

Abstracts of Current Literature

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL HYPNOSIS, 38(3), JANUARY 1996

ARTICLES

Kurtz, R.M. & Strube, M.J. Multiple susceptibility testing: Is it helpful? pp. 172–184.

Reports a study investigating the effect on predictive power of combined group and individually administered susceptibility tests compared to a singly administered test. The Creative Imagination Scale (CIS), the Harvard Group Scale (form A), the Stanford Hypnotic Clinical Scale (SHCA:A) and the Stanford Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility (form C) were used. Using multiple regression techniques it was found that the SHSS:C was the best single measure, and that only for a weak measure of susceptibility such as the CIS or SHCS:A did multiple susceptibility testing provide an advantage.

Address for reprints: Dr Richard Kurtz, Department of Psychology, Washington University, Campus Box 1125, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63160, USA.

Montgomery, G. & Kirsch, I. The effects of subject arm position and initial experience on Chevreul's pendulum responses. pp. 185–190.

Describes a study investigating the effect of resting one's elbows on a table on the strength of Chevreul's pendulum illusion. Using a repeated measures design, no main effect for method was found, although those subjects who rested their elbows in the first trial showed significantly stronger illusory effects in both trials. The authors interpret the results as support for the notion that the reliability of susceptibility scales is due to the stabilization of response expectancy by a person's first experiences of imaginative suggestions.

Address for reprints: Irving Kirsch, Department of Psychology, U-20, University of Connecticut, 406 Babbidge Road Storrs, CT 06269-1020, USA. E-mail: Irvingk@uconnvm.uconn.edu

Kumar, V.K., Marcano, G. & Pekala, R.J. Behavioral and subjective scoring of the Harvard group scale of hypnotic susceptibility: Further data and an extension. pp. 191–199.

Reports a study investigating the reliability and concurrent validity of a subjective response scale for the Harvard Group Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility (HGSHS:A). High levels of reliability (coefficient 0.90) and concurrent validity ($r = 0.84$) and similar correlations between the Dissociative Experiences Scale, the Phenomenology of Consciousness Inventory and the subjective and objective scale of the HGSHS were found. It was concluded that both subjective and objective scales are measuring similar constructs although joint predictive power is no greater than either alone.

Address for reprints: V.K. Kumar, Department of Psychology, West Chester

University, PA 19383, USA.

Patterson, D.R., Goldberg, M.L. & Ehde, D.M. Hypnosis in the treatment of patients with severe burns. pp. 200–212.

Provides a discussion of the major issues in the use of hypnosis in the treatment of severe burns, and a number of case reports. The authors argue that emerging evidence indicates that the treatment of burns might be one of the most useful arenas for the clinical application of hypnosis, given the high intrinsic motivation of these patients.

Address for reprints: David R. Patterson, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Box 359740, Harborview Medical Center, 325 9th Ave., Seattle, WA 98104, USA.

Stanger, T., Tucker, C.M. & Morgan, J.I. The impact of a confusion technique on hypnotic responsivity in low-susceptible subjects. pp. 214–218.

Reports a study investigating the notion that confusion techniques are more effective in inducing hypnosis in low-susceptible subjects. Ten low-susceptibles selected using the Harvard Group Scale participated in a confusion induction session. Results using the Harvard and two measures of hypnotic depth failed to support the hypothesis. No details of the confusion induction are given, although copies are available from the first author.

Address for reprints: Thomas Stanger, Counseling and Psychological Services Center, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC, 28608, USA.

Walling, D. P. & Baker, J. M. Hypnosis training in psychology intern programs. pp. 219–223.

This article examines hypnosis training in psychology internship programs. Surveys were sent to all APA intern programs listed in the APPIC directory. Thirteen percent of respondents reported regular seminars in hypnosis, while another 37% offered elective opportunities. However, the average time spent in training was only seven hours which is regarded as inadequate to allow the ethical use of hypnosis.

Address for reprints: David P. Walling, PhD, Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Medical Branch - Galveston, 301 University Blvd., Galveston, TX 77555, USA.

BOOK REVIEWS

Breuer, J & Freud, S. (1895). Studies on hysteria. In Strachey, J. (Ed.) (1995). *The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud*, Vol. 2. London: Hogarth Press. Reviewed by John C. Nemiah.

Goulding, R.A. & Schwartz, R. (1995). *The Mosaic Mind*. Evanston, IL: W.W. Norton. Reviewed by Laurie Anne Pearlman.

Lankton, S.R. & Zeig, J.K. (Eds) (1995). *Difficult Contexts for Therapy. Ericksonian Monographs, No. 10*. New York: Brunner/Mazel. Reviewed by Akira Otani.

ARTICLES

Kinnunen, T. & Zamansky, H.S. Hypnotic amnesia and learning: A dissociation interpretation. pp. 247–253.

Reports an experiment in which the effect of hypnotic amnesia on positive transfer learning was examined within the framework of dissociation theory. Positive transfer for an experimental group receiving amnesia suggestions following presentation of two paired-associate word lists, and a control group who received both lists without suggestions for amnesia was found. Results are regarded as supporting a dissociation interpretation of hypnosis.

Address for reprints: Harold S. Zamansky, PhD, Northeastern University, Department of Psychology, Boston, MA 02115.

Elkins, G.R. & Wall, V.J. Medical referrals for hypnotherapy: Opinions of physicians, residents, family practice outpatients, and psychiatry outpatients. pp. 254–262.

