

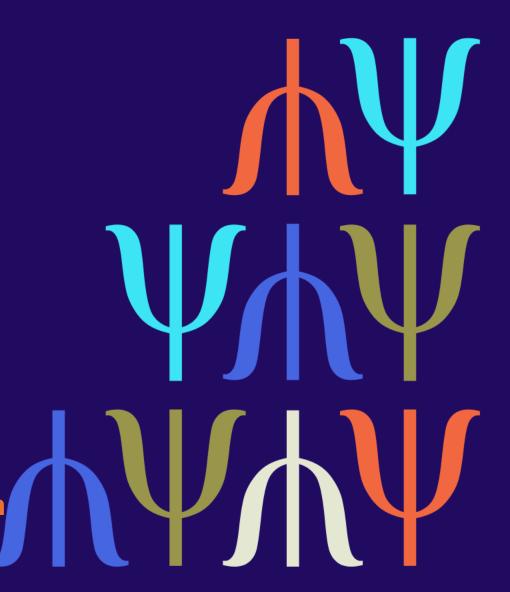
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# 2025 Festival of Psychology

16-18 May 2025

Re-discovering Hypnosis Again for the First
Time: The Utilization of Attentional Processes in
Short-Term Psychotherapies

Michael D. Yapko, Ph.D.



## The Agenda for My Presentation:

Part 1: Foundations of clinical hypnosis

Part 2: Watching it Work: The Case of Mike

Summary

Q&A if time permits



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The primary goal of this short presentation is to help you discover – or perhaps re-discover - the rich and complex world of clinical hypnosis, a context for maximizing client engagement and therapeutic responsiveness.

My fascination began as an undergraduate student when I was only 19... and it has only grown over time





- If this woman hadn't volunteered to be a demonstration subject, how would she ever have known she had the capacity to alter her perceptions of pain?
- People in hypnosis process information differently and can access abilities they otherwise don't know how to access.
- Thus, you have to ask yourself what you believe about people and their innate abilities.
- Do you believe people have more resources than they consciously realize? If so, how can they effectively access them? Clinical hypnosis makes this possible in ways not readily available otherwise.



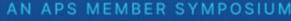


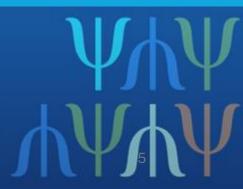
If people have resources, then why don't they use them?

Because the resources are dissociated – there is no link, or trigger, to associate to them in some desired context. Hypnosis is a vehicle for establishing strong associations, links to therapeutic resources.

Modern clinical hypnosis employs attentional focusing strategies to elicit
healing resources the patient may not even know he or she has,
empowering him or her in the process.



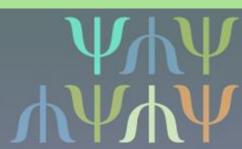




## The Key Questions Any Curious Clinician Might Consider:

- How does paying attention focusing translate into non-volitional (i.e., automatic) yet meaningful responses?
- Why do some people respond so dramatically to experiential processes finding them "transformative," while others respond only minimally?
- What general factors determine one's capacity to respond?
- What role do specific socio-cognitive factors such as trust and expectancy play in client responsiveness?
- Can responsiveness be increased?

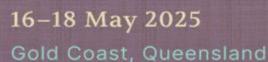




### Some of the Many Key **Domains of Hypnotic Inquiry**

- Neuroscience, neural mechanisms, and morphological differences across individuals
- Hypnotic responsiveness (hypnotizability) as a general phenomenon
- Differences in hypnotizability across individuals and groups, including the social and cognitive factors that underlie responsiveness
- The relationship between attentional processes, capacity for dissociation, and perceptual malleability
- "Attentional blindness" as in "The Invisible Gorilla" experiments





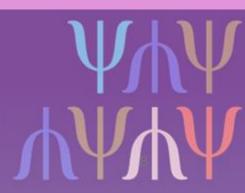
Many approaches to therapy emphasize the merits of rationality; hypnosis emphasizes the merits of *non*-rationality

