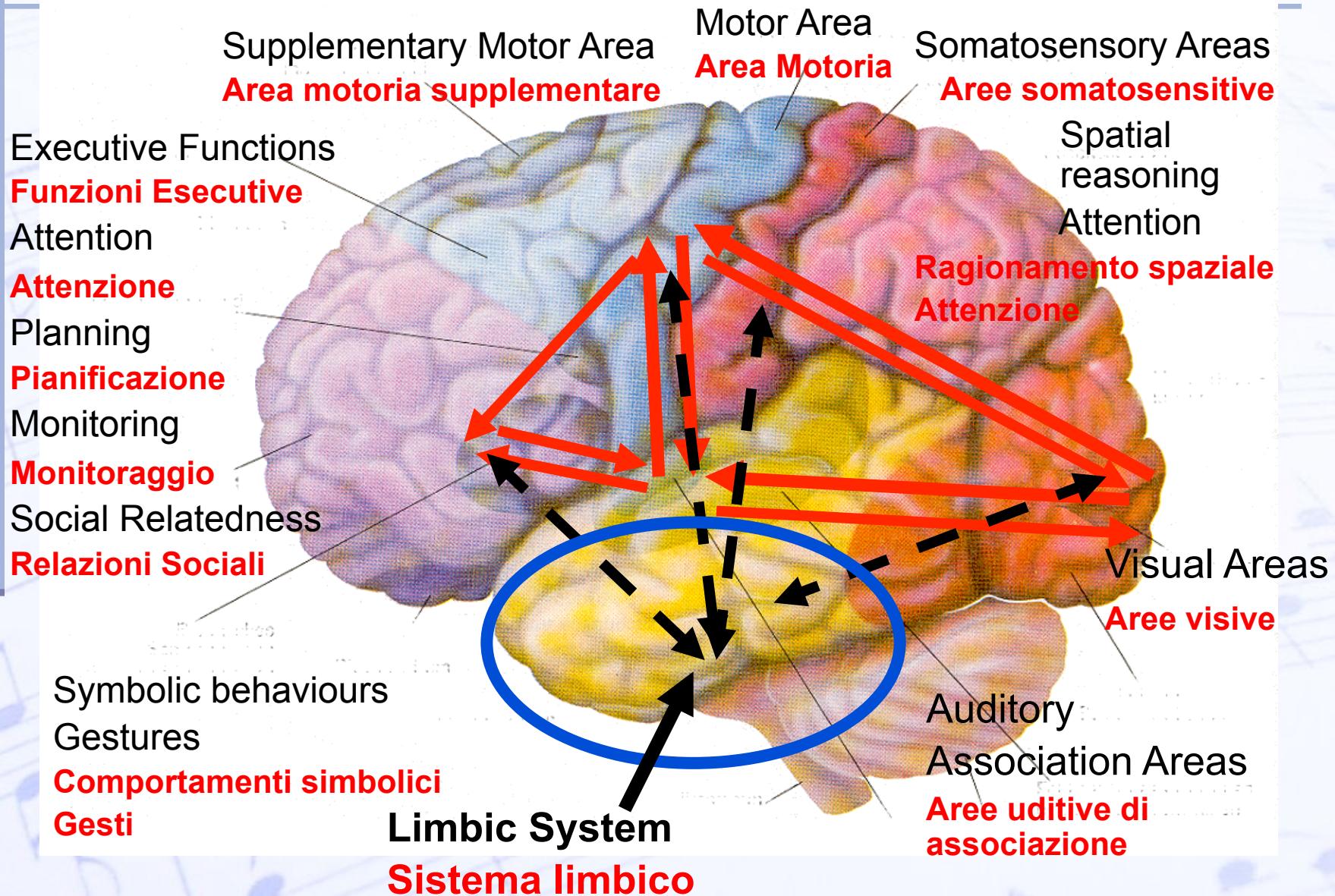
B) Right Putamen GM values correlation with Age of Onset

B) I valori di sostanza grigia del Putamen dx correlano con l'età alla quale il pianista inizia a praticare



Listening to Music as „Networking Art“

Ascoltare la musica come Arte di Networking



Music making is a strong stimulus for Neuroplasticity:

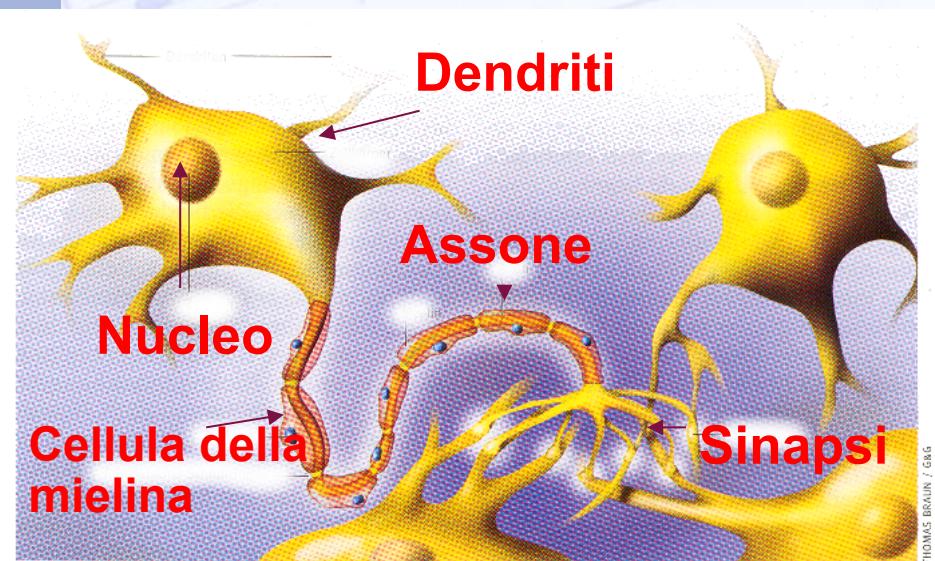
La Musica è un forte stimolo per Neuroplasticità

Plasticity:

Functional and structural adaptation of the nervous system to (extensive) processing of relevant (mostly complex) stimuli

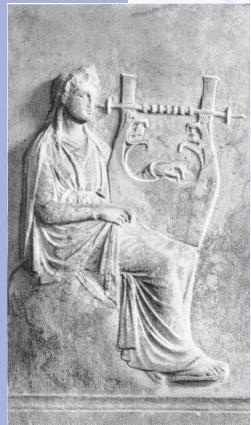
Plasticità:

Adattamento funzionale e strutturale del sistema nervoso per l'esteso processamento di stimoli rilevanti (spesso complessi)



- Secondi Minuti Giorni Settimane Mesi
- Tempo
- 1.) Efficiency of Synapses
Efficienza della sinapsi
 - 2.) Recruitment of Neurons
Reclutamento dei Neuroni
 - 3.) Amount of Synapses
Numero delle sinapsi
 - 4.) Amount and size of Dendrites
Quantità e dimensione dei dendriti
 - 5.) Amount and size of Neurons
Quantità e dimensione dei Neuroni
 - 6.) Degree of Myelination
Grado di demielinizzazione
 - 7.) Interaction with glial tissue and capillarisation of brain tissue
Interazione con tessuto gliale e capillarizzazione del tessuto cerebrale

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4.) Discussione e domande

5.) Concerto e lettura: Come la musica produce emozioni

The Piano-Project

MuT
Auditory Feedback

Hessisch Oldendorf
2011

Sabine Schneider
Thomas Münte
Paul-Walter Schönle
Michael Sailer



Floris van Vugt
Jens Rollnik



Principles of MUT

(Musik Unterstützte Therapie)



- Repetitive exercising of simple movements
- **Esercizio ripetuto di movimenti semplici**
- Shaping of the training according to the individual progresses
- **Commisurare la pratica sulla base dei progressi dell'individuo**
- Task specific and goal directed demands
- **Task specifici e richieste per obiettivo**
- Training linked to daily life motor activities
- **Esercizio connesso con attività motorie quotidiane**

- Reinforcement due to immediate (auditory) feedback – supplement of disturbed proprioception?
- **Rinforzo legato ad un feedback immediato (uditivo)– supplemento di una propriocezione disturbata?**
- Precise timing control of movements
- **Tempistica precisa sul controllo dei movimenti**
- Higher motivation of patients: playfulness and emotional impact
- **Forte motivazione dei pazienti: divertimento e impatto emotivo**

Pre-/Post-Diagnostic of motor functions: Behaviour



Example: our „Stroke study“ – Design

Esempio: il nostro studio “Stroke” - Disegno

Pre- Diagnostic of motor functions

Funzioni motorie pre-diagnosi

Behavior and Neurophysiology

Comportamento e Neurofisiologia

Music G.

32 Pat.

MUT

15 X 30 min.

Standard-
therapies

15 x 30 min

Taub G.

15 Pat.

Functional Motor T.

15 x 30 min

Standard-
therapies

15 x 30 min

PT G.

30 Pat.

Standard-
therapies

15 x 30 min

3 Weeks

Post- Diagnostic of motor functions

Funzioni motorie post-diagnosi

Behavior and Neurophysiology

Comportamento e Neurofisiologia

Example: Results: **Esempio: Risultati**

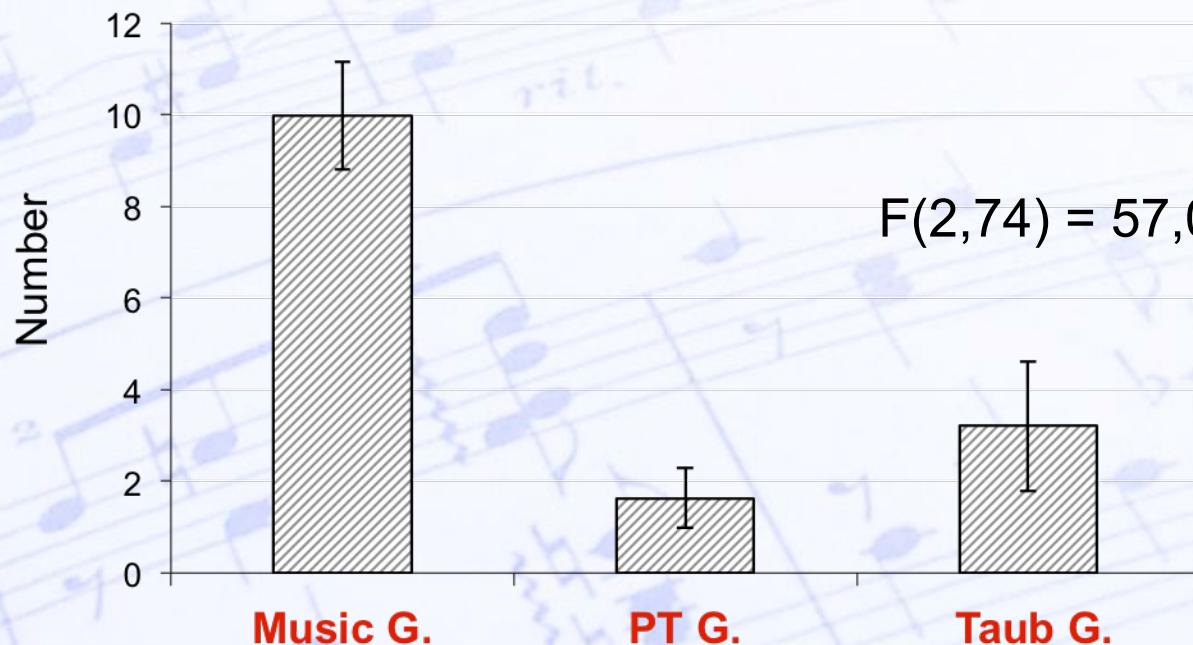


Music Group n = 32

Taub Group n = 15

PT – Control: n = 30

Box & Block Test
Post vs. Pre-Training



$$F(2,74) = 57,08; p < ,001$$



Altenmüller et al. Ann. Acad. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 1169: 2009

Schneider et al. Music Perception 27: 2010

Music Supported Therapy - 4 Weeks MUT

Terapia supportata dalla Musica – 4 settimane MUT

43 years, ri. subcortical MCA-Insult 20 months ago

43 anni, ictus sottocorticale della ACM destra 20 mesi fa

Hemiparesis left, Barthel-Index 90

Emiparesi sinistra, Indice Bartherl 90



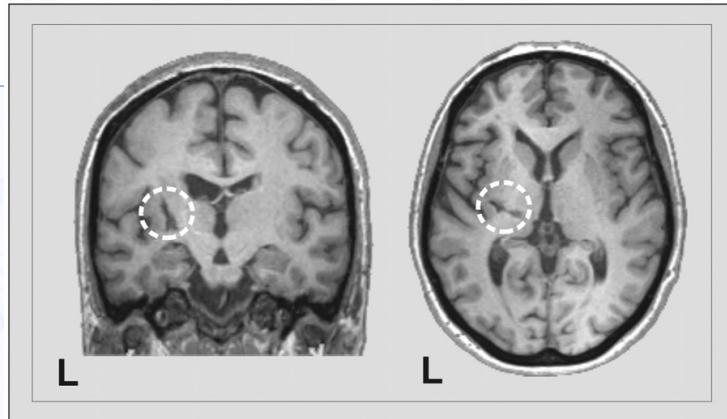
Before MUT Prima del MUT

Listening to
simple
piano tunes

**Ascolto di brani
semplici di pianoforte**

After MUT Dopo il MUT

(20 Sessions)



Subcortical stroke:

Left hemisphere including internal capsule, thalamus and putamen:

Highly significant improvement of skills

Stroke sottocorticale:

Emisfero sinistro inclusa la capsula interna, il talamo e il putamen:

Miglioramento dell'abilità altamente significativo



3D-real-time sonification of arm-movements in 40 stroke patients

**„Sonificazione“ in 3D-tempo reale di movimenti del braccio
in 40 pazienti con stroke**



Ph.D Student
Daniel Scholz

Idea: Sensory-auditory feedback on timing and motivation through joy!

Idea: Feedback uditivo-sensoriale sul timing e sulla motivazione attraverso il divertimento!

Supported by Hertie-Stiftung

.....other parameters improve
.... altri parametri migliorano

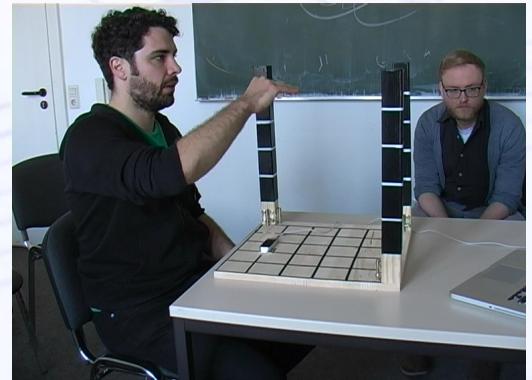
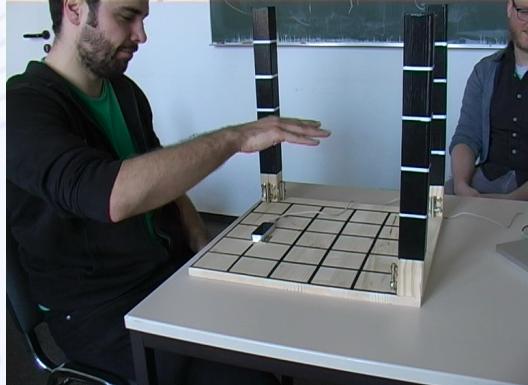
1.) pain in the joints: much less in the „musicians-group“ (p = 0.01)

1.) artralgie: molto meno frequenti nel gruppo dei musicisti' (p=0.01)

2.) improved subjective well being and hand-function in stroke impairment scale (SIS) (p = 0.06)

2.) benessere soggettivo e funzione della mano migliorati secondo la Stroke Impairment Scale (SIS) (p=0.06)

I believe that the sounds should be more appealing:
Io credo che il suono dovrebbe essere più attraente



Summary and Outlook

Conclusioni

1. Making music supports brain plasticity on different time-axes over the whole life-span

Fare musica sostiene la plasticità del cervello su diversi assi temporali e durante tutta la vita

2. Music induced brain plasticity can therefore be utilized in neurologic music therapy

La plasticità cerebrale indotta dalla musica può pertanto essere utilizzata nella musicoterapia in Neurologia

3. MUT improves fine motor control of finger dexterity: Needs to be more applied!

MUT migliora il controllo dei movimenti fini delle dita: deve essere più applicativa!