Describes a study undertaken to assess the attitudes, experiences, training levels, and interest in future education regarding the use of hypnosis by staff physicians, medical resident physicians, family practice outpatients and psychiatry outpatients. Results indicate that the majority of physicians and residents has received no prior training and even fewer had experienced hypnosis. Other groups showed similar results. Furthermore, despite a high interest in hypnosis education, misconceptions regarding hypnosis and its applications proved common.

Address for reprints: Gary R. Elkins, PhD, Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, Scott and White Clinic, 2401 S 31st St, Temple, TX 76508, USA.

Spiegel, S.B. Uses of hypnosis in the treatment of uncontrollable belching: A case report. pp. 263–270.

Provides a case report of a 71-year-old woman with incessant belching. Psychotherapy utilizing hypnosis was undertaken and the patient was symptom free by the end of treatment, with this improvement being sustained at six-month follow-up. Provides a description of the suggestions used and a discussion of factors that may have contributed to change.

Address for reprints: Sharon B. Spiegel, PhD, 8717 Hempstead Ave., Bethesda, MD 20817, USA.

Klapow, J.C., Patterson, D.R. & Edwards, W.T. Hypnosis as an adjunct to medical care in the management of Burger's disease: A case report. pp. 271–276.

Describes the adjunctive application of hypnosis with standard medical procedures to help increase peripheral blood flow in a patient with advanced Burger's disease. Results indicate that the procedure contributed to keeping necrotic tissue loss to a minimum, decreasing ischemic pain and hopefully preventing the need for amputation. This improvement was sustained at a two-month follow-up, indicating the value of hypnosis as an adjunct to standard medical care in Burger's disease.

Address for reprints: David R. Patterson, Dept of Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Washington School of Medicine, Box 359740, 325 9th Ave, Seattle WA 98104-2499, USA.

Wark, D.M. Teaching college students better learning skills using self-hypnosis. pp. 277–287.

This paper reports the effects of self-hypnosis used by 51 college students enrolled in a 10-week course on efficient learning skills. After administration of the Creative Imagination Scale (CIS), all students were taught to enter and deepen alert self-hypnosis. Personal suggestions were given and study was undertaken during hypnosis. Results indicate that those students most susceptible to hypnosis as measured by the CIS had the lowest initial grade point average (GPA), improved most during the course, and significantly increased their GPA in the quarter after.

Address for reprints: David M. Wark, University Counseling and Consulting Services, University of Minnesota, 192 Pillsbury Dr SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455, USA.

BOOK REVIEWS

Pearlman, L.A. & Saakvitne, K.W. (1995). *Trauma and the Therapist: Countertransference and Vicarious Traumatization in Psychotherapy with Survivors of Incest*. New York: W.W. Norton.

Vicarious Traumatization I: The cost of empathy (46 minute video), *Vicarious Traumatization II: Transforming the pain* (40 minute video). Reviewed by Laura S. Brown.

Yapko, M.D. (1995). *Essentials of Hypnosis*. New York: Brunner/Mazel. Reviewed by Mitchell L. Eisen.

Cohen, B.M., Barnes, M. & Rankin, A.B. (1995). *Managing Traumatic Stress Through Art*. Lutherville, MD: The Sidran Press. Reviewed by Suzanne Des Marais.

Hacking, I. (1995). *Rewriting the Soul: Multiple Personality and the Sciences of Memory*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. Reviewed by Stephen E. Braude.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL HYPNOSIS, 39(1), JULY 1996

ARTICLES

Gravitz, M.A. Specialized journals in hypnosis: Further listings. pp. 18–20.

Adds another 15 titles to the to the previous total of 159 journals pertaining to hypnosis. Nearly all were published briefly and very few survived for any appreciable time.

Address for reprints: Melvin A. Gravitz, PhD, Clinical Professor of Psychiatry and Behavioural sciences, George Washington University Medical Center, 1325 18th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036-6511, USA.

Hammond, D.C. Experiential learning exercises in clinical hypnosis. pp. 21–36.

This article reviews a variety of possible options for demonstrations and learning/practical exercises to be considered for use in clinical hypnosis training. It also suggests exercises for non-instructors in the aim of developing their individual skill. (No abstract provided - introduction paraphrased).

Address for reprints: D. Corydon Hammond, PhD, ABPH, University Medical Center, PM & R, 50 N Medical Dr, Salt Lake City, UT 84132, USA.

Trussell, J.E., Kurtz, R.M. & Strube, M.J. Durability of post-hypnotic suggestions: Type of suggestion and difficulty level. pp. 37–47.

Reports a study investigating the impact of difficulty and suggestion type on the durability of post-hypnotic suggestion over an 8-week period. 78 high susceptibles were tested on a range of items at 1, 3, 6 and 8 week intervals. Results indicate that the easier items are initially passed by more individuals, although these items proved more subject to decay over time. Decay was lower for the harder items although this appears to be due to the lower initial pass rate. Type of suggestion proved non-significant. Clinical implications are considered.

Address for reprints: Richard M. Kurtz, PhD, Washington University, Department of Psychology, Campus Box 1125, One Brookings Dr, St Louis, MO 63130, USA

Pratt, M.S. Adapting the three-step approach (Rossi, 1986/1993) for use with two young children. pp. 48–61.

Describes a study in which the Basic Three-Step Approach for Accessing Creative Resources is investigated for its adaptability for use with children for the resolution of stress related mind-body problems. Results from two children (4 and 9 years) suggest that this therapeutic approach can be successfully adapted for use with the young.

