

Neuro Linguistic Programming Psychotherapy for Improving Emotional State: A Pilot Study

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Abstract

This pilot study was conducted for assessing efficacy of Neuro Linguistic Programming Psychotherapy in improving emotional state. NLP psychotherapy techniques used were timeline, anchoring, double dissociation, perceptual positions, reframing, metaphors, strategy change and values elicitation. NLP Psychotherapy session(s) were given to ten participants (N=10) six females and four males. Methods for data collection included personal interviews, participant's experiential report, DASS (Depression Anxiety Stress Scale) and NLP wheel of life scale. Assessment of emotional state change was done on Pre and post therapy scores of DASS (Depression Anxiety Stress Scale) and NLP wheel of life scale along with changes in experiential report of participants before and after therapy session(s). Results obtained by t-tests performed on DASS scores found statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) improvement for all three categories of emotional state i.e. stress, anxiety and depression. Improvement on wheel of life scale score and subjective experience of participants was also reported suggesting that NLP Psychotherapy could improve emotional state in fewer sessions. This pilot study shows positive outcome and also adds to the sporadic literature of NLP psychotherapy as an evidence based study supported by significant statistical findings, subjective experiential improvement in emotional state of participants with up to six months follow up noting stability of resourceful changes attained.

Keywords: Neuro Linguistic Programming, Psychotherapy, Emotional State

Neuro Linguistic Programming Psychotherapy for Improving Emotional State

Integrated Neuro Linguistic Programming and personal encounter psychotherapy is found useful for making fundamental changes quickly and effectively (Bolstad R, 2002). (Gray R M Liotta R F, 2012) noted long term efficacy, speed of operation and possibility of being run content free of Visual kinesthetic dissociation protocol or rewind technique for Post traumatic stress disorder. (Wake L, Leighton M, 2014) suggests NLP's potential as a therapeutic tool in the treatment of symptoms of anxiety and depression associated with self report of PTSD and observed statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) improvement in candidates' emotional state measured on three DASS (Depression, Anxiety and Stress) categories. Assertiveness skills training program of NLP strategies is reported to be highly effective in reducing state anger in a control investigation, (Tabrizi F, Shafiabadi F, Zahrakar K, 2015) consisting of a group of married women admitted to home health.

The term NLP (Neuro Linguistic Programming) was coined by Bandler and Grinder, refers to use of language of mind to consistently achieve one's specific and desired outcomes. Neuro- the nervous system (the mind) through which our internal experience is processed through five senses : visual, auditory, kinesthetic, olfactory and gustatory; Linguistic- includes language (verbal and non verbal) through which we communicate with outside and inside world and give meaning like pictures, sounds, feelings, tastes, smells and self talks; Programming- It is the ability to discover and utilize the programs (one's communication to self and others) that we run in our neurological

systems to achieve specific desired outcomes. (McWhirter, 1992) defined it as "the study of the structure of subjective experience".

NLP as a theory draws from a wide range of sources and within NLP influences from Gestalt therapy (Perls, 1969), person centered counselling (Rogers, 1961), transformational grammar (Grinder and Elgin, 1973), behavioral psychology and cybernetics (Ashby, 1965), the Palo Alto school of brief therapy (Watzlawick *et al.*, 1967), Ericksonian hypnotherapy (Bandler and Grinder, 1975b; Grinder *et al.*, 1977) and most importantly, the cybernetic epistemology of Gregory Bateson (Bateson, 1972) can be found.

Although, NLP has boomed into one of world's most popular forms of interpersonal skill and communication training there is limited, sporadic literature in this field (Tosey P and Mathison J, 2003). These include education (Craft, 2001), training and development (e.g. Lee, 1993; Thompson *et al.*, 2002; Trickey, 1997), faster learning (e.g. Sandhu, 1994; Stanton, 1994), counselling and psychotherapy (e.g. Geronilla, 1989), clinical psychology and hypnotherapy (e.g. Barnett, 1990; Field, 1990; Jupp, 1989) and management (e.g. Ashok and Santhakumar, 2002; Georges, 1996).

