Foundations for Integrating Hypnosis into Your Therapies for Treating Anxiety, Depression, and Pain



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During Hypnosis, People Can Experience Marked Shifts in:

- Physiology (breathing slows, muscles relax, etc.)
- Sensory perception (temp, weight, distance, etc.)
- Cognition (thoughts clearer, slower, detached, etc.)
- Affect (happier, sadder, curious, etc.)
- Behavior (self-help, new behavior, proactive, etc.)
- Temporal orientation (past, present, future focus)
- Self-definition (more resourceful, competent, etc.)

The Experience of Hypnosis

- Experiential, selective absorption of focus
- Non-rational involvement ("Trance logic")
- Willingness to experiment
- Alterations of perceptions
- Fluctuations in degrees of involvement
- Symbolic processing (metaphor, injunctions, implications)



Classical Hypnotic Phenomena

Age regression

- Age progression
- Amnesia
- Analgesia
- Anesthesia
- Catalepsy

Classical Hypnotic

Phenomena (cont'd)

- Dissociation
- Hallucinations (Positive, Negative)
- Ideodynamic responses
- Sensory alterations
- Time distortion
- Value as building blocks: NEUTRAL

Age regression is the most commonly applied process in the context of psychotherapy

People routinely report the current problems are rooted in past experiences

Possible Goals of Age Regression

Simple review of experience

Accessing specific resources

Resolving critical incidents

• Amplifying differences between then, now and later

Remembering While in Hypnosis vs. in Simple Relaxation

 Simply listening to personalized autobiographical material with instructions to imagine what happened to them in the described situations, without a hypnotic induction, did <u>not</u> produce an overlap with the metabolic distributions found during PET scans when hypnotized subjects were asked to revivify pleasant life experiences.

Age Regression Structures

• *Hypermnesia* (Dissociated regression- reviewing the past from the present)

• *Revivification* (Associated regression- reliving the past as if it is the present)

Are You In or Out of the Memory?

 If you're not in the memory, it's an observer memory; this is more likely when you're asking for objective information

 If you're in the memory, it's a field memory; this is more likely when you're asking about feelings or for an emotional appraisal

Memory Position and Anxiety in PTSD

 Patients with PTSD who recalled traumatic events from an observer rather than a field perspective described less anxiety (McIsaac & Eich, 2004, Psychological Science, 15(4), 248-253)

 Switching from *field* to *observer* perspective memory was associated with reduced emotional intensity (Kenny & Bryant, 2007, *Behavior Research and Therapy*, 45, 1915-1920)

Thanks for your kind attention!

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