4. Sonification has potential: more studies with larger patient groups are necessary.

La ‘Sonificazione’ ha del potenziale: necessari più studi su popolazioni più grandi

5. Towards a scientific basis of Neurologic Music Therapy

→ Verso le basi scientifiche della musicoterapia neurologica!

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Il problema?



Meccanismi del dolore nella „Sindrome da sovrautilizzo“

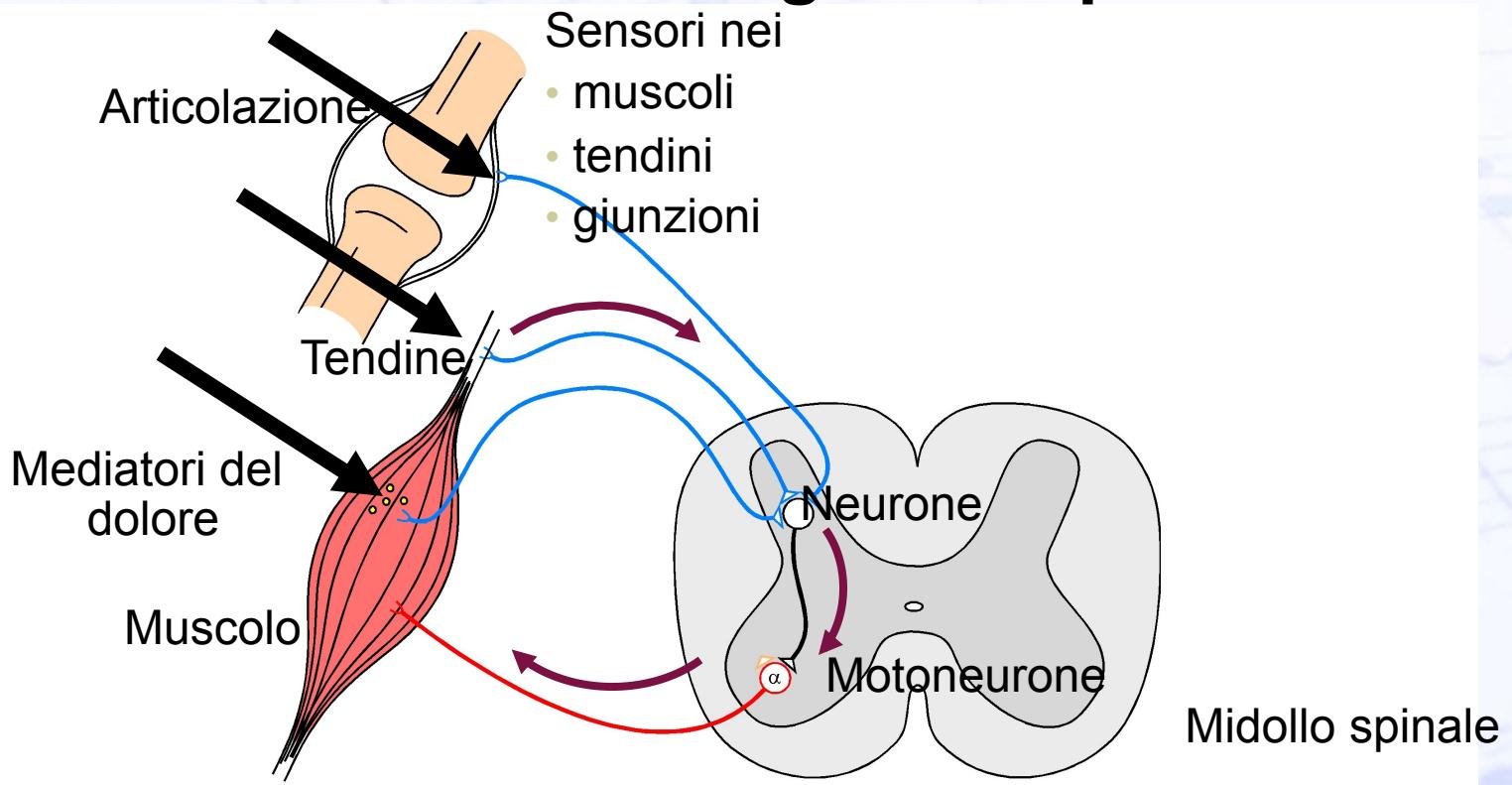
L'uso eccessivo del sistema muscolo-scheletrico causa

- infiammazione locale, incluso
- rilascio di mediatori del dolore



Meccanismi del dolore nella „Sindrome da sovra-utilizzo“

Elaborazione del segnale in periferia

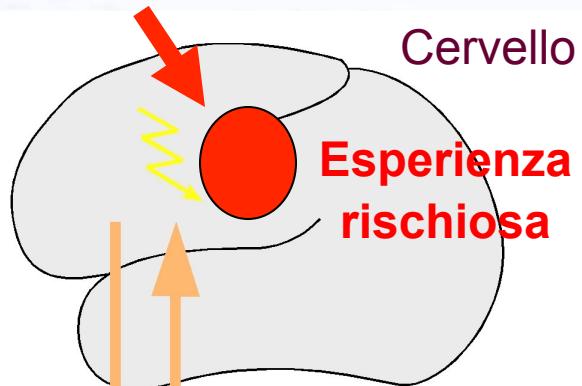


Cronicizzazione del dolore:

Segnali neurali persistenti

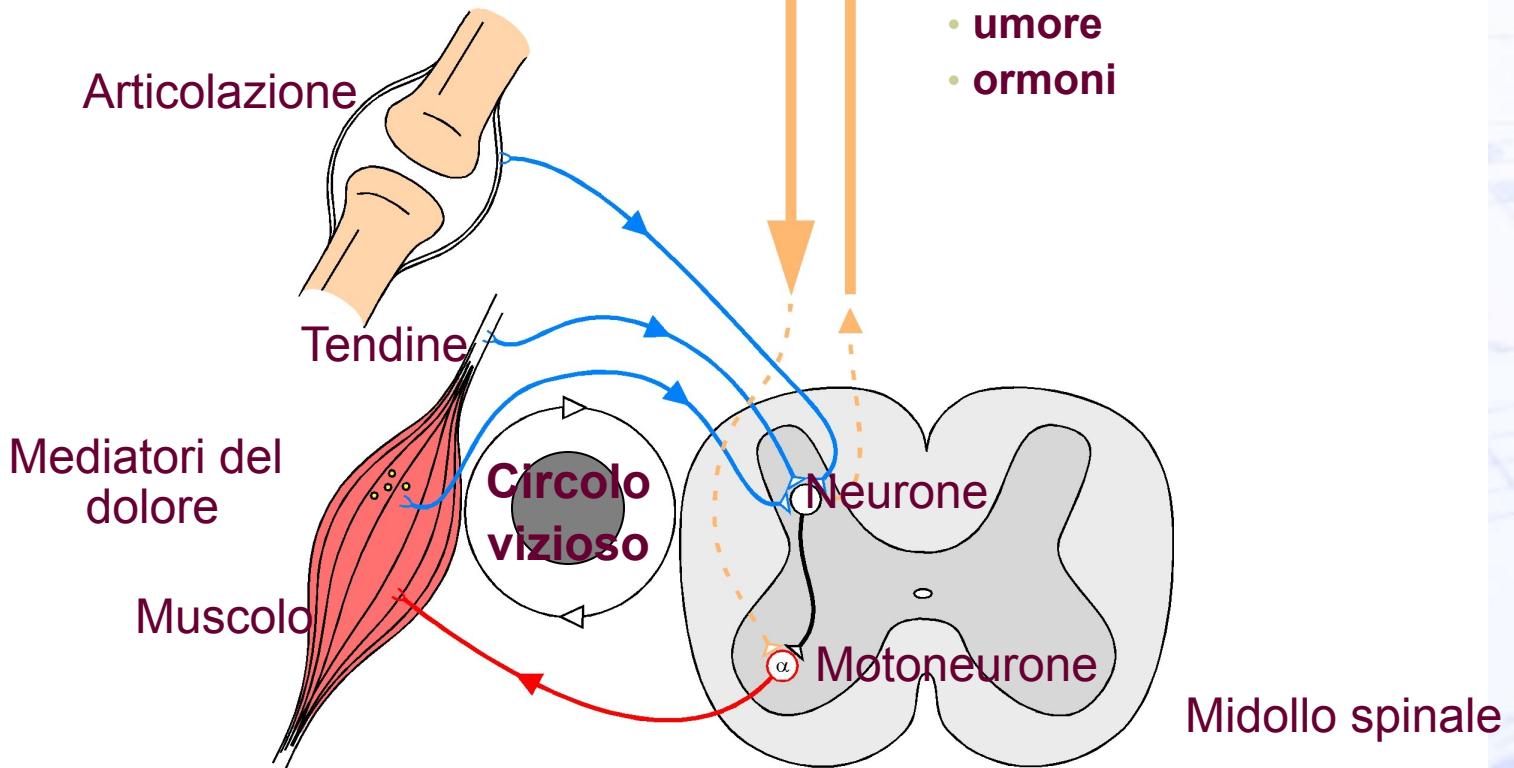


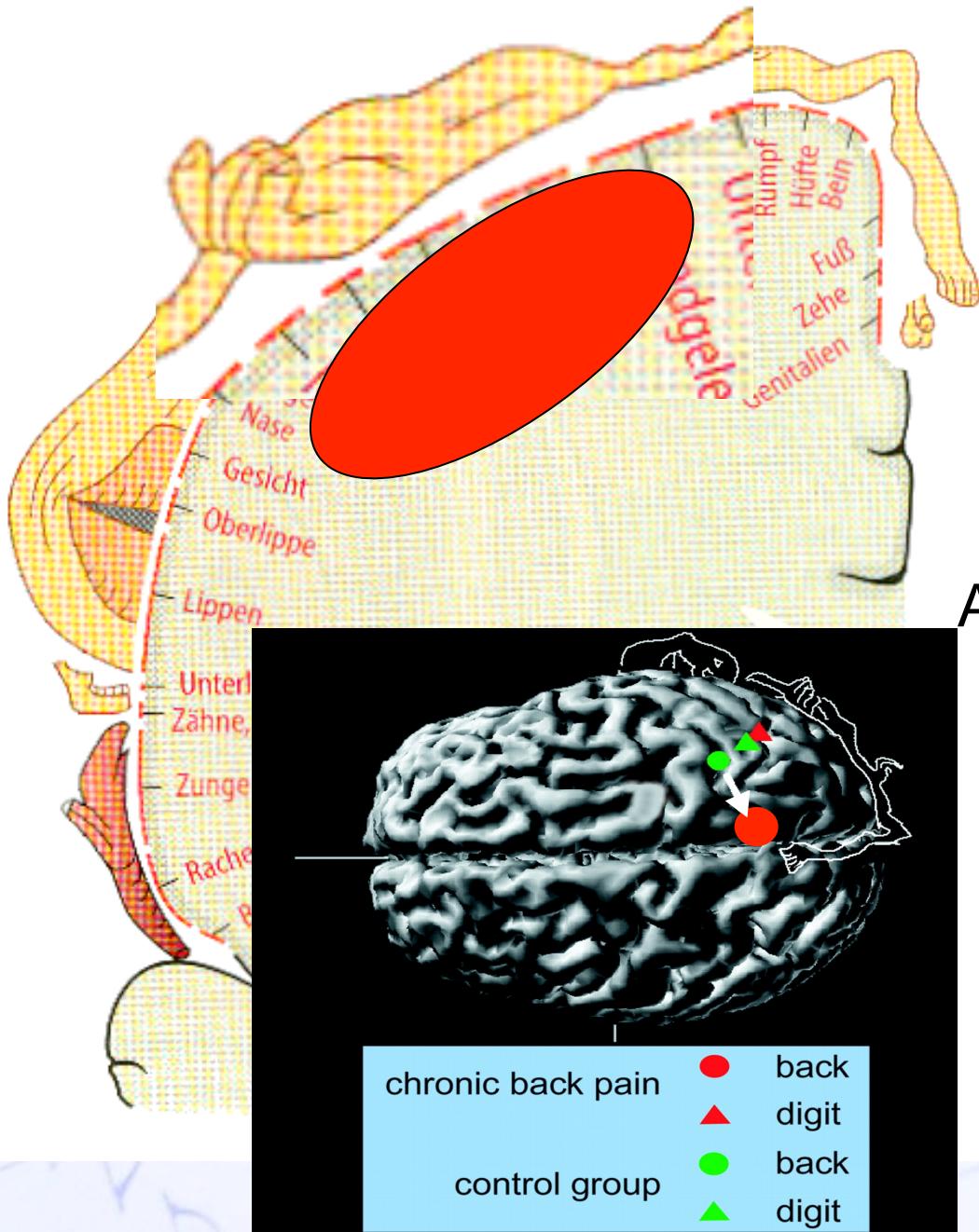
- 1) Regolazione discendente della soglia del dolore
- 2) Associazione: Suonare = Dolore
- 3) Sensazione di disastro
- 4) Posture di compenso, pattern di movimento ristretti



La percezione del dolore dipende da:

- attenzione
- umore
- ormoni





L' „Homunculus“
somatosensoriale
=

Piccolo uomo

Alterazioni nel dolore cronico

Corteccia somatosensoriale:
Rappresentazione delle
diverse parti del corpo

Recovery: Guarigione

1) Understand the mechanism

Comprendere il meccanismo

2) Up-regulation of pain threshold (swimming...)