Address for reprints: Mary S. Pratt, PhD, 1304 DeSoto Ave, Ste 200, Tampa, FL 33606, USA.

BOOK REVIEWS

Bryant, D. & Kessler, J. (1996). *Beyond Integration: One Multiple's Journey*. New York: W.W. Norton. Reviewed by Peter M Barach.

Bell-Gadsby, C. & Siegenberg, A. (1996). *Reclaiming Herstory: Ericksonian Solution-focused Therapy for Sexual Abuse*. New York: Brunner/Mazel. Reviewed by Lynne M Hornyak.

Kazdin, A.E. (1992). Some issues and strategies in teaching clinical research methods. A review of: *Methodological Issues and Strategies in Clinical Research*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. reviewed by Erik Z. Woody.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL HYPNOSIS, 39(2),OCTOBER1996

ARTICLES

Clarke, J.H. Teaching clinical hypnosis in US and Canadian dental schools. pp. 89–92.

Compares the results of a 1995 survey of the teaching of hypnosis in US and Canadian dental schools with those of Parrish (1973) and Simpson, Dedmon, Logan and Jakobsen (1980). Results show that since 1980 the number of courses in which an introduction to hypnosis is provided has increased from 18% to 30%. However, dentist membership of the ASCH has dropped from 14.9% to 4.4% during this time.

Address for reprints: J. Henry Clarke, DMD, OHSU School of Dentistry, 611 SW Campus Drive, Portland, OR 97201, USA.

Page, R.A. & Handley, G.W. In search of predictors of hypnotic sequelae. pp. 93–96.

Describes a correlational study in which a number of medical, psychological and social measures were used to determine if any predictors of negative sequelae to hypnosis would emerge. Significant correlations were obtained between occurrence of aftereffects and susceptibility score, number of somatic complaints, and number of previous stressful situations.

Address for reprints: Roger A. Page, PhD, The Ohio State University, 4240 Campus Drive, Lima, OH 45804, USA.

Moore, L.E. & Wiesner, S.L. Hypnotically-induced vasodilation in the treatment of repetitive strain injury. pp. 97–104.

Presents a study examining the effectiveness of behaviourally-induced vasodilation (hypnosis with biofeedback and autogenics) in the treatment of upper extremity repetitive strain injuries (RSI). Thirty patients showed highly significant pain-reduction and an increase in hand-temperature after six weeks of treatment compared with 30 waiting-list controls.

Address for reprints: Lawrence Earle Moore, PhD, 170 Pacific Ave. Mall, #34, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA.

Sommers-Flanagan, J. & Sommers-Flanagan, R. The Wizard of Oz metaphor in hypnosis with treatment-resistant children. pp. 105–114.

Describes an approach to hypnotherapy with 8–13-year-old children called the Wizard of Oz technique. This is an adjunctive approach used with CBT that is useful with children who tend to be inattentive, impulsive and oppositional. The technique is designed to facilitate personal problem-solving, improve self-regulation skills and enhance self-esteem/efficacy. Factors contributing to this technique's effectiveness are also discussed.

Address for reprints: John Sommers-Flanagan, PhD, School of Education, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812-1053, USA.

Siuta, J. The imagination inventory and its correlates with imagery and hypnotizability. pp. 115–125.

Describes two studies designed (i) to establish the psychometric properties of the Imagination Inventory (II; Barber & Wilson, 1979) and (ii) to examine its relationship with hypnotic susceptibility (HGSHS:A), the Depth of Hypnosis Index and the Creative Imagination Scale (CIS), using a Polish sample. Cross-cultural validity was provided by low-to-moderate correlations with the HGSHS:A and the CIS.

Address for reprints: Jerzy Siuta, PhD, Instytut Psychologii UJ, Krakow, ul.Go lebia 13, 31–007 Krakow, Poland.

Eisen, M.L. The relationship between memory, suggestibility and hypnotic responsiveness. pp. 126–137.

Reports a study in which the relationship between resistance to misleading information and hypnotic susceptibility was investigated. The endorsement of three additional bogus items in the response booklet of the Harvard Group Scale (HGSHS:A) was taken as an index of resistance to misleading information for events during hyp-

nosis. Resistance was found to be consistent across waking and hypnotic conditions though unrelated to hypnotic susceptibility.

Address for reprints: Mitchell L. Eisen, PhD, 3950 Lake Shore Drive, Apt 230-E, Chicago, IL 60613, USA.

BOOK REVIEWS

Schafer, D.W. (1996). *Relieving Pain: A Basic Hypnotherapeutic Approach*. Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson. Reviewed by John F. Chaves.

Martnez-Taboas, A. (1995). *Multiple Personality: An Hispanic Perspective*. San Juan, Puerto Rico: Puente. Reviewed by Stanley Krippner.

Steinberg, M. (1995). *Handbook for the Assessment of Dissociation: A Clinical Guide*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press. Reviewed by Frank W Putnam.

HYPNOS, 23(1), MARCH 1996.

ARTICLES

Allison, R.B. Essence memory: A preliminary hypothesis. pp. 6–13.

In this article the author presents a dualistic model of the mind to explain memory phenomena in trauma patients. The model is based on clinical observations of MPD and other trauma sufferers and revolves around the notion of the human 'Essence', an ethereal, non-physical entity that dictates the storage and retrieval of emotionally charged memories.

