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



Michael D. Yapko, Ph.D. Webinar Section 4 of 12

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)

Hypnotic Phenomena: Components of Applied Clinical Hypnosis	
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 F	Regre	ssion	Stru	ictures
--	-------	-------	-------	------	---------

- *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

 | Application of the content of the content
 - (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)

	n den den den den den den den den den de
	Thanks for your kind attention!
	Michael D. Yapko, Ph.D.
	Website: www.yapko.com
y a	Email: michael@yapko.com
Progueing on Your Burengths Michael D. Yeplos, Ph.D.	Multinari B. 1994s, Ph.B. Www.yapido.cym 33