Hypnosis emphasizes experiential learning over cognitive instruction; hypnotic responses aren't necessarily logical and can't be demanded or forced. Rather, they're subjectively experienced in the context of a collaborative, purposeful relationship



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## So often, the foundation of people's problems is found in their focusing on aspects of experience that work against them:

#### They focus:

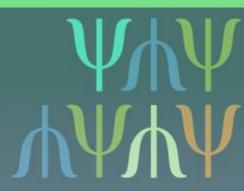
- on what's wrong instead of what's right,
- on the past hurts instead of the future possibilities,
- on irrelevant details and miss the bigger picture (or vice versa),
- on their feelings when they should be thinking (or vice versa),
- on the present moment when they should be thinking ahead or learning from the past

Hypnosis is about securing and guiding focus in ways that enhance experience



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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.)



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#### Two Widely Reported Studies That Highlight a Key Point About Hypnosis:

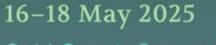
- The Eye Pupil Adjusts to Imaginary Light: A Study from University of Oslo (Laeng & Sulutvedt, *Psychological Science*)
- Suggesting Seeing in Color vs. Black and White (Kosslyn et al., Am J of **Psychiatry**

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Key Point: People responded to the *suggested* reality, **not** the objective reality







Gold Coast, Queensland

#### **Key Lesson #1:**

What You Focus on, You Amplify in Your Awareness
The salient clinical questions are, "What do we want the client to focus on, and why?"

#### **Key Lesson #2:**

The power is NOT in the suggestion itself.

Rather, the power is in the client's ability to **actualize** the suggestion. Thus, a meaningful or therapeutic response involves the **interactional** product of *many* factors, not just how salient the suggestion might be or how well it's delivered.





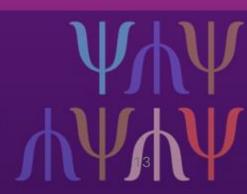


## Watching it Work: The Case of Mike... Hypnosis in Treating Depression and Co-Morbid PTSD



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## TRANCEWORK

An Introduction to the Practice of Clinical Hypnosis

Michael D. Yapko and Shawn R. Criswell



## Clear Indications for Using Hypnosis in Early Phase Treatment

- Acuteness of symptoms
- Severity of symptoms
- Stable attributional style re: symptoms
- Rigidity; invariant nature of symptoms
- Situationally specific symptoms







### Why Learn Hypnosis?

- Empirical evidence it helps people, i.e., objectively enhances treatment outcomes
- All therapy involves the use of suggestion; forming suggestions well is a skill
- Provides insights into qualities and mechanisms of subjective experience
- Highlights the malleability of subjective experience
- Enhances and re-defines one's sense of personal control and resourcefulness ("agency" and "empowerment")
- Multi-dimensional applications (physical, cognitive, affective, spiritual, etc.)
- Enhances cognitive, behavioral and emotional flexibility
- Encourages thinking in terms of meaningful and realistic possibilities



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- A mobile app that clients can listen to when they're not in session with you
- A Strength Based Approach to Skill Building with 13 Hypnosis Sessions

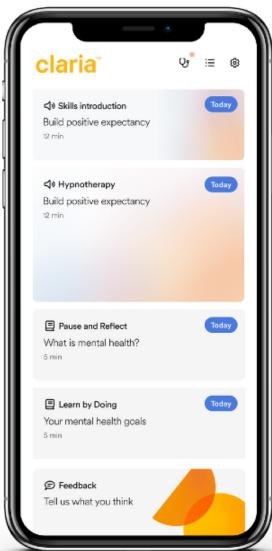
#### **Health Care Professionals (HCPs) Get FREE ACCESS**

**STEP 1:** Sign up on Mindset Health



join.clariamentalhealth.com/clinicians

- STEP 2: AFTER you've sign up, THEN download the app from the App Store or Google Play
- STEP 3: If you think this will help your clients, refer them to the App Store or Google Play directly



#### THANKS SO MUCH FOR COMING THIS AFTERNOON!

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