Address for correspondence: Ralph B. Allison MD, 2162 Mountain View Drive, Los Osos, CA 93402-3312, USA. E-mail: INTERNET:70302.3470@compuserve.com

Dobrovolsky, N.W. & Lutz, R.L. Communication between mother and fetus: Gender determined before birth in 25 of 26 cases. pp. 14–18.

Reports an experiment in which 26 women underwent ideomotor questioning during hypnosis to determine the gender of their unborn fetuses. In 25 of the 26 cases, gender was correctly determined. These findings are interpreted as support for the notion of a telepathic link between the mother and her unborn child.

Address for correspondence: Nicholas W. Dobrovsky PhD and Ronald L. Lutz PhD, Student Counseling Service, Henderson Hall, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843-1263, USA.

Crasilneck, H.B. The use of the Crasilneck bombardment technique in problems of intractable organic pain. pp. 19–29.

This article describes the Crasilneck Bombardment Technique, a method of hypnotic induction that has been used with a series of severe pain patients. In the current report, 10 out of 12 severe pain patients who had been unresponsive to other forms of treatment responded positively to the Bombardment Method. One year follow-up data indicates the long-term efficacy of the technique.

Address for correspondence: Harold B. Crasilneck, Professional Corporation, Medical City Dallas, Building C, Suite 606, 7777 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas 75230, USA.

Carolusson, S. & Karilampi, U. Marie: A case of dissociated identity. pp. 30–36.

Presents a study of a possible case of dissociated identity in a multiple sclerosis patient with somatization, posttraumatic and dissociative symptoms. The patient was treated using hypnosis and ego-state therapy, in an attempt to loosen dissociative barriers, uncover repressed traumatic memories and integrate the personality. Results indicate the usefulness of these techniques in patients of this sort.

Address for correspondence: Ulla Karilampi, Psychologist, PhD cand., Studiegången 16-051, S-416 81 Göteborg, Sweden; Susanna Carolusson, Lic. psychologist, lic. psychotherapist, Erik Dahlbergsgatan 9, S-411 26 Göteborg, Sweden.

Frederick, C. Functionaries, Jannisaries and Daemons: A differential approach to the management of ego states. pp. 37–47.

This article describes the nature of three distinct types of malevolent ego-states, and, using case material, different therapeutic techniques relevant to each. Discussion focuses on the clinical implications of these states and their treatment.

Address for correspondence: Claire Frederick, MD, PO Box 7338, Tahoe City CA 96145, USA.

Stewart, A. & Thomas, S.E. Hypnotherapy as a treatment for atopic eczema in adults and children. pp. 48–55.

Presents data on groups of adult and child sufferers of atopic eczema treated with hypnotherapy. Results indicate the usefulness of hypnosis in the treatment of atopic eczema on both an objective and a subjective level.

Address for reprints: Dr SE Thomas, Barnsley General Hospital, Gawber Road, Barnsley, S75 2EP, UK.

HYPNOS, 23(2), JUNE 1996.

ARTICLES

Brief article: The history of hypnosis in Poland. Jerzy Siuta, PhD. pp. 62–64.

Linden, J.H. Trauma prevention: Hypnoidal techniques with the chronically ill child. pp. 65–75.

Discusses the prevention of traumatization in chronically ill children via the integrated use of developmental principles, the understanding of trauma and hypnoidal techniques for empowerment, mastery and ego-strengthening. The use of hypnoidal interventions are illustrated in two case studies.

Address for correspondence: Julie H. Linden, PhD., 227 East Gowen Avenue, Philadelphia, PA. 19119 USA.

Enqvist, B., Konow, L.V. & Bystedt, H. Stress reduction, preoperative hypnosis and perioperative suggestion in maxillo-facial surgery: Somatic responses and recovery. pp. 76–82.

Describes a study investigating the value of preoperative hypnosis and stress reduction on the outcome of maxillo-facial surgery. Nineteen subjects who had received a preoperative hypnotic intervention and suggestion during surgery showed signifi-

cantly superior recovery on a number of physical dimensions compared to matched controls.

Address for correspondence: Björn Enqvist, Eastman Dental Centre, Dalagatan 11, s-113 24 Stockholm, Sweden.

Coman, G.J. & Evans, B.J. Clinical update on eating disorders and obesity: Implications for treatment with hypnosis. pp. 83–92.

Reviews the epidemiological and aetiological research literature on bulimia and anorexia nervosa, and the personality characteristics of bulimic and anorexic patients. The authors argue that this evidence indicates a far wider incidence of disordered eating attitudes and behaviours than previously thought. The clinical implications of this evidence is then discussed.

Address for correspondence: Greg J. Coman, MSc, Behavioural Medicine Unit, Austin Hospital, Heidelberg, Victoria 3084, Australia.

Shorr, J.E. Imagine, in what part of your body your Mother resides? pp. 93–98.

Presents the notion that parental influences, judgements and attitudes ('introjection') reside in the body in the form of body imagery, and that patients perceive these images as 'real'. Illustrations of this notion in case material are presented.

Address for correspondence: Josef E. Shorr, PhD, 179 South Barrington Place, Los Angeles CA 90049, USA.

Peter, B. Hypnosis in the treatment of cancer pain. pp. 99–108.

In this paper relevant studies on hypnosis and cancer pain in adults, juveniles and children are discussed. Suggestibility, rapport and the limitations of hypnotic pain control are addressed. Dissociative, associative and symbolic intervention techniques are presented followed by descriptive case vignettes.