Up-regulation della soglia per il dolore

3) Learn to play music without pain

Imparare a suonare la musica senza dolore

4) Practice Strategies – pedagogic intervention

Strategie di pratica - intervento pedagogico

5) Physical activity

Attività fisica

6) Physiotherapy, body awareness

Fisioterapia, consapevolezza del proprio corpo

7) Medication

Terapia medica

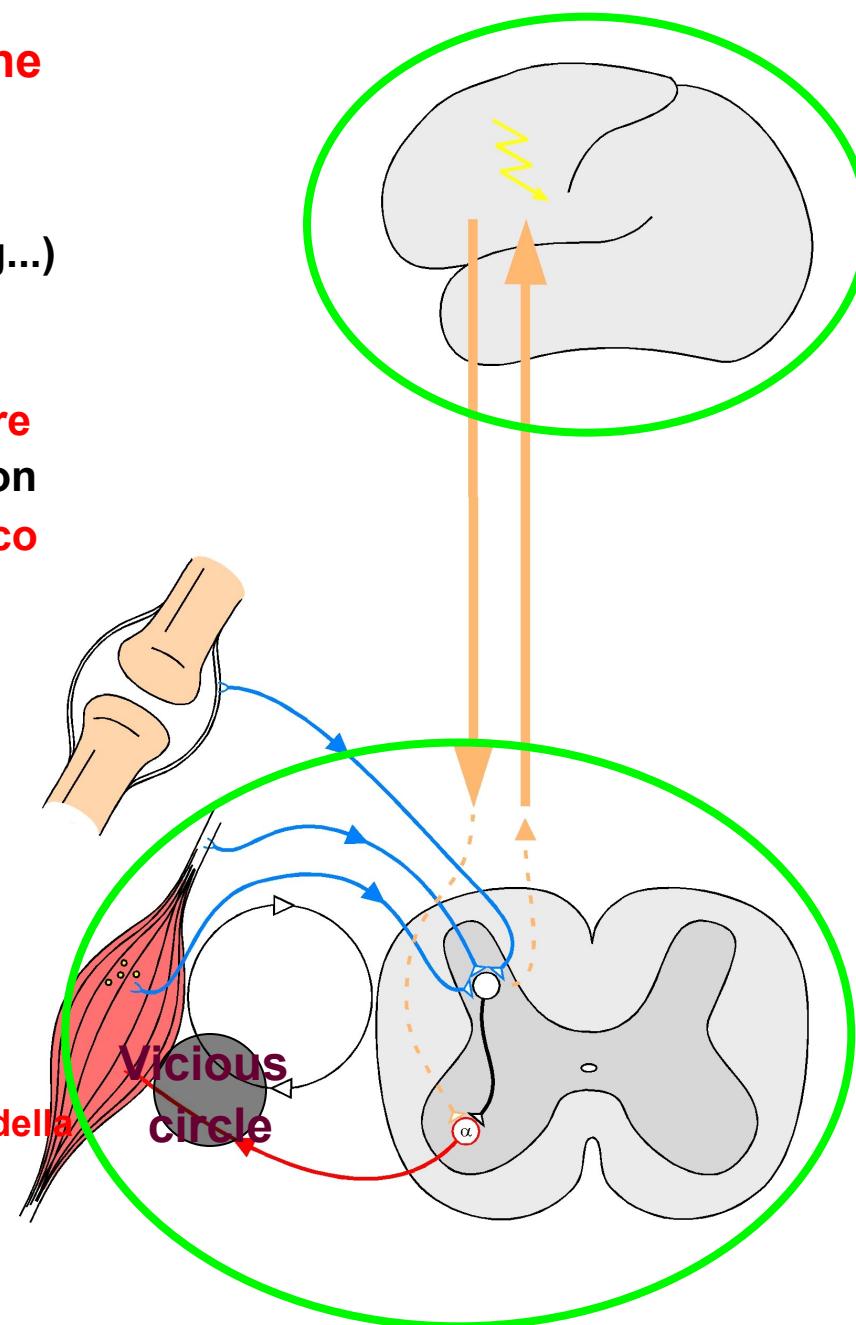
8) Detect and avoid external triggers

Problems with the instrument (**Problemi con lo strumento**)

Manual strain in everyday life (**Stress manuale della vita quotidiana**)

Schedule overload (**Agenda oberata**)

Psychological strains, social situation (**Stress psicologico, situazione sociale**)



Musician 's Dystonia

La distonia del musicista

Musicians' Dystonia is a loss of motor control of skilled movements necessary for instrumental playing

La distonia del musicista è una perdita del controllo motorio di movimenti complessi necessari per suonare uno strumento

Prevalence amongst musicians: 1-2 %

However: Large “dark number”

Prevalenza nei musicisti: 1-2%

Tuttavia notevolmente sottostimata!

Prevalence other hand-dystonias:

0,08%-0,004%

Prevalenza di altre distonie della mano:

0,08%-0,004%

It is still an unresolved problem – **Problema ancora irrisolto**

It remains difficult to treat – **Resta difficile da trattare**

It is highly disabling – **Altamente invalidante**



Work conducted
together with Dr.
Andre Lee

**Studio condotto in
collaborazione con Dr.
Andre Lee**



Robert Schumann

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 8. 6. 1810 | nasce a Zwickau, Germania
Precoci segni di talento musicale e poetico |
| 5 / 1828 | Studia legge a Lipsia ('contre-coeur')
Lezioni private con Friedrich Wieck |
| 5 / 1829 | Continua legge ad Heidelberg
Si dedica intensamente allo studio pianistico e compositivo |
| 14. 2. 1830 | Prima ed unica apparizione in pubblico:
esegue "Alexander Variations" di Moscheles (un successo,
ma errori in apertura, rilevante <u>ansia da prestazione</u>) |
| 10 / 1830 | Ritorna a Lipsia, continua a studiare pianoforte con Wieck,
che ne incoraggia i <u>progetti ambiziosi</u> : spera di arrivare
entro 4 anni "al livello di Moscheles".
Prima bozza della " <u>Toccata</u> ", probabilmente concepita
come uno pezzo "di pura ostentazione"
Primi cenni di problemi tecnici – Intensifica la composizione |





27. 12. 1828 Dolore braccio destro da esercizio protratto e assenza riposo

Primavera 1829 Esercizi virtuosistici sistematici (Hummel)

4. 1. 1830 2 ore di esercizi per le dita - 10 x Toccata - 20 x Variazioni
Hummel- "e alla sera era come se non avessi fatto nulla - depressione profonda, veramente profonda".

26. 3. 1830 "il mio dito intorpidito"

5. 1831 Problemi Tecnici – aumenta tempo studio, segnali di perdita di regolarità nella mano destra in Chopin Op. 1 (Variazioni)
Cresce la disperazione, "piange con rabbia al pianoforte"

14. 8. 1831 "Alas, se non avessi dita e potessi suonare solo con il cuore"

Primavera 1832 Costruisce congegno meccanico per sviluppare movimenti indipendenti del dito medio destro! Lievi miglioramenti

22. 5. 1832 "Non c'è modo di correggere il dito medio" - cerca il consiglio dei medici (prima evitati per timore di scoprirsi incurabile)



Musician's dystonia appears in the beginning of the 19th century

Le distonie del musicista fanno la loro comparsa nel XIX secolo



It is a culturally acquired disease!

E' una malattia acquisita culturalmente!



Schumann's symptoms.....and his strategy to overcome
I Sintomi di Schumann E la sua strategia per evitarli

Aus: Altenmüller 2006 in: Altenmüller et al. Oxford University Press



Phenomenology - What happens in embouchure dystonia?

Presentazione clinica – Cosa succede nella distonia dell'imboccatura?



Embouchure Dystonia
Distonia dell'imboccatura



Healthy Horn-Player
Cornista sano



Patient with dystonia
Paziente con distonia



Study conducted with Prof. Peter Iltis and Prof. Jens Frahm and group, MPI for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen

Real-Time MRI, 30 frames / second

Studio condotto con Prof. Peter Iltis e Prof. Jens Frahm e Coll, MPI for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen – Risonanza Real-Time 30 scansioni/sec

Risk factors: short summary (n = 356 musicians with dystonia)

Fattori di rischio in breve (N=356 musicisti con distonia)

Classical musicians (Musicisti classici):	84 %
Males (Uomini):	78 %
Young: start prior age 40 (Giovani, esordio prima dei 40 anni)	85 %
Soloists (Solisti):	51 %

Certain instruments: Guitar>Piano>Flute

Alcuni strumenti: Chitarra > Piano > Flauto

Speed and accuracy of movements

Velocità e accuratezza dei movimenti

Anxiety and exaggerated perfectionism

Ansia e perfezionismo esagerato

Late start of training (*older than 9 years*)

Inizio tardivo del training (sopra i 9 anni di età)

Unfavourable biomechanics and chronic pain

Biomeccanica sfavorevole e dolore cronico

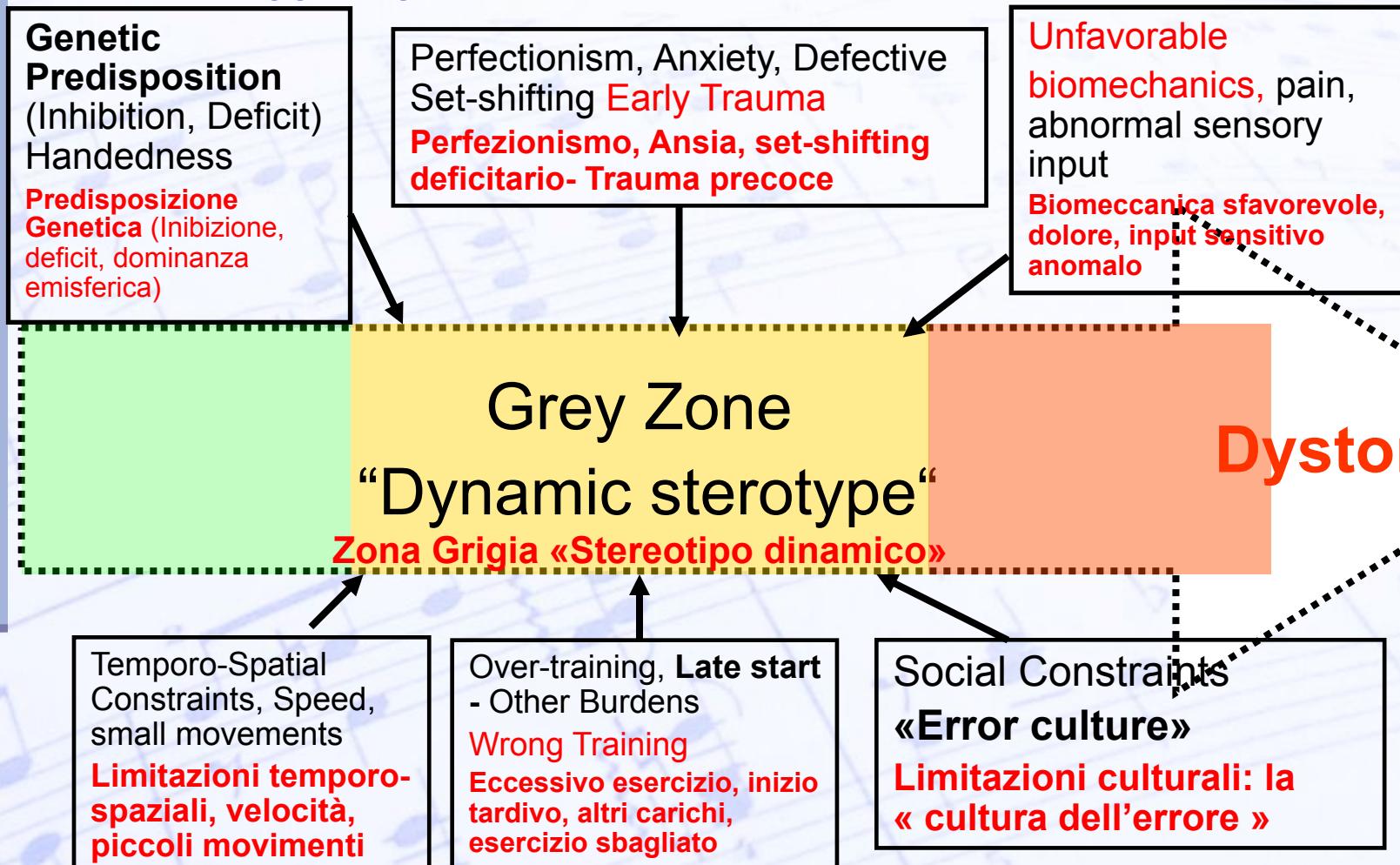
Genetics (35% of musicians)

Genetica in 35% dei musicisti

A new heuristic model on the genesis of musicians' dystonia

Un nuovo modello euristico della distonia dei musicisti

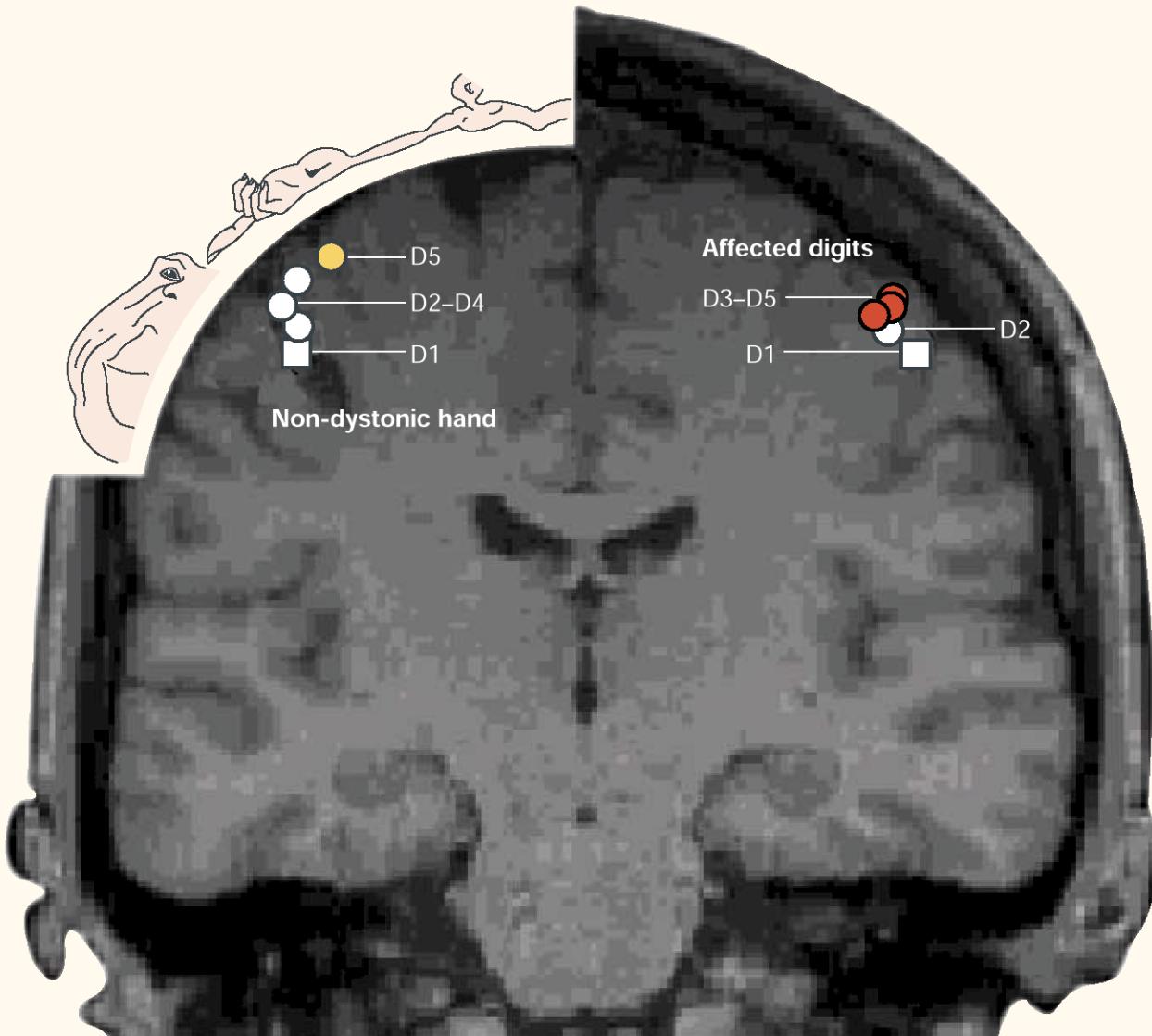
Intrinsic Triggering Factors Fattori scatenanti intrinseci



Extrinsic Triggering Factors Fattori scatenanti estrinseci

Blurring of sensory-motor “representations” in the brain may be one possible cause of focal dystonia

Una “confusione” nella rappresentazione sensori-motoria nel cervello potrebbe essere causa possibile di distonia focale



From:
Elbert T, Candia V,
Altenmüller E. and Pantev
C, et. al.
NeuroReport 1998
9: 3571-3575