Bridging the gaps in literature, this evidence based pilot study analyses the efficacy of NLP in therapeutic setting for improving emotional state. Author finds this study as an useful addition to limited literature of NLP's efficacy as a therapeutic tool.

Method

Participants

A total of ten participants (four male and six female, age range 26-56 years) took part in this study. All Participants were self referred.

Data Collection

All participants were required to fill Depression Anxiety Stress Scale, the NLP Wheel of Life scale, subjective experience (brief description of how they feel) before and after therapy session. Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS) is a 42 item self report instrument for measuring three related negative emotional states of depression, anxiety and stress. Change in score on each of three categories of DASS was analyzed by performing t-scores tests. NLP Wheel of Life Scale allows one to assess whether too much focus is being put on one part of life and so neglecting others. NLP wheel of life assesses harmony and balance in life. The wheel is divided into sixteen sections with ranking 0-10 where 10 marks totally happy. There are many different variations of wheel of life and the one used in this study was divided into Health, Happiness, Giving Love, Receiving Love, Social Life, Partner, Living Environment, Energy, Sleep, Self Esteem, Confidence, Weight, Work, Money, Personal Development and Goals.

Procedure

NLP Psychotherapy techniques applied included rapport building, swish technique, anchoring, timeline based techniques, perceptual position, double dissociation technique, metaphors, value hierarchy elicitation, sub-modality change, parts integration, reframing, sleight of mouth patterns, compulsion blow out technique, strategy elicitation and change. Sequence and combination of NLP techniques for each participant was customized to best address to individual needs.

Results

Following tables and figure shows each participant's demographics, brief problem statement, psychotherapy technique/(s) chosen to suit each participant's needs, pre and post therapy score of all three categories of DASS.

Table 1 shows participant details(Name Code, Age, Gender) with brief problem statement and NLP psychotherapy technique used. Table 2 shows progress of participants and subjective changes with time span of follow-up for each participant. Figure 1 shows score changes in each category of DASS (Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale) pre and post therapy. Figure 2 (a) shows NLP wheel of life score before therapy and Figure 2 (b) shows NLP wheel of life score after therapy. Follow-up of resourceful state attained was done. Follow-up of up to six months was done. Out of all ten participants five participants retained positive outcome of therapy on emotional state for up to six months, two participants were available for follow-up of only three months and one month each and three participants could not be reached for follow-up. Statistical significant improvement ($p < 0.001$) was observed on Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS) for all three categories of stress, anxiety and depression. NLP wheel of life was also more balanced for each participant after therapy and resourceful subjective experience of participants was also noted.

Table 1: Demographics, brief problem statement with NLP Techniques chosen for each participant respectively

Participant Code, Age, Gender	Brief Problem Statement	NLP Psychotherapy technique chosen
DuGe 26 F	Stress due to severe pigeon phobia	Double dissociation technique: fast phobia cure
PuUr 44 F	Stress in daily life and Snake phobia	Double dissociation technique: fast phobia cure combined with reframing, sleight of mouth, time based technique and metaphors.
ShRa 56 M	Panic attacks and anxiety after a traumatic incident five year ago	Time based technique and anchoring
PuCh 26 F	Stress during driving and finds it hard to remember route.	Metaphors and change in strategy
MaAb 30 M	Limiting belief of being an unhappy person, inefficient and unable to see other's perspective leads to daily stress	Value hierarchy elicitation, time based technique, reframing, perceptual position and metaphors
GrDa 27 M	Career stress due to limiting belief of having poor communication skills.	Values hierarchy elicitation, compulsion blow out, reframing and metaphors
MiAg 42 F	Limiting belief of poor performance, short temper	Sub-modality change, anchoring, time based technique
MsAt 33 F	Conflict in decision making Weight Issues	Parts Integration Swish pattern
DeAs 40 F	Difficulty moving On with life after a failed relationship	Sub modality change for limiting belief change, metaphors, anchoring and values hierarchy elicitation
SoRo 34 M	Stress of taking a decision at crossroads of life	Parts Integration