Address for correspondence: Burkhard Peter, PhD, Dipl.-Psych, M. E. G. Konradstr. 16, D- 80801 Munich, Germany.

HYPNOS, 23(3), SEPTEMBER 1996.

ARTICLES

Mathiasen, Ø. A royal edict forgotten. pp. 115–118.

Discusses the first legislation in Europe on unprofessional practice of animal magnetism, a royal edict by King Frederik VI of Denmark in 1817. English translation of original included.

Address for correspondence: Øivind Mathiasen, MD, Sverrigsgade 15, DK-6700 Esbjerg, Denmark.

Curren, M. A simple hypnotically based NLP technique used with two clients in criminal justice settings. pp. 119–124.

Argues that techniques from both neuro-linguistic programming (NLP) and Ericksonian hypnosis can be successfully integrated to facilitate effective therapeutic change, particularly in cases where clients have poor verbal and social skills. This

paper describes the use of NLP and Ericksonian techniques in hypnosis with clients in the criminal justice system.

Address for correspondence: Merlin Curreen, c/o Psychological Service, Department of Corrections, PO Box 1694, Auckland, New Zealand.

Malmo, C. & Laidlaw, T. A. Dissociation in trauma and recovery: Coping and healing strategies used by adult survivors of child sexual abuse. pp. 125–136.

Results from 143 clients completing the Client Self-Help Survey are presented. The paper goes on to examine the use of dissociation by survivors of child sexual abuse as (a) a coping strategy prior to therapy; and (b) a healing strategy as an adjunct to therapy.

Address for correspondence: Cheryl Malmo, PhD, 9806-89 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T6E 2S4, Canada.

Livnay, S. Is hypnosis full of hot air? The utilization of a hot air balloon imaginal technique (H.A.B.I.T.) pp. 137–142.

This article describes the H.A.B.I.T., an imaginal method based on Walsh's Red Balloon technique, which is useful in work with obsessives, adolescents around autonomy, problem solving, test anxiety and other anxiety states, and depression.

Address for correspondence: Shaul Livnay, PhD, 29th of November St, 92105 Jerusalem, Israel. E-mail: livshau@netvision.net.il

Rosén, G.O.R. Phantom limb pain and hypnosis. pp. 143–147.

Discusses the use of hypnosis with imagery as a treatment for phantom limb pain. Three clinical examples are given. It is concluded that hypnosis might be a promising approach in the treatment of cases such as these.

Address for correspondence: Gunnar O.R. Rosén, Clin. Psych., The Pain Clinic, Aker Hospital, University of Oslo, N-0514, Oslo, Norway.

Uneståhl, L. & Bundzen, P. Integrated mental training — neuro-biochemical mechanisms and psycho-physical consequences. pp. 148–158.

Investigations of the Russian version of the Swedish Model for Mental Training (IMT) from 1991 to 1995 suggest effects on performance in areas such as sport and education, as well as positive health changes among the general population. The studies also point to several neuro-biochemical changes due to IMT.

Address for correspondence: Lars-Eric Uneståhl, PhD, Scandinavian International University, PO Box 155, S-70143 Örebro, Sweden.

Mehrstedt, M. Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing of dental anxiety. pp. 159–164.

The discovery that saccadic eye-movements may have a therapeutic effect on traumatic memory in patients suffering from PTSD has led to the further development of the technique. How this technique may be useful also in some cases of dental phobia is illustrated in a case report. (Original abstract.)

Address for correspondence: Mats Mehrstedt, DMD, Horner Landstr. 173, D-22111 Hamburg, Germany.

ARTICLES

Falk Schupp, Dental surgeon, Bad Soden a.T., Germany. Transcript from *Zeitschrift für hypnotismus*, 1, 3 Leipzig 1894. Hypnosis and hypnotical suggestions in odontology. pp. 172–175.

Provides an English translated transcript of a work by an author from 1894 who investigated hypnosis and its use in dentistry. Material from several cases is given and a number of different tests discussed.

Carolusson, S. Hypnosis — science, ART or what? Arguments in favour of the art perspective. pp. 176–180.

At the 7th European Congress of Hypnosis in Budapest, one of the hot issues was entitled ‘Hypnosis — science, ART or what?’ In this article, the invited representative of the art perspective presents her views, emanating from her clinical experience from psychotherapy in psychiatric care and private practice.

Address for correspondence: Susanna Carolusson, Carolusson and Carolusson A B, Erik Dahlbergsgatan 9, SE-411 26 Göteborg, Sweden.

Wilson, M.A. Resolution of fragmentation and definition of self. pp. 181–188.

The experience of trauma, abuse or neglect can have the effect of fragmenting experience, disrupting self and self in the world view. This paper describes a hypnotherapeutic process developed through working with clients of this sort. The process is aimed at accessing dissociated and repressed experiences for their conscious integration, and redefining the self in a positive manner through experiential learning.

Address for correspondence: Dr Marie A. Wilson, MD, 255, 8409-112 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 1K6 Canada.

Forslind, B. Hypnosis in psychosomatically related disorders. pp. 189–201.

Describes the treatment of a patient with a rheumatic disorder, Bechterew’s disease, using psychotherapy with hypnosis and imagery techniques. The author argues that the severity of the symptoms in this case can be regarded as a psychosomatic condition and are thus subject to change using these methods. Results indicate support for this notion. An evaluation of tools used as well as an anecdotal description of the progress of therapy are given.