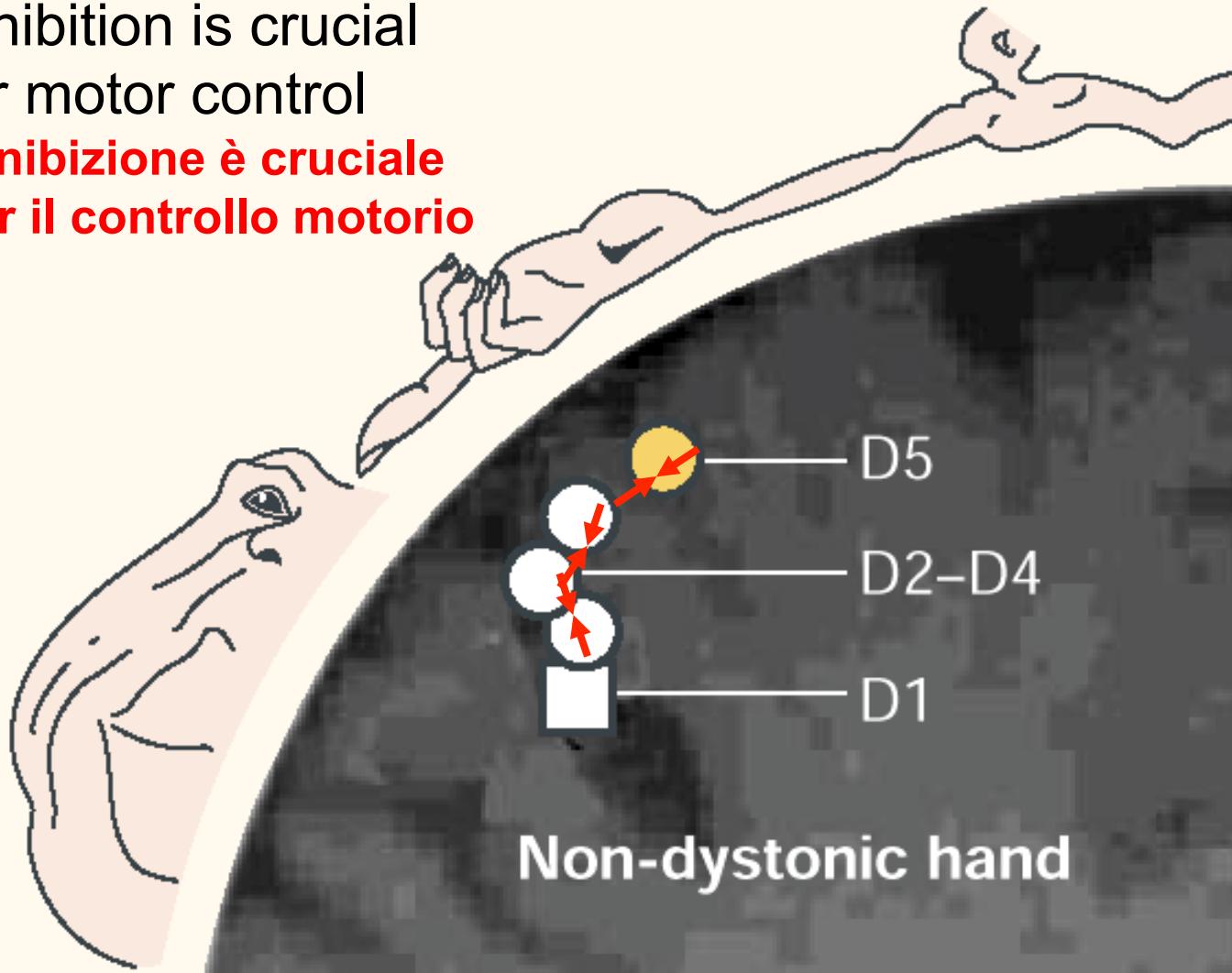
Modified in:
Münte TF, Altenmüller E,
Jähnke, L,
Nat. Neurosci. Rev. 2002, 3:
473-478

Blurring of sensory-motor “representations” in the brain may be due to lack of lateral inhibition

Questa “confusione” nella rappresentazione sensori-motoria nel cervello potrebbe essere dovuta alla mancata inibizione laterale

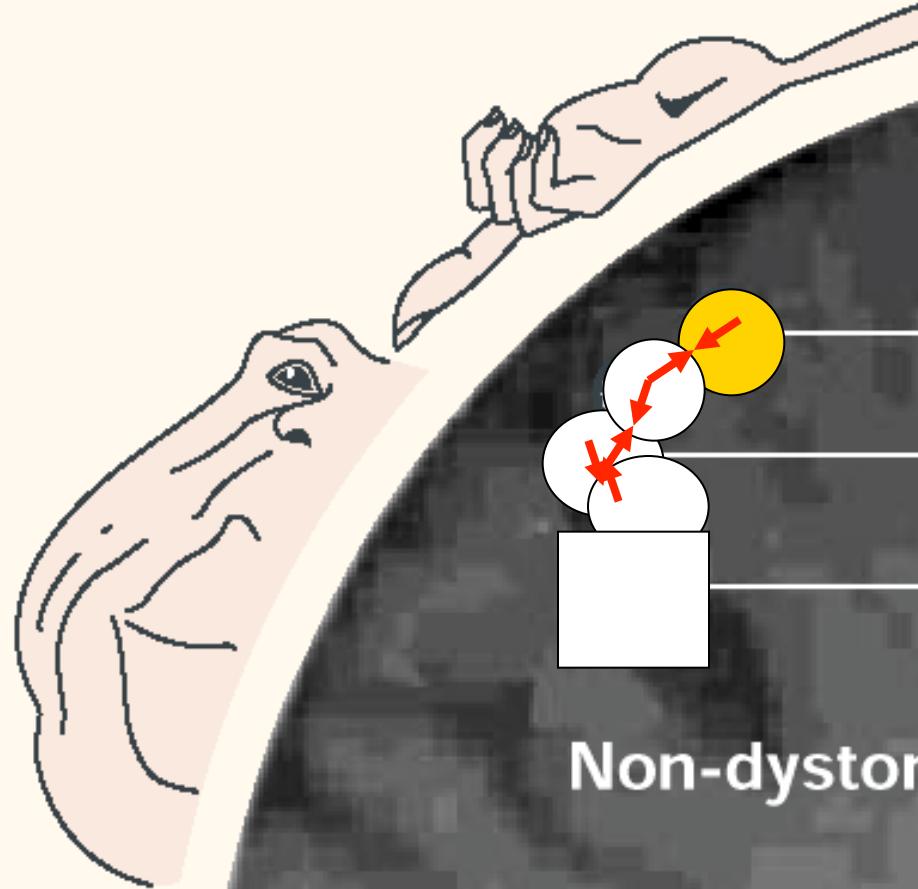
Inhibition is crucial
for motor control

**L'inibizione è cruciale
per il controllo motorio**



Blurring of sensory-motor “representations” in the brain may be due to lack of lateral inhibition

Effects of plasticity



Affected digits

D3-D5

D1



Non-dystonic hand

Treatment of Musicians' Dystonia

Il trattamento della distonia del musicista



Ergonomic Adaptations
Adattatori ergonomici



Sensory Tricks
Trucchi sensitivi



Pedagogical Retraining (**Ri-training pedagogico**),
e.g. L. Boulet, R. Fogel, H. Wind

Electrophysiological Stimulation
Stimolazione Elettrofisiologica



BTX – Injections
Iniezioni di Tossina Botulinica



Sensorimotor Retuning
(**Feedback sensori-motorio**)
e.g. V. Candia, J. Rosset y Llobet
K. Zeuner



Pharmacology –
Anticholinergics - THC?
Terapia medica –
anticolinergici –
tetraidrocannabinolo?

Retraining therapy

Terapia della riesercitazione



Before Retraining

Prima della riesercitazione



After Retraining

Dopo la riesercitazione

What is retraining?

Cos'è la Riesercitazione?

A mixture of:

Sensory discrimination training
Mindfulness training
Slow down exercise
Multimodal sensory training
Repetitive movement training
Muscle strengthening
Adaptation training
Psychotherapy

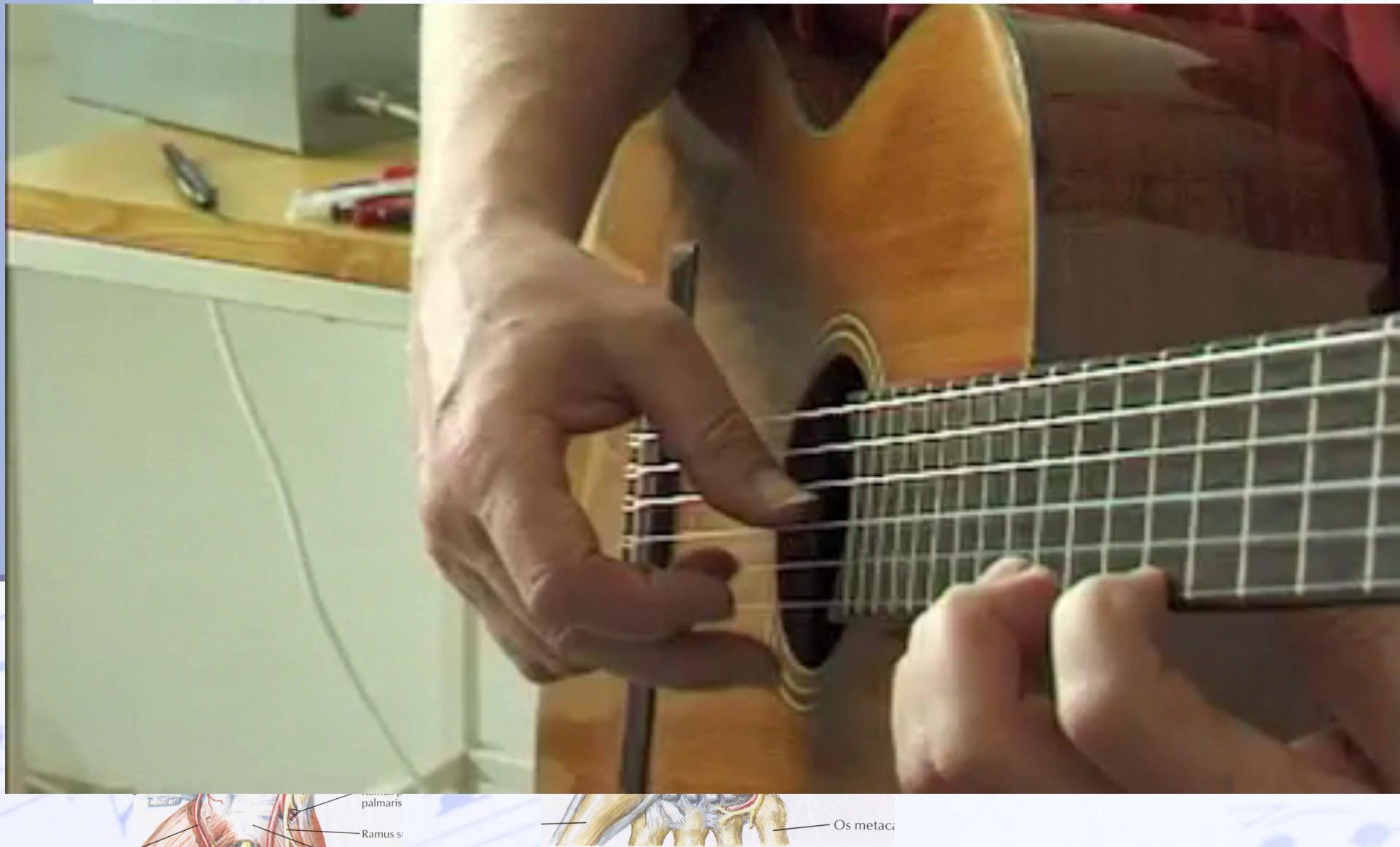
Un insieme di:

Esercizio di discriminazione sensitiva
Consapevolezza mentale
Rallentamento degli esercizi
Training sensitivo multimodale
Training ripetitivo del movimento
Rafforzamento muscolare
Training dell'adattamento
Psicoterapia



Musician's Cramp: Treatment Strategies

Il crampo del Musicista: strategie di Trattamento



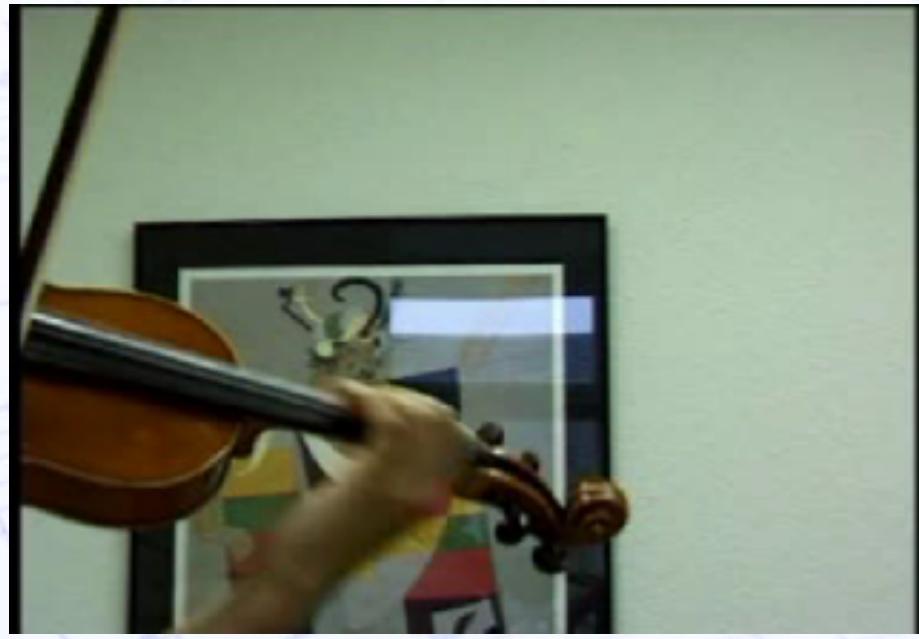
This patient was happy

Questo paziente era contento

6. February 2005



20. December 2007

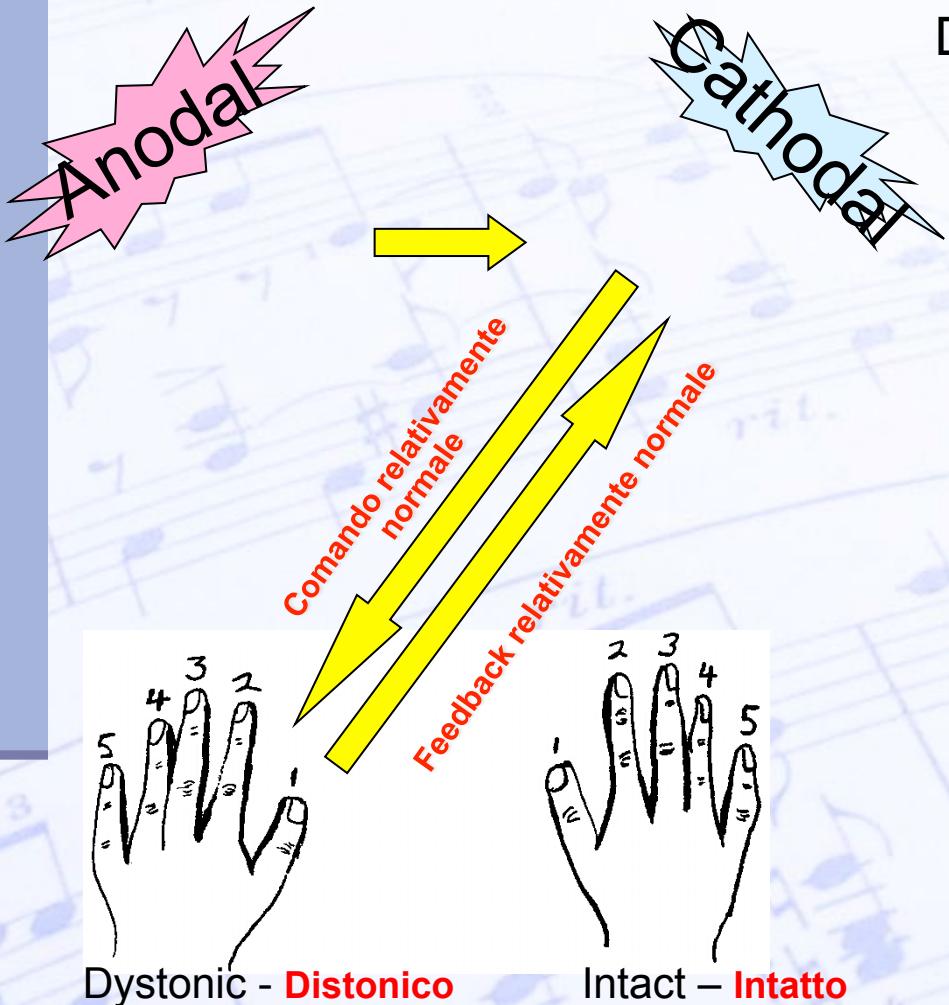


First appointment
Primo appuntamento

Fifth appointment
Quinto appuntamento

tDCS with bihemispheric stimulation: *anodal (depolarizing) – cathodal (hyperpolarizing)*

tDCS con stimolazione bi-emisferica: anodica (depolarizzante) – catodica (iperpolarizzante)

