

# Wîwîp'son, the healing swing: ancestral knowledge and spiritual experience lead scientific measurement.

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### INTRODUCTION

#### THE STORY:

The gentle rocking of a baby's swing, this motion is known to the Nehiyaw people to induce sleep. During a pipe ceremony in 2001, Darlene Auger experienced a vision where she was shown a large hammock like swing with an adult in it wrapped like a baby and was told by a spirit grandmother that "people need to be swung" in her native language (Nehiyawewin). In 2017, Darlene completed her doctorate dissertation entitled, DECOLONIZING THE ACQUISITION OF KNOWLEDGE: Exploring VISION as a method for acquiring knowledge by examining the 'Vision of Wepison' and the well-being it has bestowed upon community. This research analyzed over 100 testimonies of people who reported experiencing healing in the swing.

Darlene was interested in exploring what was happening in the brains of people while being swung. With this research project the team sought to characterize the brain and body response to ceremony and the experience of Wiwip'son, the healing swing. The team utilized a combination of western and traditional ways of knowing and drew data from both quantitative and qualitative sources to attempt to answer the question of what happens to a person's arousal state as told by their heart, breath and brain when they experience the swing.



# METHODS

### Technology:

- MUSE S headband and Mindmonitor application were utilized to record electroencephalography (EEG), Hexoskin shirts were used to record electrocardiogram (ECG) and breathing variables
- Both Hexoskin and MUSE record acceleration of the swing via indwelling accelerometers within the devices

## Study Design:

- 14 naive participants participating in 2 swing sessions, 8 additional participants experiencing 1 healing swing session (included only in qualitative analysis at this time)
- 1 control session with only swing movement and one healing session where participants experienced the swing and the full healing session
- Post participation interviews and follow up interviews about experience
- Post participation Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) for alertness performed
- Pre-participation Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) questionnaires collected
- Random order and blinded analysis of quantitative data

### DEMOGRAPHICS Histogram of Participant Age AGE: Including Part A and Part B Participants Bimodal distribution of participants with a peak in the 20-28 age group and another in the 44-52 age group Mean: 39 +/- 11.8 SELF-REPORTED Distribution of Self Reported Race/Ethnicity Including Part A and Part B Participants RACE/ETHNICITY: Metis 16.0% Participants were able to self-identify as multiple ethnicities. 40% of participants First Nations identified as Caucasian. Asian 52% of participants identified as Metis or First Nations, 8% of participants identified as Asian **SELF-REPORTED** Distribution of Self Reported Gender Including Part A and Part B Participants **GENDER:** The study was conducted with participants who self identified as female with one individual identifying as non-binary. Female