Address for correspondence: Bo Forslind, MD, OM-Center, Scheelegatan 28, SE-11228 Stockholm, Sweden. E-mail: bosse@mango.mef.ki.se

Malcolm, N. Fear of flying — the use of ego-state therapy — two case studies. pp. 202–205.

Provides details of two case studies of patients with a fear of flying unresponsive to more traditional methods. The author argues that in these cases the fear was a product of certain ego-states which needed to be understood and reinterpreted before the problem could be resolved. Both patients were able to lose their fear and travel by aeroplane.

Address for correspondence: Neill Malcolm, MD, 4721 47th Avenue, Leduc T9E 541, Alberta, Canada.

Stanton, H.E. The 15-minutes-solution: Reducing test anxiety quickly. pp. 206–211.

Describes four neuro-linguistic programming (NLP) techniques designed to reduce test anxiety and an experiment testing the efficacy of this approach with 30 secondary school students. Subjects exposed to the 15-minute procedure showed significantly greater exam performance improvement than matched controls, indicating the usefulness of the techniques.

Address for correspondence: Dr H.E. Stanton, PhD, Centre for Learning and Teaching, University of Tasmania, Box 252C, GPO. Hobart, Tasmania 7001, Australia.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL HYPNOSIS, 44(1), JANUARY 1996

ARTICLES

Adrian C. Therapist sexual feelings in hypnotherapy: Managing therapeutic boundaries in hypnotic work. pp. 20–32.

This article elaborates the ways that using hypnosis may create special vulnerability for the clinician. Special qualities of the hypnotic experience and relationship likely to generate erotic feelings and impulses in patients and clinicians are addressed. Clinically appropriate and inappropriate ways of managing patient–clinician boundaries are discussed.

Address for reprints: Cheri Adrian, PhD, 1100 Glendon Avenue, Suite 1851, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA.

Holroyd J. Hypnosis treatment of clinical pain: Understanding why hypnosis is useful. pp. 33–51.

This paper reviews recent controlled clinical studies of pain in which hypnosis compares favourably with other interventions. The author also relates the neurophysiology of hypnoanalgesia to the management of chronic pain, challenges the view that hypnotic pain control is only for highly hypnotizable patients and raises issues about how people learn to control pain with hypnosis.

Address for reprints: Jean Holroyd, PhD, Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioural Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, 760 Westwood Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1759, USA.

Allen J.J.B., Law H. & Laravuso J.J. Items for assessing posthypnotic recognition amnesia with the HGSHS:A and the SHSS:C. pp. 52–65.

This paper describes a procedure for assessing posthypnotic recognition amnesia. A set of items for the HGSHS:A and SHSS:C were developed and analysed for reliability and their ability to discriminate individuals who demonstrate posthypnotic amnesia. Results indicated recognition amnesia could be assessed as reliably as recall amnesia, and posthypnotic recognition amnesia identified a select subgroup of high hypnotizable individuals who had higher scores on the screening scales.

Address for reprints: John J.B. Allen, PhD, Department of Psychology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA. (E-mail may be sent to JALLEN@U.ARI-ZONA.EDU).

Perry C., Orne M.T., London R.W. & Orne E.C. Rethinking per se exclusions of hypnotically elicited recall as legal testimony. pp. 66–81.

This article replies to Bogg's (1993) call for a rethinking of the per se exclusion of hypnotically elicited testimony. The *Minnesota v. Mack* (1980) case that initiated this exclusion and the two Illinois cases Boggs cites in favour of her position are analysed. The authors believe the scientific data on the effect of hypnosis on memory do not support Bogg's position and suggest that the per se exclusion should be retained.

Address for reprints: Campbell Perry, PhD, Department of Psychology, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8, Canada or to Martin T. Orne, M.D., PhD, Institute for Experimental Psychiatry, 1955 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, USA.

BOOK REVIEWS

Chertok L. & Stengers I. (1992). *A Critique of Psychoanalytic Reason: Hypnosis as a Scientific Problem From Lavoisier to Lacan*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. Reviewed by Malcolm Macmillan.

Haley J. (1993). *Jay Haley on Milton Erickson*. New York: Brunner/Mazel.

Lankton S.R. & Erickson K.K. (Eds) (1994). *Ericksonian Monographs Number 9: The Essence of a Single-Session Success*. New York: Brunner/Mazel.

Grove D.R. & Haley J. (1993). *Conversations on Therapy: Popular Problems and Uncommon Solutions*. New York: Norton. Reviewed by Michael Heap.

Gilligan S. & Price R. (Eds) (1993). *Therapeutic Conversations*. New York: Norton. Reviewed by Laurence J. Kirmayer.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL HYPNOSIS, 44(2), APRIL 1996

ARTICLES

Kopel K.F. & Quinn M. Hypnotherapy treatment for dysphagia. pp. 101–105.

This case study is reported to illustrate the successful use of hypnotherapy in the treatment of dysphagia. A 60-year-old cancer patient was aided in swallowing and preparation for dilatation of esophageal strictures. The use of more than one therapist is discussed as an effective strategy in treatment.

Address for reprints: Kenneth F. Kopel, PhD, 6100 Hillcroft, Suite 507, Houston, TX 77081, USA.

Lang E.V., Joyce J.S., Spiegel D., Hamilton D. & Lee K.K. Self-hypnotic relaxation during interventional radiological procedure: Effects on pain perception and intravenous drug use. pp. 106–119.