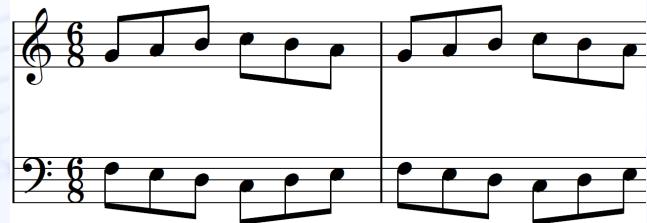


Dr. Shinichi Furuya



Task: In-phase bimanual finger movements

Compito: Movimenti delle dita bimanuali 'in fase'



tDCS therapy



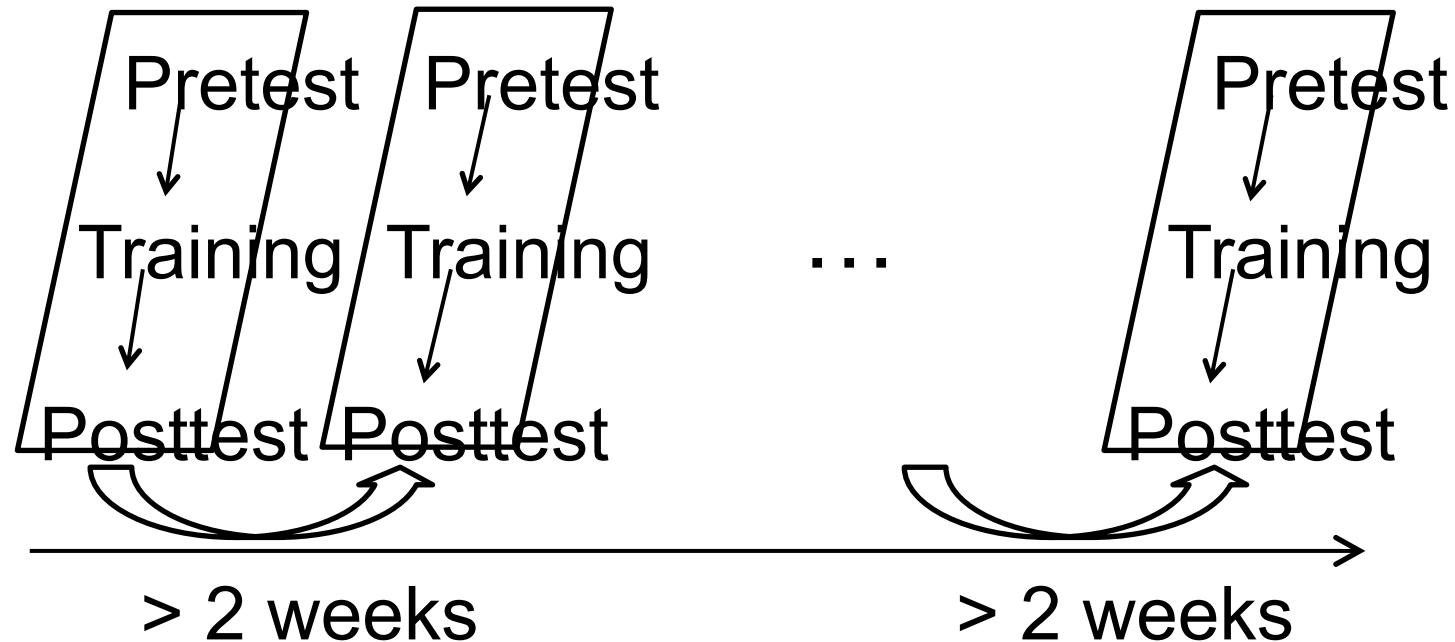
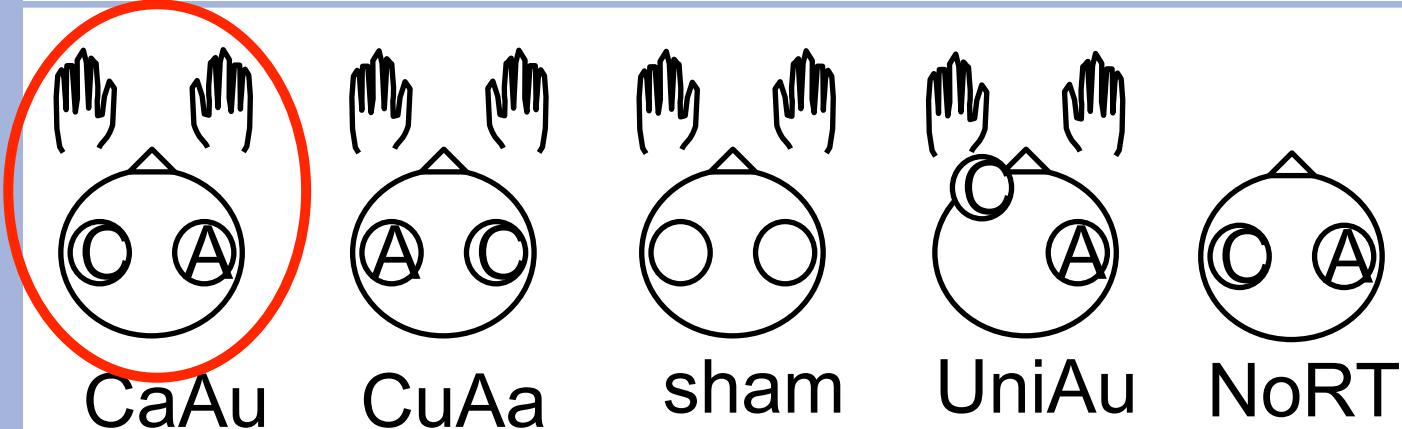
Before tDCS

After tDCS

Design: blinded prospective RCT with 10 MD-pianists and 10 healthy controls

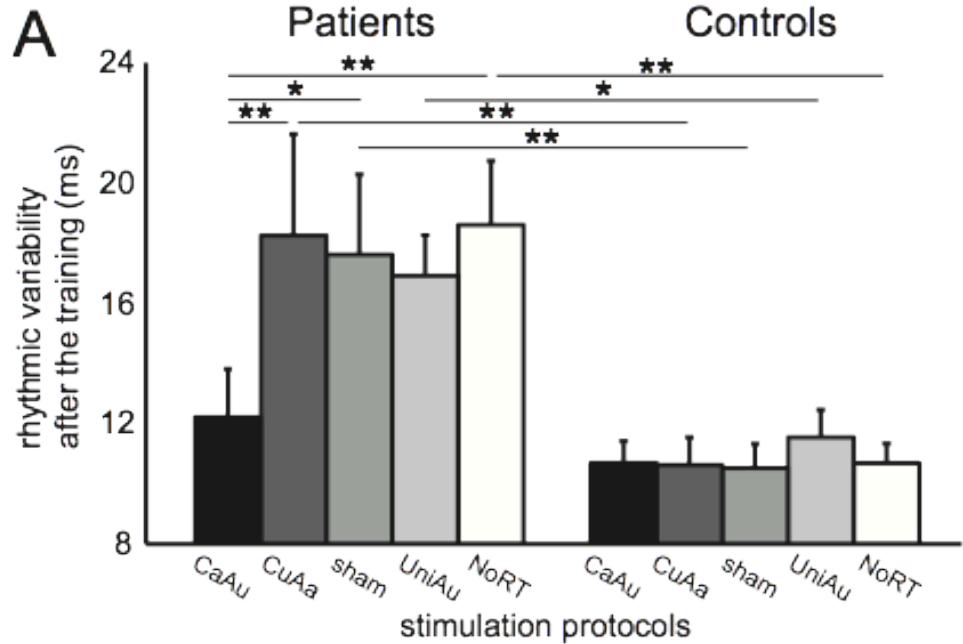


Disegno: Trial clinico randomizzato prospettico, in cieco, su 10 MD-pianisti e 10 controlli sani

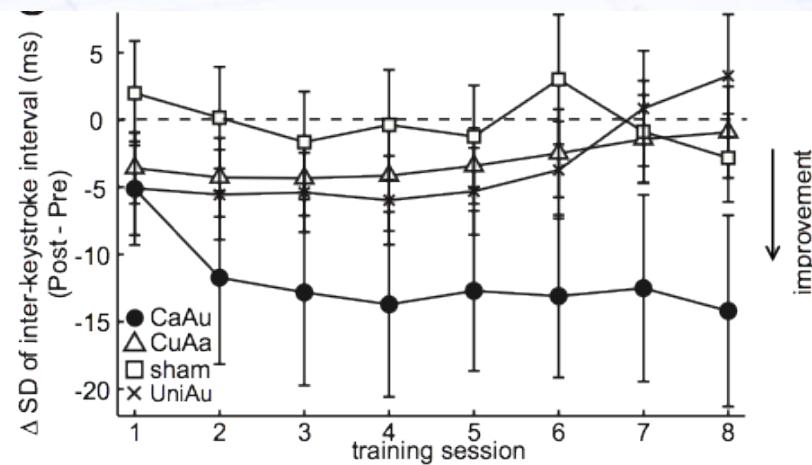


The results are quite convincing!

I risultati sono piuttosto convincenti!



Results in patients
Risultati sui pazienti



A Video Quizz: Dystonia or not?



Strange Movements?



Ehlers-Danlos
Typ III (Hypermobile Type)

Strange Movements: Horowitz 1988 (age 85!)

Looks very much alike
However

Very good control



Mozart: Concerto No 23. with Carlo Maria Giulini

Strange Movements: Y. Menuhin 1916 – 1999

Child Prodigee: **Bambino prodigo**

Autobiography: **Autobiografia**

1944: Separation, Stress,
Loss of control of movements of right arm

**1944: separazione, stress - Perdita del controllo dei
movimenti dell'arto superiore destro**

„Had learned to play without knowing how to
play“

„Aveva imparato a suonare senza saper suonare“

Yoga, Eutonia, Physiotherapy, Cross-over

Yoga, Eutonia, Fisioterapia, Cross-over



1931 with Bruno Walter

Bowing problems?



With Kurt Masur and the Gewandhaus: 1972

Strange Movements: Glenn Gould Recording 1981



In my opinion very unclear situation

Maurizio Pollini *1942 – only rumours



Pollini: Mozart, Concerto No. 21, Ricardo Muti (3. 2014)

Keith Emerson: 1944 -2016

Legendary Keyboarder
And composer
One of my idols at age 20

Committed suicide in March 2016



Prevention in Music Academies

Prevenzione nelle Accademie di Musica

25% of beginner students start their studies with pain deteriorating their performance

25% **dei principianti iniziano i loro studi con un dolore che deteriora la loro performance**



68-88% of music students have at least once during their studies medical problems caused by music making

68-88% **degli studenti di musica presentano almeno un problema di salute legato alla musica**

45% of music students seek professional help because of these medical conditions

45% **degli studenti di musica si rivolge ad un professionista per le proprie condizioni cliniche**

Execution:

primary motor cortex

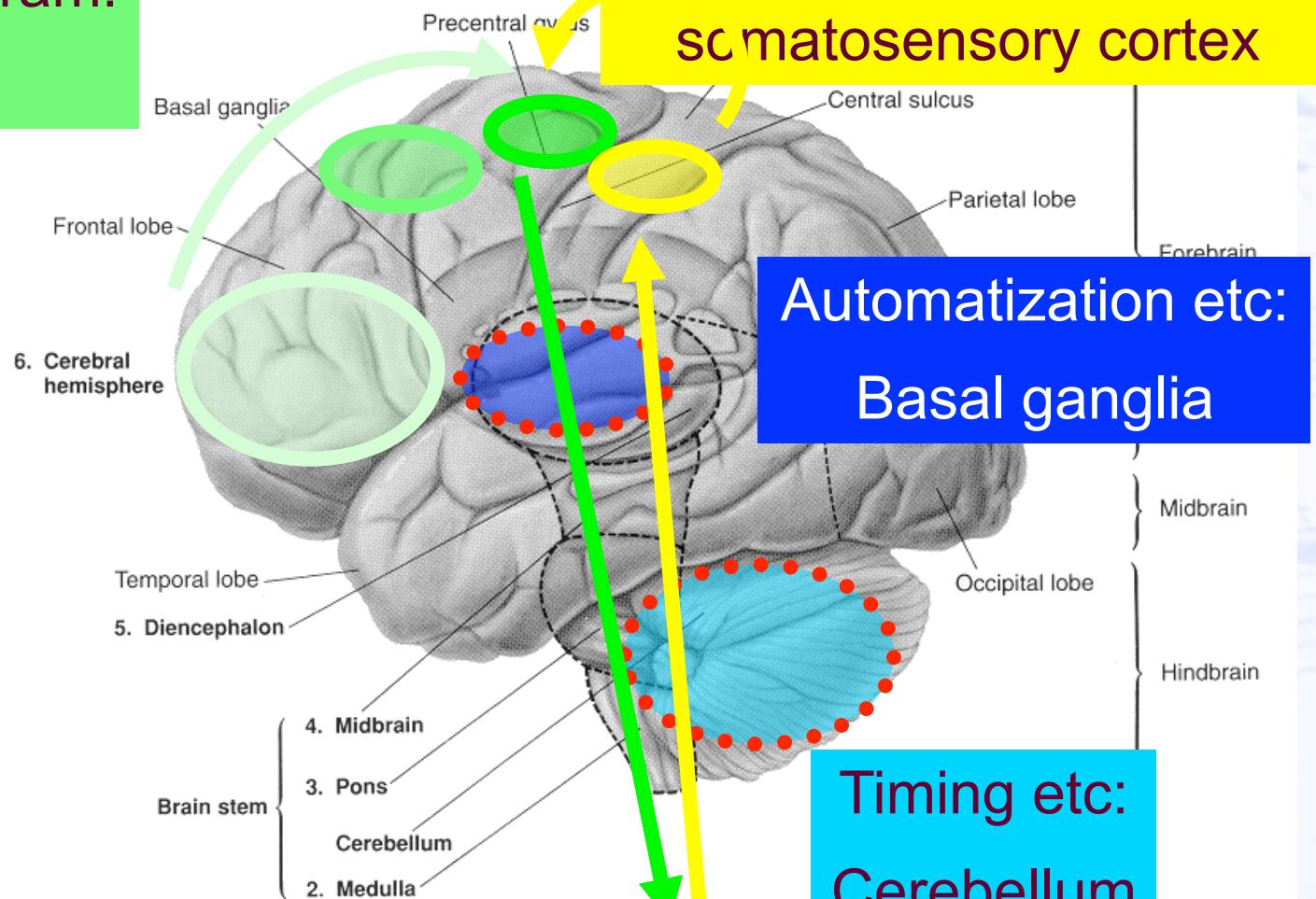
complex program:
SMA

Decision:
frontal lobe

Somatosensory feedback:
somatosensory cortex

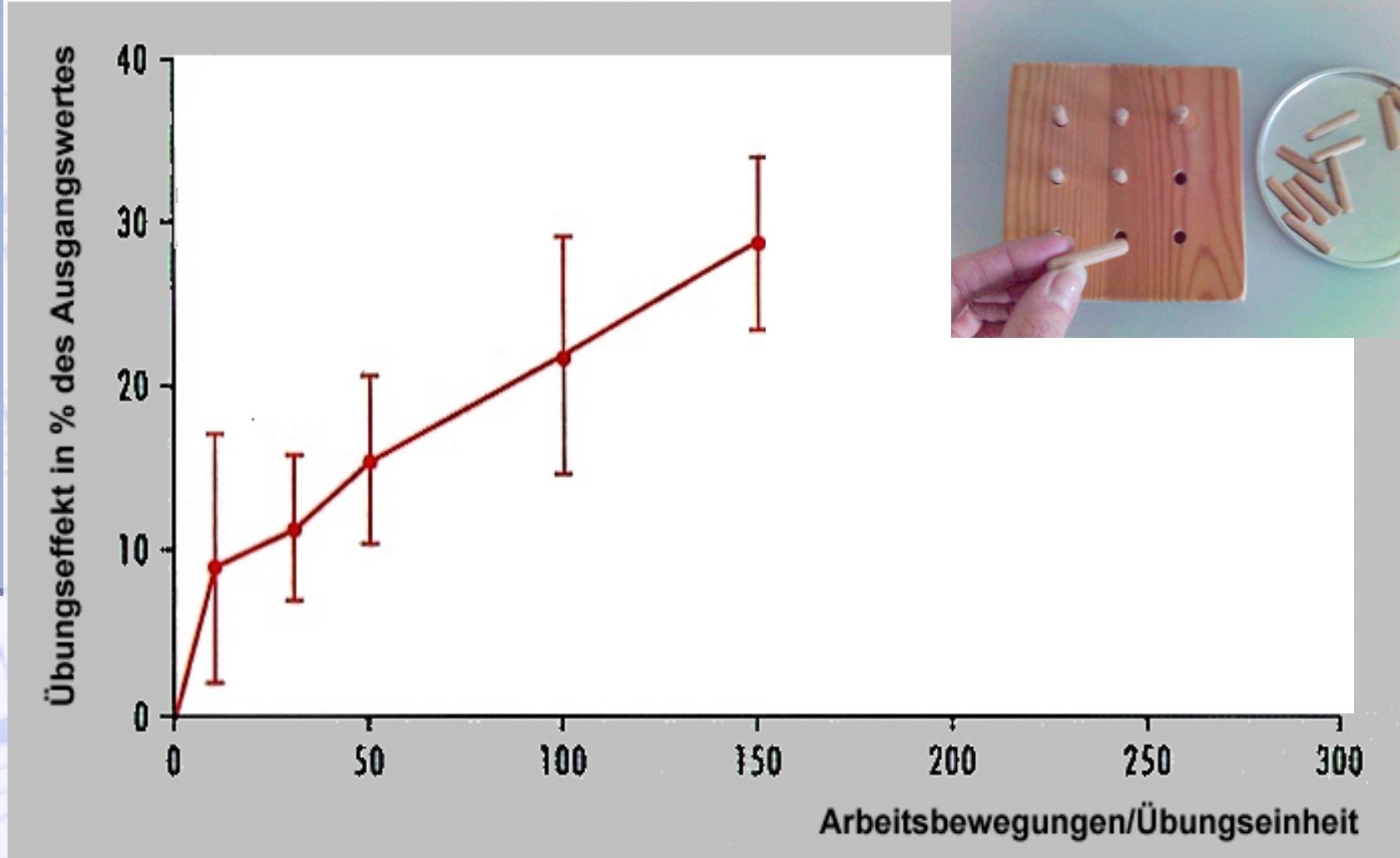
Automatization etc:
Basal ganglia

Timing etc:
Cerebellum



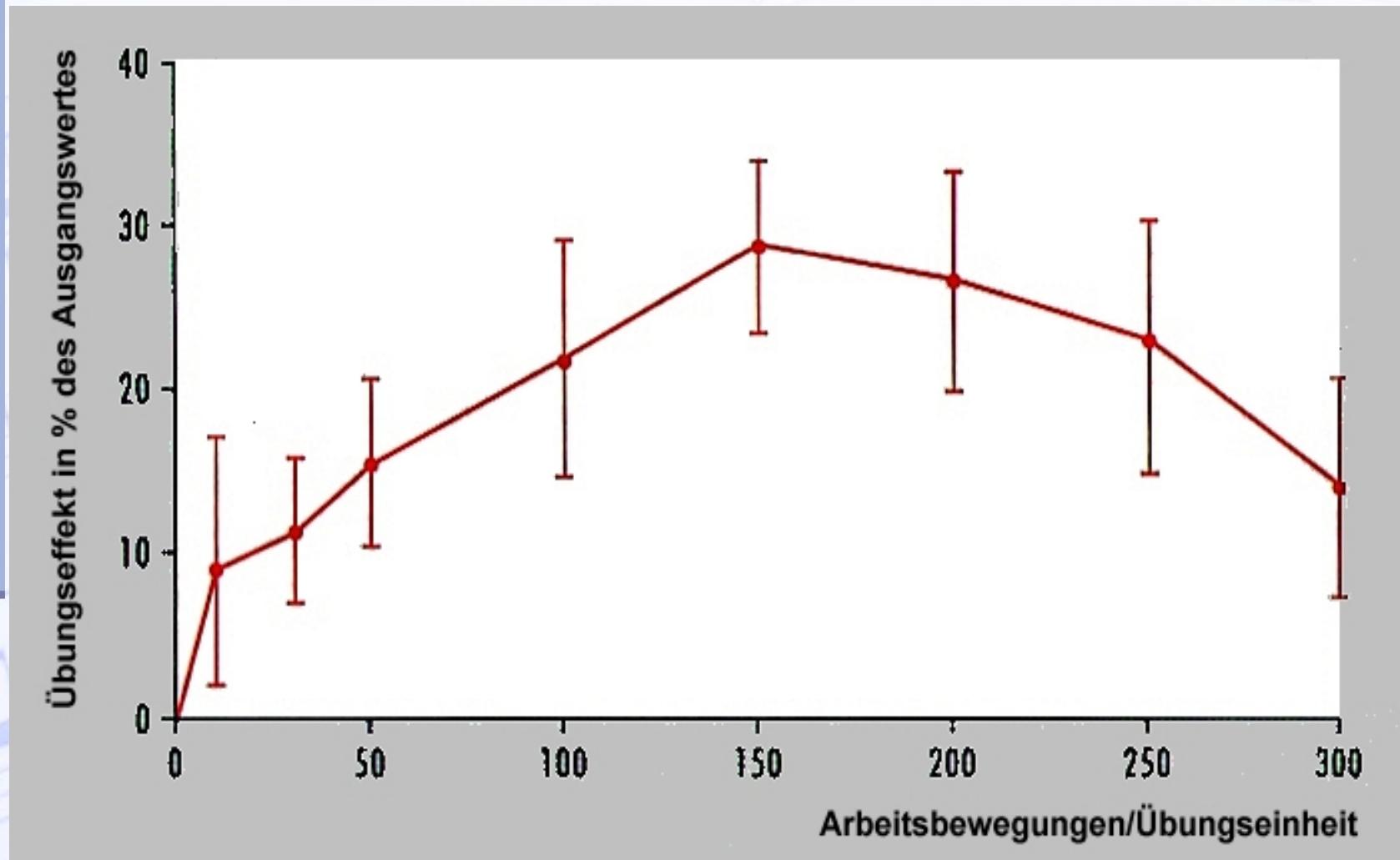
Relation between the amount of daily practice trials of skilled finger movements and improvement

Relazione tra la quantità di pratica quotidiana di dita allenate e miglioramento



(Hettinger et al. Geschicklichkeit und deren Übbarkeit. Z.Arbeitswiss.1975;29:223)

The Penelope-effect



(Hettinger et al. Geschicklichkeit und deren Übbarkeit. Z.Arbeitswiss.1975;29:223)

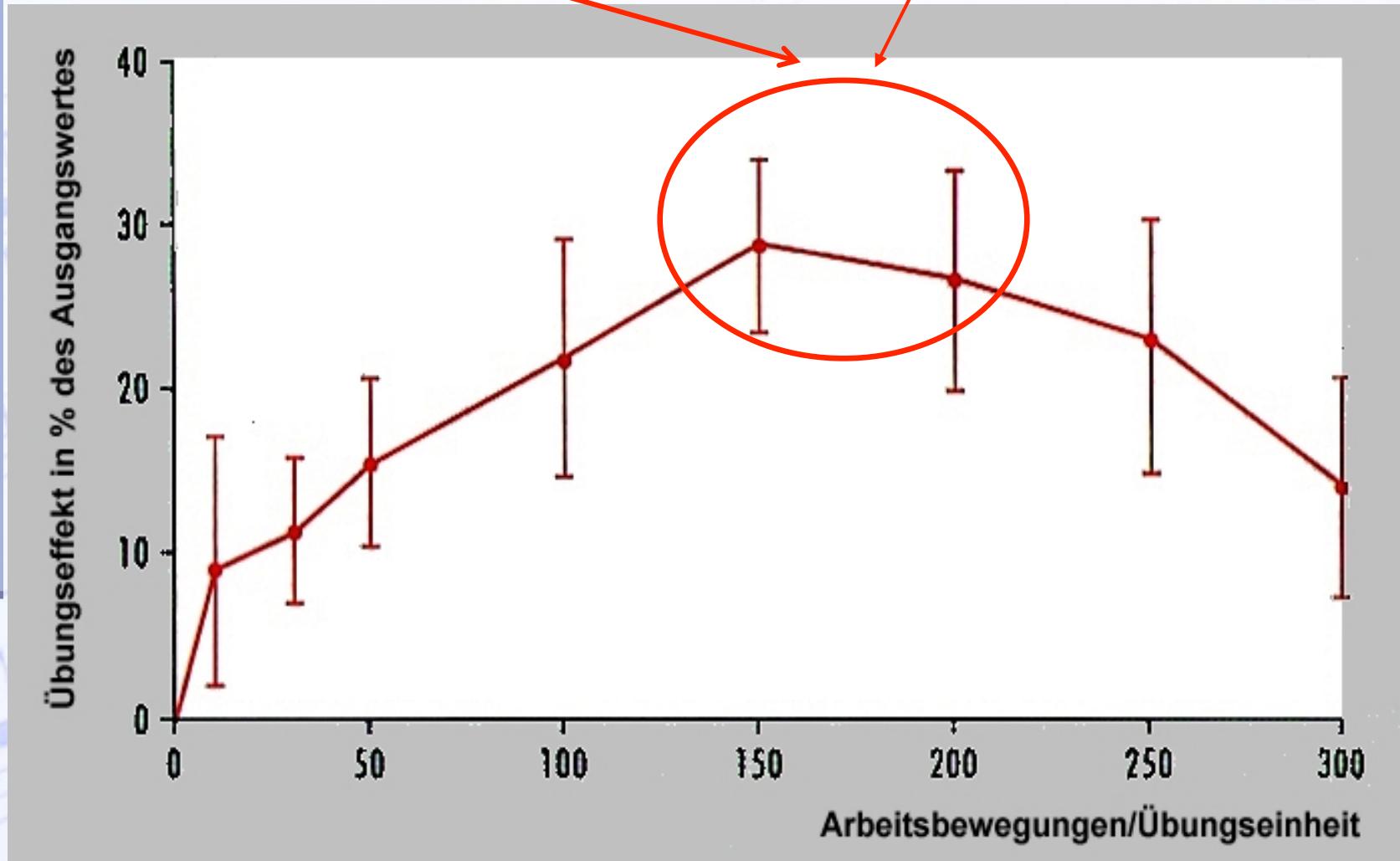


John Williams Waterhouse: Penelope and the suitors (1912)

The Penelope-effect

Insegna all'arto a
sospendere la pratica al
momento giusto

Teach the art to stop
practicing in the right moment



(Hettinger et al. Geschicklichkeit und deren Übbarkeit. Z.Arbeitswiss.1975;29:223)

Reasons for Deterioration

Motivi di deterioramento

- 1.) Loss of motivation **Perdita di motivazione**
- 2.) Loss of attention **Perdita di attenzione**
- 3.) Fatigue of the muscles **Fatica muscolare**

Conclusion:

Never practice un-attentively **Mai praticare senza cognizione**

Never practice when fatigued **Mai praticare se affaticati**

Include pauses in your practice schedule

Includere pause nella pianificazione della pratica

Organize your practice schedule interestingly

Organizzare la pratica in modo interessante

The Art of Mental Practice:



To Dr Charles D. Perry
with best wishes
onwards Walter Giesecking

Leimer K, Giesecking W:
The shortest way to pianistic perfection.
1932

Giesecking W, Leimer K:
Piano Technique. Dover: 1972

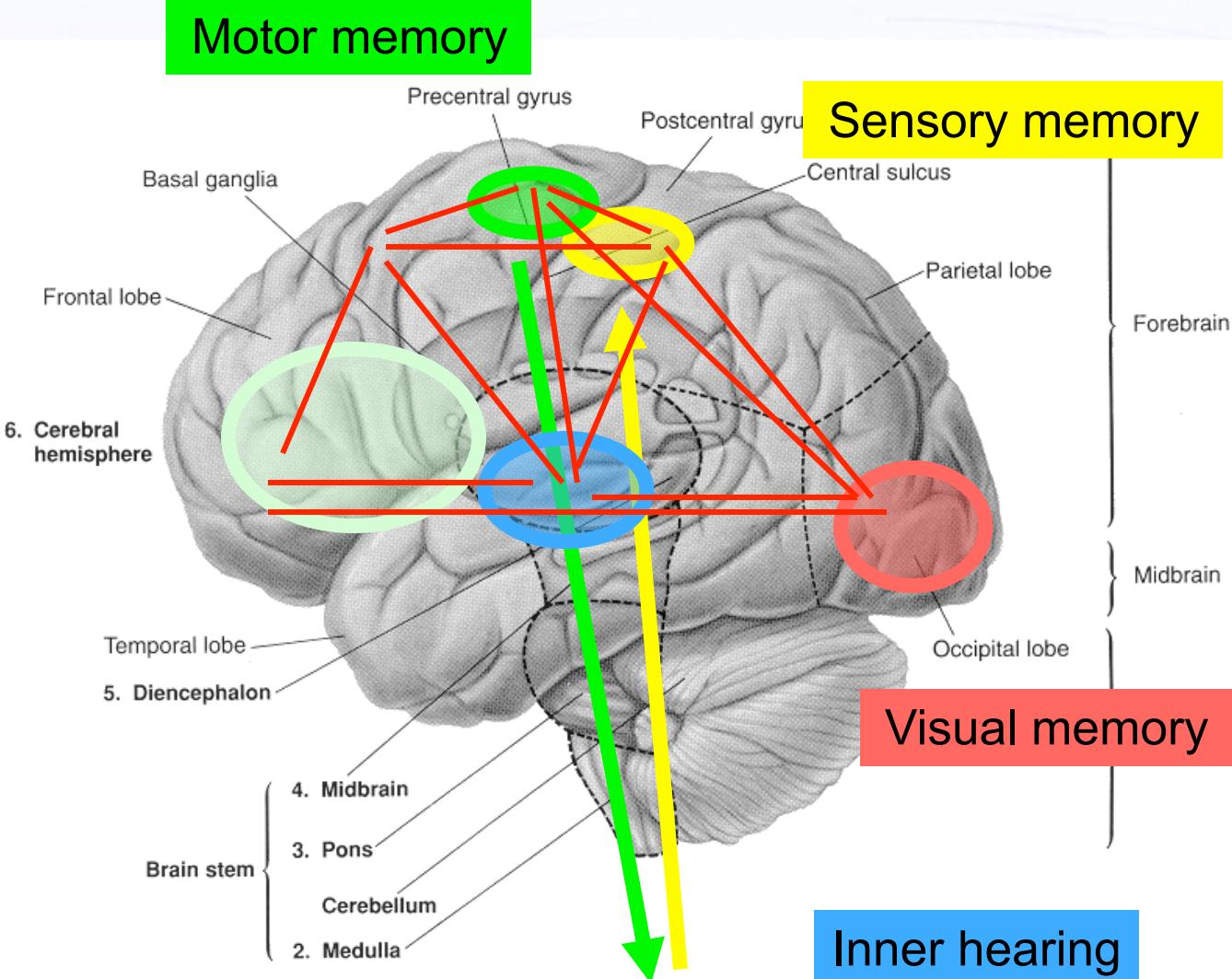
The five pillars of mental training:

I 5 pilastri dell'esercizio mentale

Work conducted together with Nicolo Bernardi



Structural
memory



„Mental Super-Experts“: 30 Minutes reading music of Scarlatti

„Super-esperti mentali“: 30 Minuti leggendo musica di Scarlatti



Ecossaise



Musical score for Ecossaise, first ending. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 2/4 time, and dynamic *f*. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 2/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic *f*. Measures 2-4 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 5-7 continue the pattern. Measure 8 begins with a dynamic *p*. The section ends with a repeat sign and the instruction *Fine*.



Musical score for Ecossaise, second ending. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, starting with a forte dynamic *ff*. Measures 2-4 continue the eighth-note pattern. Measure 5 begins with a dynamic *p*. The section ends with a repeat sign and the instruction *D.C. al Fine*.



Giacomo Balla, „Ritmi dell archetto”, 1912



Moritz von Schwindt: Schubertiade

Struttura



1. Apollo's gift : Music as a driver of beneficial plasticity

Il Dono di Apollo: La Musica come motore di plasticità benefica

2. Orpheus reloaded: Neurologic Music Therapy

Orfeo attualizzato: la musica-terapia neurologica

3. Apollo's curse: Chronic Pain and Dystonia

- *Phenomenology of chronic pain*
- *Treatment of chronic pain*
- *Focal Dystonia: Risk factors and Pathophysiology*
- *Some new ideas on treatments*

La Maledizione di Apollo: Dolore cronico la Distonia

- Fattori di rischio, fisiopatologia e modello euristico
- Alcune idee innovative sui trattamenti

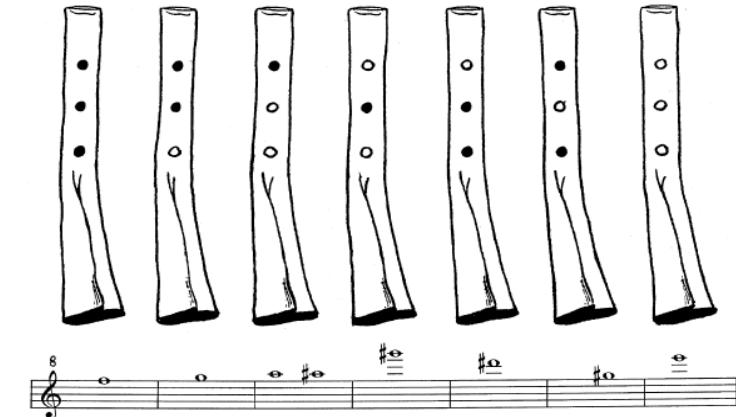
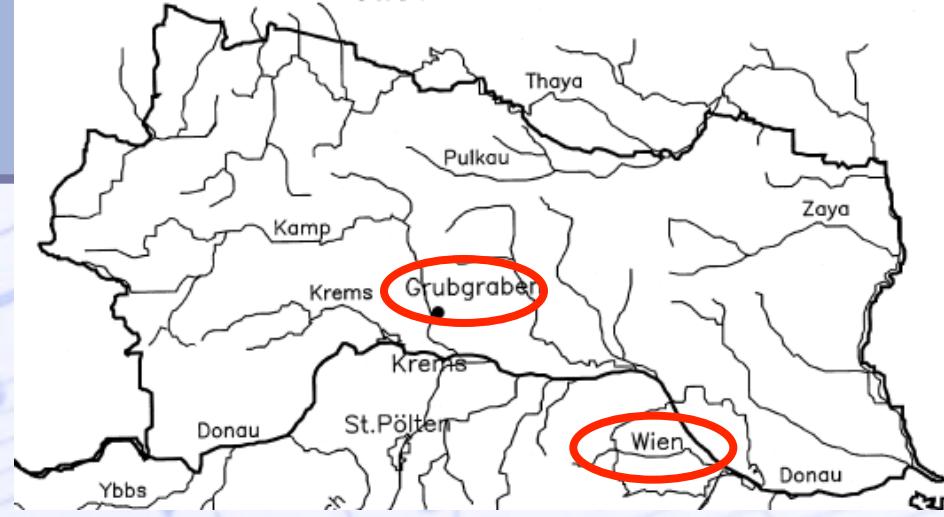
4.) Discussione e domande

5.) Concerto e lettura: Le Sfide della Virtuosità

The Grubgraben - Flute, ca. 18 000 v. C.



Niederösterreich



Fingersätze nach Käfer und Einwögerer 2002

These are the flautists' challenges:

Queste le sfide del flautista

1.) Posture: awkward and not ergonomically designed

Postura: scomoda e non ergonomica

2.) Breathing control is demanding: it's a very bodily instrument

Il controllo del respiro è impegnativo: è uno strumento molto 'fisico'

3.) Same fingers (e.g. left index) support the instrument and move fast

Stesse dita (es., l'indice sinistro) tengono lo strumento e si muovono velocemente

4.) Finger-coordination is extremely complex and unforgiving

La coordinazione delle dita è estremamente complessa e imperdonabile

5.) Precise bimanual-coordination is regularly required

E' sempre richiesta una coordinazione bimanuale precisa

6.) Finger-tongue coordination is highly important

La coordinazione lingua-dita è assai importante

7.) Sound quality depends on support, the breathing muscles,
the vocal tract, the oral cavity and the lips

La qualità del suono dipende dal sostegno, dai muscoli respiratori, dal tratto vocale, dalla cavità orale e dalle labbra

8.) And than you have to stay relaxed and be emotional!

E poi... devi restare rilassato e trasmettere emozioni!!!

Georg Philipp Telemann (1681-1767)

Aquatinta von Valentin Preisler
~ 1750

Fantasia 3 für Flöte allein
(1732)

FANTASJA XII.



G.P. Telemann
Fantasia sol-minore



Böhms geniales Griffsystem (1832)



Hotteterre's Barock-Griffweise (1699)

224 LOUIS HOTTETERRE'S FINGERING.

418. *Table of the Fingering of the One-keyed Flute*, by Louis Hotteterre (1699).

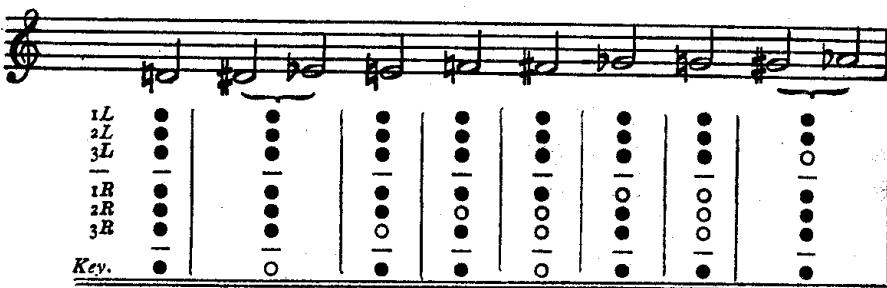


Diagram 418: Table of the Fingering of the One-keyed Flute, by Louis Hotteterre (1699). The diagram shows two rows of fingerings for a one-keyed flute. The top row shows fingerings for notes starting with a sharp (F#) and the bottom row shows fingerings for notes starting with a natural (F). The fingerings are indicated by dots and circles on a grid system. The legend below the diagrams identifies the fingerings:

	1L	2L	3L	1R	2R	3R
●	●	●	●	●	●	●
○	○	○	○	○	○	○

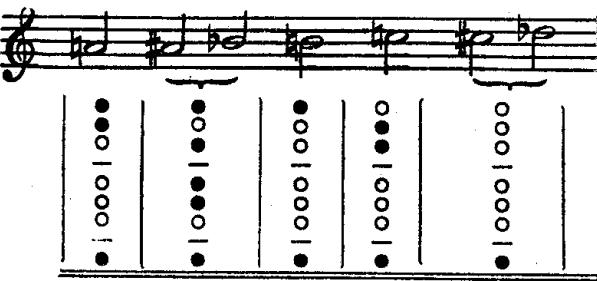


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	●	○	●	○	●	○
●	●	●	●	●	●	●
○	○	○	○	○	○	○



Friedrich Kuhlau: 1786- 1832 Kopenhagen



Divertissement H-Dur op. 68 Nr. 3

Andante con moto



Friedrich Kuhlau
herausgegeben von
Richard Müller-Dombois

Allegro molto



75

f con fuoco

80

3 3

p leggiere

85

90

cresc.

f

95

rit.

The music consists of ten staves of musical notation, each staff starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure numbers 1 through 100 are indicated in boxes above the staves. Dynamic markings include *f con fuoco*, *p leggiere*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *rit.*. Measure 1 starts with a grace note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 2-4 show eighth-note pairs with some grace notes and slurs. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 7-8 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 9-10 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 11-12 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 13-14 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 15-16 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 17-18 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 19-20 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 21-22 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 23-24 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 25-26 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 27-28 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 29-30 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 31-32 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 33-34 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 35-36 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 37-38 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 39-40 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 41-42 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 43-44 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 45-46 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 47-48 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 49-50 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 51-52 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 53-54 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 55-56 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 57-58 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 59-60 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 61-62 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 63-64 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 65-66 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 67-68 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 69-70 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 71-72 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 73-74 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 75-76 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 77-78 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 79-80 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 81-82 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 83-84 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 85-86 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 87-88 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 89-90 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 91-92 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 93-94 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 95-96 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 97-98 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. Measures 99-100 show eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs.

Goldschmied, Flötist, Komponist und Erfinder: Theobald Böhm (1794-1871)



Theobald Böhm, Etüde, Op. 37 Nr. 6 (1843)

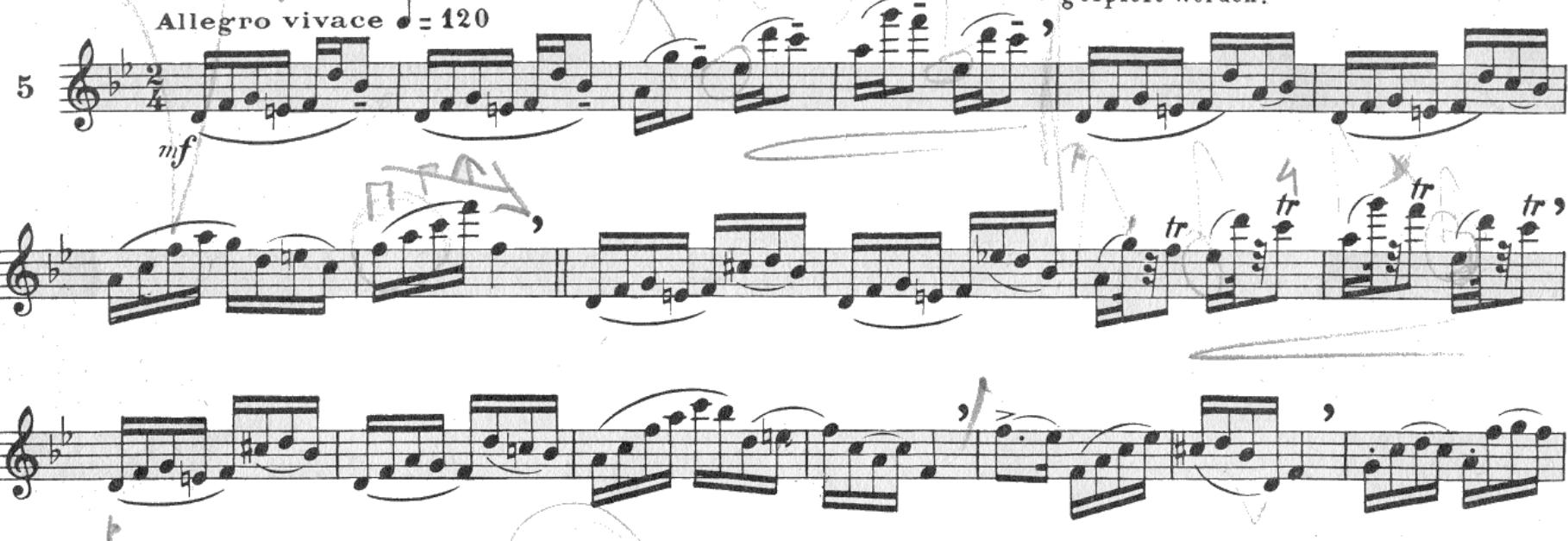
6 Respecter scrupuleusement les articulations et veiller à la liaison parfaite des grands intervalles

sehr mitato

Notice the articulations carefully, and see that the slurring of the larger intervals is perfect.

Man führe die Artikulationen mit grösster Genauigkeit aus und achtet darauf, dass die grossen Intervalle vollkommen gebunden gespielt werden.