Table 2: Experiential Progress of participants pre and post therapy session

Participant	No. of sessions	Subjective report	Progress ±
DuGe	1	Phobia extinguished. Helped a dying pigeon reach bird care shelter some days after therapy session. Six months follow up	+
PuUr	3	Phobia cured and handles stressful events in daily life efficiently and with ease. Six months follow up	+
ShRa	1	No Anxiety as observed in future pacing during session No follow- up	+
PuCh	1	Enjoys driving and better at remembering routes Six months follow up	+
MaAb	3	Better image of self and exploring new interests Better at understanding other's esp. spouse/parents perspectives Practicing being relaxed and joyful One month follow-up	+
GrDa	1	Reaching out in career opportunities with ease focusing on individual strengths Reported value hierarchy elicitation helps him progressively in making satisfactory choices continually 3 months follow-up	+
MiAg	2	Feels Confident and better output at work Anger issues resolved Six months follow-up	+
MsAt	1	Was able to take decision in the therapy session Confident to work at resolving weight issue No Follow-up	+
DeAs	2	Joyful and Working towards self empowerment and life enrichment 6 months follow-up	+
SoRo	1	Took decision in the session No follow-up	+

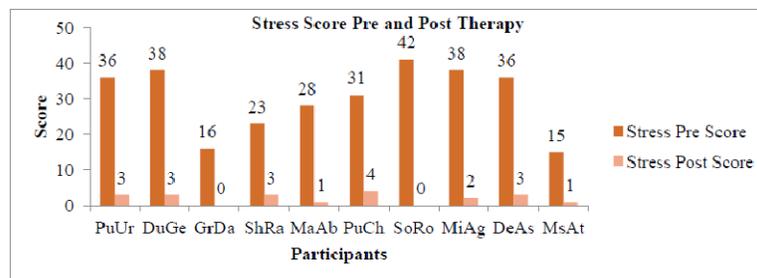


Fig 1(a) : DASS Stress Score Change

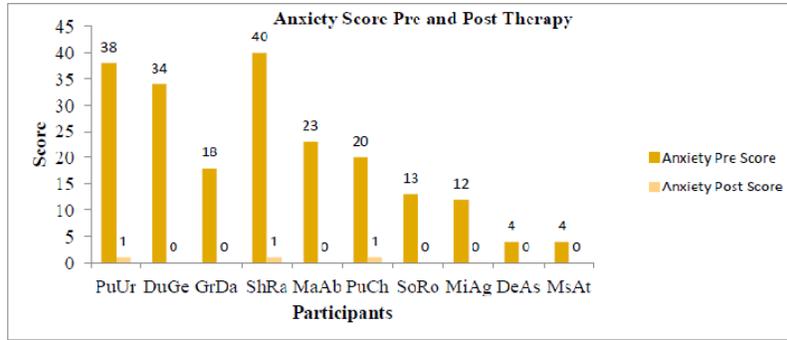


Fig 1(b) DASS Anxiety Score Change

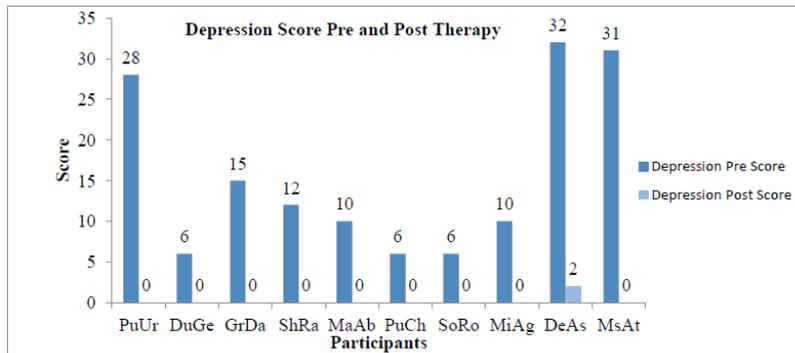


Figure 1(c) DASS Depression Score Change

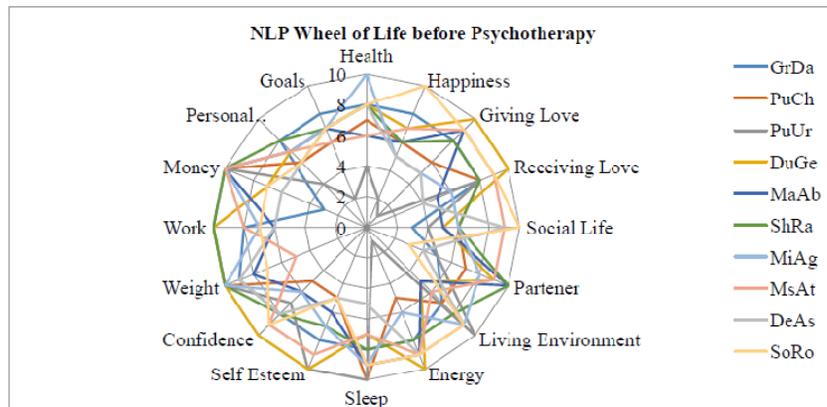


Figure 1: Graphical Analysis of Depression, Stress, Anxiety Scale Score Change

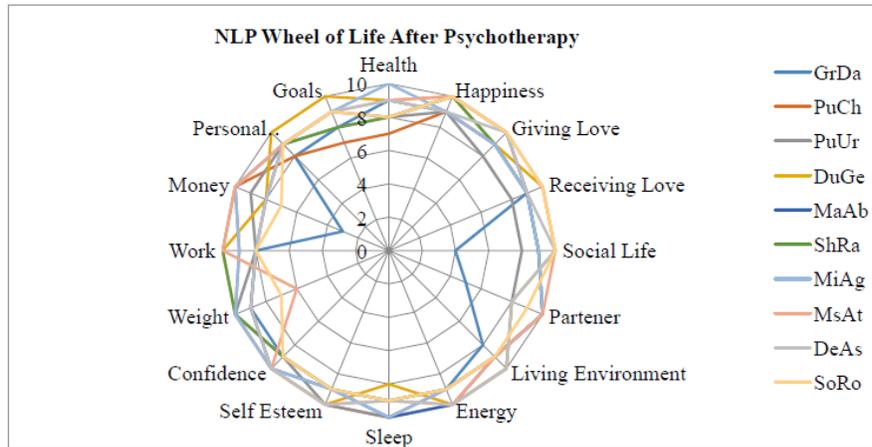


Figure 2 (a): NLP Wheel of life Scale. Each skewed circle represents a score of various categories for each participant before NLP Psychotherapy **(b):** NLP Wheel of life Scale. Each skewed circle represents a score of various categories for each participant after NLP Psychotherapy