This study evaluated whether self-hypnotic relaxation can reduce the need for intravenous conscious sedation during interventional radiological procedures. Both the test and control groups had patient-controlled analgesia, and test patients were additionally administered self-hypnotic relaxation and underwent a Hypnotic

Induction Profile test. Compared to controls, test patients used less drugs and reported less pain. Benefit did not correlate with hypnotizability.

Address for reprints: Elvira V. Lang, M.D., Director of Interventional Radiology, Department of Radiology 3890 JPP, the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, 200 Hawkins Drive, Iowa City, IA 52242, USA.

Barnier A.J. & McConkey K.M. Action and desire in posthypnotic responding. pp. 120–139.

This paper examines the impact of suggestion focus and test type on the posthypnotic responding of high hypnotizable participants. The posthypnotic suggestion focused on either behaviour (action) or experience (desire). In experiment 1 the posthypnotic suggestion involved a motor act and it was found participants given the action suggestion were more likely to respond completely than participants given the desire suggestion. In experiment 2 the posthypnotic suggestion involved a verbal act and in contrast, participants given the action or desire suggestion responded similarly. The findings highlight the meaningful effects of changes in what the hypnotist says, what participants are asked to do, and how their responses are assessed.

Address for reprints: Kevin M. McConkey, PhD, School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales 2052, Australia. (E-mail may be sent to K.MCCONKEY@UNSW.EDU.AU)

Zachariae R., Sommerlund B. & Molay F. Danish norms for the Harvard Group Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility, Form A. pp. 140–152.

This paper presents norms for a Danish adaptation of the HGSHS:A. Four samples tested from 1988 to 1991 were pooled, resulting in an aggregate sample of 376 participants. The normative data were generally congruent with earlier normative studies with regard to score distribution, item difficulty levels and reliability. A comparison with an American sample revealed a marked difference for the posthypnotic suggestion item, hinting that cultural differences between the Danish and American samples with regard to expectancies and attitudes toward hypnosis may play a role.

Address for reprints: Robert Zachariae, PhD, Institute of Psychology, Aarhus University, Asylvej 4, DK8240, Risskov, Denmark. (E-mail may be sent to BOBBY@PSY.AAU.DK)

BOOK REVIEWS

Crabtree A. (1993). *From Mesmer to Freud: Magnetic Sleep and the Roots of Psychological Healing*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. Reviewed by John F. Chaves.

Macmillan M. (1991). *Freud Evaluated: The Completed Arc: Vol 75. Advances in Psychology*. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Elsevier/North-Holland. Reviewed by Donald P. Spence.

Ofshe R.J. & Watters E. (1994). *Making Monsters: False Memories, Psychotherapy and Sexual Hysteria*. New York: Scribners. Reviewed by Peter W. Sheehan.

Yapko M.D. (1994). *Suggestions of Abuse: True and False Memories of Childhood Sexual Trauma*. New York: Simon & Schuster. Reviewed by Irving Kirsch.

Lynn S.J. & Rhue J.W. (Eds) (1994). *Dissociation: Clinical and Theoretical Perspectives*. New York: Guilford. Reviewed by Richard A. Bryant.

Spiegel D. (Ed) (1994). *Dissociation: Culture, Mind and Body*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press. Reviewed by Jerome L. Singer and Amy E. Dixon.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL HYPNOSIS, 44(3), JULY 1996

ARTICLES

Walling, D.P., Baker, J.M. & Dott, S.G. A national survey of hypnosis training — Its status in psychiatric residency programs: A brief communication. pp. 184–188.

Presents a survey-based study investigating the extent of hypnosis training in psychiatric residency programmes. Results show that nearly two-thirds of these programmes either offer or require hypnosis training although the extent of such training appears limited (mean = 8 hours).

Address for correspondence: David P. Walling, PhD, Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Medical Branch - Galveston, 301 University Blvd, D-28, Galveston, TX 77555-0428, USA.

Kessler, R. & Dane, J.R. Psychological and hypnotic preparation for anesthesia and surgery: An individual differences perspective. pp. 189–207.

Presents a model of several pertinent individual differences in surgery patients to account for contradictory findings pertaining to the effect of psychological (including hypnotic) preparation on post-surgery outcome.

Address for correspondence: Rodger Kessler, PhD, Department of Anesthesiology and Surgery, Central Vermont Medical Centre, PO Box 547, Barre, VT 05641, USA.

Dane, J.R. Hypnosis for pain and neuromuscular rehabilitation with multiple sclerosis: Case summary, literature review, and analysis of outcomes. pp. 208–231.

Describes a longitudinal case study of the use of hypnotic treatment for pain and neuromuscular rehabilitation in a multiple sclerosis sufferer. Following initial psychotherapy, hypnotic imagery and post-hypnotic suggestion were shown to alleviate a number of symptoms after only two weeks. One month, one year and eight year follow up sessions provide a unique insight into the efficacy of hypnotic treatment in cases of this sort.

Address for correspondence: Joseph R. Dane, PhD, Cancer Center, University of Virginia, Box 334, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville, VA 22908, USA.

Kumar, V.K., Pekala, R.J. & Cummings, J. Trait factors, state effects, and hypnotizability. pp. 232–249.