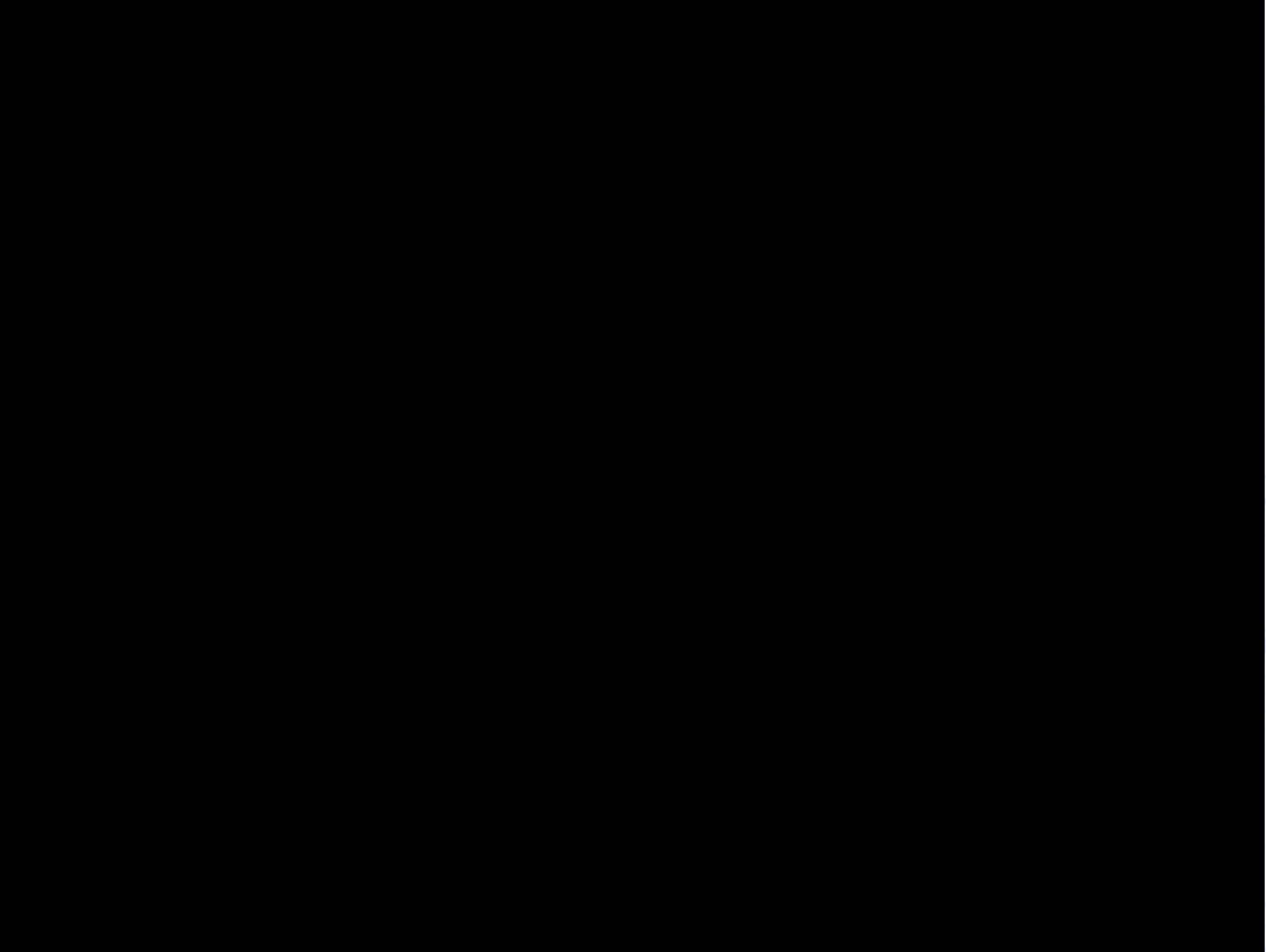
Allegro vivace ♩ = 120



Scherzoso $\text{d.} = 72$

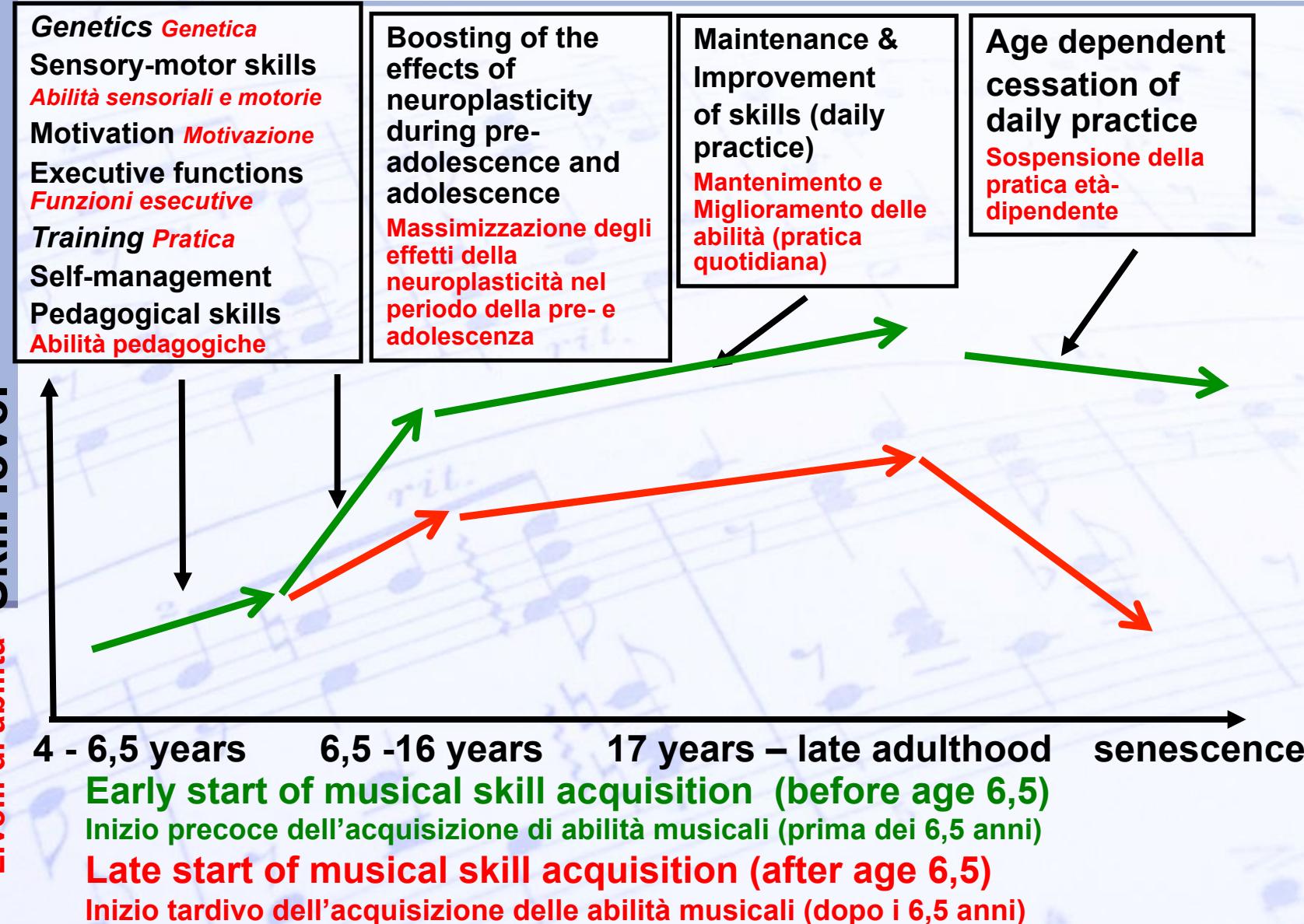


Sheet music for piano, Scherzoso tempo, 3/8 time, treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The music consists of six staves of musical notation. Measure 20 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 21 and 22 continue with similar patterns. Measure 23 starts with a dynamic *tr*. Measures 24 and 25 show a continuation of the pattern. Measure 26 starts with a dynamic *tr*. Measures 27 and 28 conclude the section.



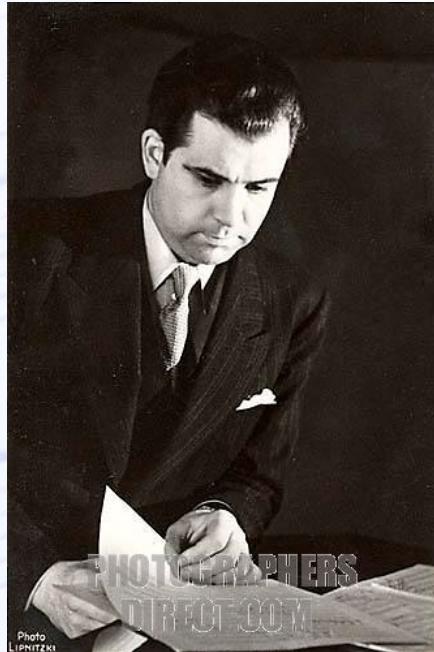
A model of acquisition of skilled movements

Un modello di acquisizione di movimenti corretti



André Jolivet

1905-1974



Incantations

CINQ INCANTATIONS

Pour Flûte Seule

ANDRÉ JOLIVET

D Pour une communion sereine de l'être avec le monde.

Lent $\text{d} = 44-46$
très intérieur

Welt der Blau *Blau*

34 *l'en lazer* *riten.* *au Mouvt.* *en écho*

Rhyth *sempre ppp très nerveux*

Assez ample en animant

Flûte *mp*

Can

Modal technique, reiterations and virtual notes

Lent $\text{♩} = 44 - 46$
très intérieur



34 *Linen lazen*
 $\frac{3}{8}$ riten.

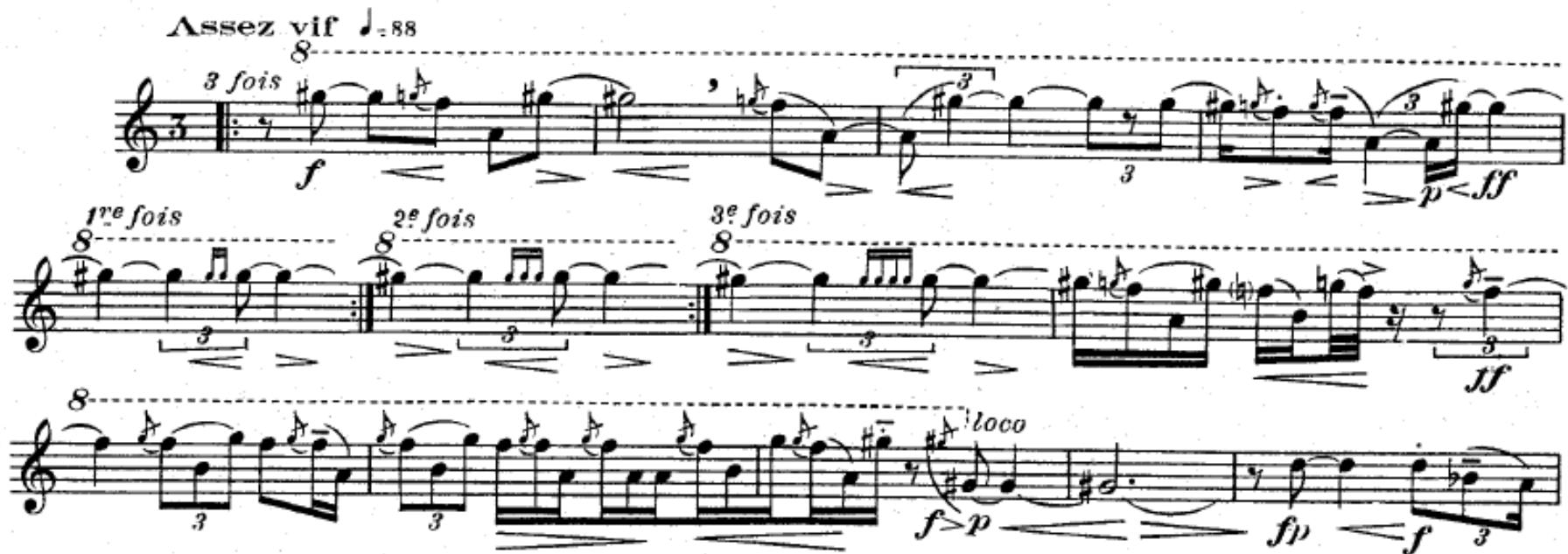
au Mouvt
en écho

$\frac{3}{8}$

ANDRÉ JOLIVET

E Aux funérailles du chef _pour obtenir la protection de son âme.

Assez vif $\text{J}=88$



3 fois

1^{re} fois 2^e fois 3^e fois

f

ff

ff

$f>p$

fp

f

loco



Henri Rousseau
1907



Syrinx (La Flûte de Pan)

Claude Debussy
(1862–1918)

Psyche (Gabriel Mourey)

III. Akt, 1. Szene:

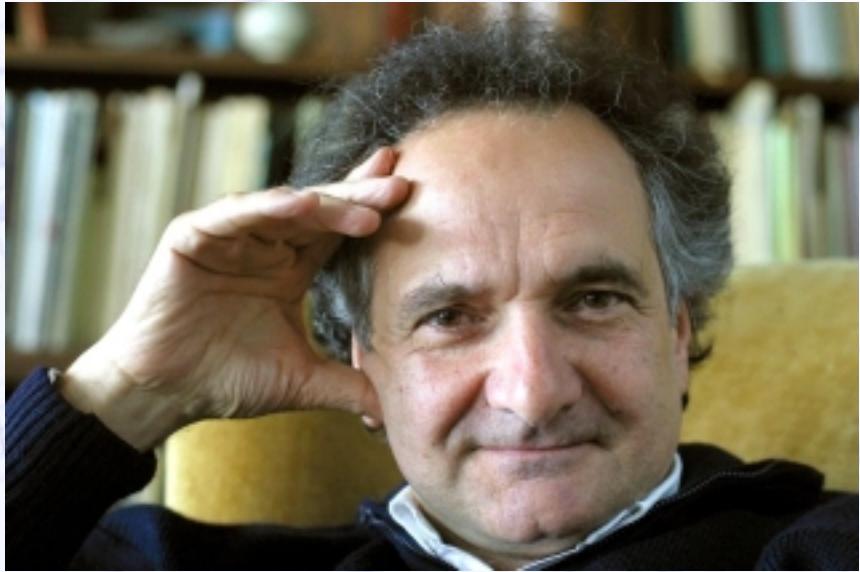
« Mais voici que Pan de sa flûte recommence à jouer... »

Très modéré



The musical score consists of three staves of music for flute, arranged vertically. The top staff begins with a dynamic of [mf]. The middle staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The bottom staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The music is marked 'Très modéré'. The score includes various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *mf*, and *p*. The flute part features complex melodic lines with frequent changes in pitch and rhythm.

Luca Lombardi



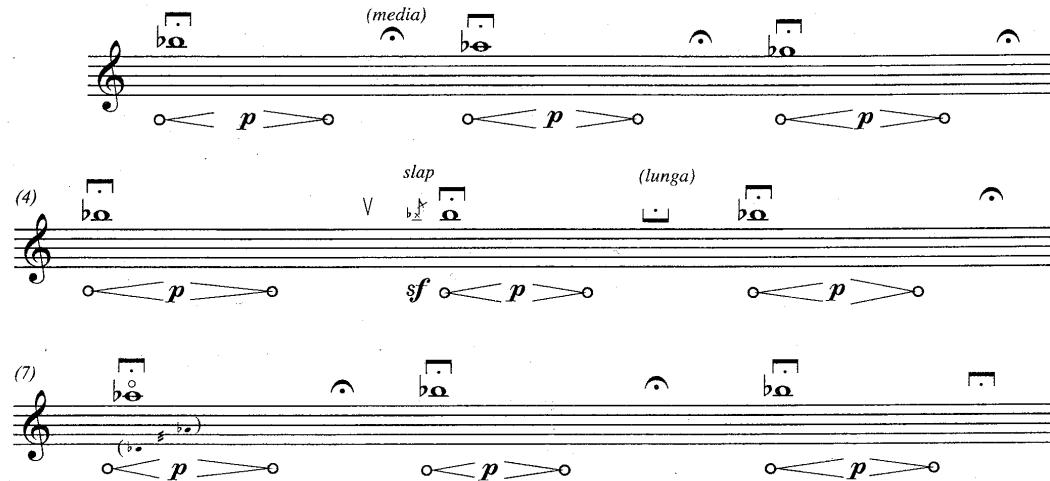
Born December 24, 1945,
Italian-Israelian Composer

ECHO DE SYRINX

per Roberto

L. Lombardi

(senza tempo)



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

(media)

slap

(lunga)

19



2

3

rall.



24

25

3

3

rall.

40

(passaggio graduale)

senza cresc.

6

> pp