Discussion

NLP Psychotherapy techniques used for emotional state improvement yielded positive progress reports in few sessions (maximum number of sessions required in this study was three where each session lasted for approximately sixty minutes). Improved emotional state is suggested by statistically significant improvement (p values <0.001) in all three categories of DASS along with more balanced wheel of life scale after NLP therapy session. Participants validated the statistical findings with experiential resourceful progress and follow up study of up to six months noted sustained progress.

Conclusion

Resourceful progress in emotional state was experienced by participants in brief duration. Statistically significant (p values <0.001) improvement was observed on scores of all three categories (Depression, Anxiety and Stress) of DASS along with improvement in wheel of life scale post therapy sessions. All these findings suggests that NLP Psychotherapy could be a viable option for people looking for sustained results for improving emotional state in lesser time.

However, it should be noted that NLP Psychotherapy is more dependent on how a technique is performed rather than which technique is used and success of therapy is greatly dependent on client- therapist rapport like in all therapeutic processes.

This pilot study shows positive findings and there is scope for further research. Author sees this study as an important addition to the limited database of NLP psychotherapy. This pilot study could be seen as an evidence based study which is supported by statistical analysis, subjective experiential changes and few months follow up of resourceful changes attained.

Author acknowledges that this study would have been better if sample size was larger with control study. This study reports preliminary results from an ongoing lateral study and further resources would be added in future.

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