Presents a multivariate study investigating the relationship between 15 trait and 21 phenomenological variables and hypnotic susceptibility as measured by the Harvard Group Scale, form A. Factor analyses reveal three trait and five state factors. Hypnotizability was found to correlate with absorption-permissiveness, dissociated control, positive affect and attention to internal processes. Trait and state factors

accounted for 9% and 22% of the variance respectively.

Address for correspondence: V. K. Kumar, PhD, Department of Psychology, West Chester University, West Chester, PA 19383, USA.

Dixon, M., Labelle, L. & Laurence, J-R. A multivariate approach to the prediction of hypnotic susceptibility. pp. 250-264.

Describes a multivariate study investigating the relationship between various self-report measures and two measures of hypnotizability. Analysis via hierarchical multiple regression revealed that scores on the Tellegen Absorption Scale (TAS) and the Preference for an Imagic Cognitive Style (PICS) questionnaires accounted for significant amounts of unique variance in susceptibility as measured by form A of the Harvard Group Scale. A subsequent follow-up using form C of the Stanford Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility failed to replicate the effect of the PICS, although both the TAS and the Paranormal Experiences Questionnaire proved successful predictors of susceptibility.

Address for correspondence: Jean-Roch Laurence, PhD, Department of Psychology, Concordia University, 1445 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montréal, Québec, H3G1M8, Canada.

BOOK REVIEWS

Lankton, S.R. & Zeig, J.K. (Eds) (1989). *Extrapolations: Demonstrations of Ericksonian therapy. Ericksonian monographs, No. 6.* New York: Brunner/Mazel.

Lankton, S.R. (Ed.) (1990). *The Broader Implications of Ericksonian Therapy. Ericksonian Monographs, No. 7.* New York: Brunner/Mazel. Reviewed by Mark Cummins.

Zeig, J.K. (Ed.) (1994). *Ericksonian Methods: The Essence of the Story.* New York: Brunner/Mazel. Reviewed by Roger Kessler.

Zeig, J.K. (Ed.) (1992). *The Evolution of Psychotherapy: The Second Conference.* New York: Brunner/Mazel. Reviewed by Elgan L. Baker and Michael Maclean.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL HYPNOSIS, 44(4), OCTOBER 1996

ARTICLES

De Benedittis, G. Hypnosis and spasmodic torticollis - report of four cases. A brief communication pp. 292-306.

Reviews the literature concerning the treatment of torticollis (a severe neuromuscular disorder) with hypnosis and presents material from four cases in which psychogenic factors were implicated. A hypnobeavioural approach combined with hypnotic strategies was used to treat the disorder in each case. Despite the lengthy treatment time of several months, outcome results were good to excellent in all cases.

Address for reprints: Giuseppe De Benedittis, M.D., PhD, Institute of Neurosurgery, University of Milan, Via F Sforza 35, Milan 20121, Italy.

Weitzenhoffer, A.M. Catalepsy tests — what do they tell us? pp. 307–323.

Discusses the reliability and validity of catalepsy tests in light of their widespread use by clinicians to assess the presence of hypnosis (75% of a sample of 200). Of the three catalepsy tests currently in use, it is argued that only one might be regarded as a test of hypnosis proper, although a number of serious weaknesses require elimination before it can be truly useful.

Address for reprints: André M Weitzenhoffer, PhD, 13498 Deer Trail Road, Nathrop, CO 81236, USA.

Wallace, B., Allen, P.A. & Propper, R.E. Hypnotic susceptibility, imaging ability, and anagram-solving activity. pp. 328–337.

Presents two studies in which anagram-solving activity is examined as a function of hypnotic susceptibility and imaging ability. Subjects judged high in both susceptibility and imaging ability also showed superior anagram-solving performance. Results are discussed in terms of anagram-solving strategies and the individual differences associated with using such strategies.

Address for reprints: Benjamin Wallace, PhD, Department of Psychology, Cleveland State University, Euclid Avenue at East 24th Street, Cleveland, OH 44115, USA.

Martin, D.J. & Lynn, S.J. The hypnotic simulation index: Successful discrimination of real versus simulating participants. pp. 338–353.

Describes a study in which 43 hypnotized subjects and 37 hypnosis simulators were categorized using the newly created Hypnotic Simulation index (HSI). Using all 31 items of the HSI, 94% of subjects were correctly classified, with this figure increasing to 96% when a reduced set of 15 items was used. Results suggest that the HSI is an extremely effective method of discriminating hypnotized and simulating subjects.

Address for reprints: Steven J. Lynn, PhD, Department of Psychology, State University of New York at Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13905, USA.

Orne, E.C., Whitehouse, W.G., Dinges, D.F. & Orne, M.T. Memory liabilities associated with hypnosis: Does low hypnotizability confer immunity? pp. 354–369.

Provides a retrospective analysis of data from the authors' programme of research on hypnosis and memory. Findings show that low susceptible subjects also manifest memory alterations when exposed to hypnosis, implying that, contrary to popular belief, highly hypnotizable subjects are not unique in their vulnerability to distortions of memory when exposed to these procedures.

Address for reprints: Emily Carota Orne, Institute for Experimental Psychiatry, 1955 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, USA.

BOOK REVIEWS

Pattie, F.B. (1994). *Mesmer and Animal Magnetism: A Chapter in the History of Medicine*. New York: Edmonston. Reviewed by André M Weitzenhoffer.

Baker, R.A. (1990). *They Call it Hypnosis*. Buffalo, NY: Prometheus. Reviewed by Graham F. Wagstaff.