

However, if the right ingredients are present, if the time is right and if a suitable practitioner can be found with whom the client is willing to work, then all their realistic goals are achievable.

Who may benefit from hypnotherapy?

Again, the answer to this question is “virtually everyone”. Given that hypnotherapy can be used to access a person’s inner potential and that probably no one is performing to their actual potential, then this answer is literally true. However, it is not just *potential* which hypnotherapy is well placed to address but also one’s inner resources to effect beneficial *change*. In this regard, it is the innate healing capacity of our own body that may be stimulated by hypnotherapy. Consequently, the list of problems which may be amenable to hypnotherapy is far too long and varied to catalogue but certainly includes: **anxiety, panic, phobias, unwanted habits and addictions** (e.g. **smoking, overeating, alcoholism**), **disrupted sleep patterns, lack of confidence and low self-esteem, fear of examinations and public speaking, allergies and skin disorders, migraine and irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)**. Additionally, it has proved of value within surgery, where normal anaesthetics have not been practical, in the wider sphere of pain management and in the areas of both **sporting and artistic performance enhancement**. As an adjunct to other counselling techniques, it can also assist in helping to resolve relationship difficulties and be useful within anger management strategies.

Although there remain many other areas of human suffering in which hypnotherapy may bring relief, there are instances in which it may be contra-indicated. These could include some manifestations of depressive illness, epilepsy, psychosis (e.g. schizophrenia) and some breathing problems.

Some common concerns

Clients are sometimes concerned that they will “lose control” in hypnosis. However, general consensus indicates that regardless of how deeply people may go in hypnosis and however passive they may appear to be, they actually remain in full control of the situation. They are fully able to talk if they wish to (or not, as the case may be) and can terminate the session, stand up and leave the room at any time.

It is likely that the notion of a loss of control stems from most people’s misconception of stage hypnosis, wherein participants are apparently persuaded to perform all manner of (usually foolish) acts. However, the reader should be aware that participation in a stage act is an entirely voluntary process (thus “permission” is already given to the hypnotist) and that there can be no such volunteer who is unaware of exactly what they are letting themselves in for!

Finding a suitable hypnotherapist

At the present time, there is no single regulating body for hypnotherapy. However, the **GHSC** is working steadily to achieve this desired outcome for all parties and thus contacting a **GHR** practitioner should afford clients the necessary confidence to proceed with a full consultation.

Your local **GHR** practitioner’s contact details:

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www.solent-hypnotherapy.co.uk

*All enquiries about the **GHR** should be addressed to:
The Registrar, GHR, PO Box 204, LYMINGTON SO41 6WP
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General Hypnotherapy Standards Council

Promoting the Profession - Protecting the Public

Overseeing the

GHR The General Hypnotherapy Register

THE GENERAL HYPNOTHERAPY STANDARDS COUNCIL (GHSC)

The GHSC was established in order to offer a facility through which the diverse field of hypnotherapy may collectively work towards the status of professional self-regulation.

The Council is comprised of numerous professional hypnotherapy organisations and training schools and all are listed at www.GHSC.co.uk. Each member organisation nominates one named person with the authority to act as its representative.

The Council’s main areas of responsibility are in setting criteria for the validation of training courses and for overseeing the criteria for the ongoing registration of individual practitioners within the General Hypnotherapy Register.

THE GENERAL HYPNOTHERAPY REGISTER (GHR)

The GHR is the registering agency for the General Hypnotherapy Standards Council. It was established following Department of Health guidelines that each separate complementary & alternative medical profession should have a single, central register of practitioners.

The Register lists individual practitioners (on the GHR website) and is open to any hypnotherapist who is able to satisfy the criteria with regard to both training and the ongoing requirements as periodically determined by the GHSC.

All registered practitioners are required to maintain adequate public liability & professional indemnity insurance and to accept the GHR's published code of ethics & practice and complaints & disciplinary procedure. Both are available to view on the GHR website.

WHAT IS HYPNOSIS?

Healing by trance state has been acknowledged for centuries and has been observed, in one form or another, in virtually every culture throughout the world. However, the term *hypnosis* (from the Greek *hypnos*, meaning *sleep*) was only coined around 1840 and remains a somewhat less than accurate description of the experience as, in most respects, the hypnotic state is entirely dissimilar to sleep. At our current level of knowledge, the phenomenon cannot be conclusively defined but perhaps a reasonable interim definition might be that: "*Hypnosis is a state of mind, enhanced (although not exclusively) by mental and physical relaxation, in which our subconscious is able to communicate with our conscious mind*". This state of mind may be brought about either by oneself unaided (self-hypnosis) or with the help of another person. If this other person is a trained professional, who uses the trance state to encourage beneficial change to occur, the process is referred to as *hypnotherapy*.

WHAT IS HYPNOTHERAPY?

Psychological therapy and counselling (sometimes referred to as the "talking cure") is the treatment of emotional and psychological disorders, unwanted habits and undesirable

feelings, using psychological techniques alone. The aim of all such therapy is to assist people (usually referred to as *clients*) in finding meaningful alternatives to their present unsatisfactory ways of thinking, feeling or behaving. Therapy also tends to help clients become more accepting both of themselves and others and can be most useful in promoting personal development and unlocking inner potential.

There are many forms of psychological therapy but hypnotherapy is distinctive in that it attempts to address the client's subconscious mind. In practice, the hypnotherapist usually requires the client to be in a relaxed state and frequently enlists the power of the client's own imagination. The hypnotherapist may use a wide range of techniques from story-telling, metaphor or symbolism (judged to be meaningful to the individual client) to the use of direct suggestions for beneficial change.

Analytical techniques may also be employed in an attempt to uncover problems deemed to lie in a client's past or therapy may concentrate more on a client's current life and presenting problems. It is generally considered helpful if the client is personally motivated to change (rather than relying solely on the therapist's efforts) although a belief in the possibility of beneficial change may be a sufficient starting point.

Regardless of the techniques employed, perhaps the most important thing is that a client should expect to feel comfortable and at ease with their therapist. This is of particular importance in hypnotherapy, in which the value of the treatment is greatly enhanced when there is confidence in the practitioner.

For this reason we recommend that a single session only is initially booked, leaving the client subsequently free to decide if they wish to proceed with more.

Unlike many other psychological therapies, hypnotherapy is generally considered to be a treatment in which beneficial change, if it is to occur, should become apparent within a relatively few sessions.

N.B. In actual practice, many hypnotherapists will combine hypnotic procedures with other appropriate counselling and therapeutic techniques. Should there be any doubt about the combination of skills used in individual cases the therapist should be asked directly for a further explanation of their preferred therapeutic approaches.

Who can be hypnotised?

The answer to this question is undoubtedly "virtually everyone". This claim must, however be qualified by the observation that some are more readily hypnotisable than others and that it will also depend upon one's willingness to be hypnotised at the time. This willingness will itself depend upon a number of factors, not least of which will be the strength of the person's particular need and their trust and confidence in the therapist concerned. A corollary to this question is "*What level of trance is required in order to achieve a beneficial outcome?*" Although there remains some disagreement over the answer, most researchers agree that the, actual level (or depth) of trance obtained does not relate to the beneficial results that might be obtained. In practice, this means that even where a person feels that they have not been hypnotised, given time (and this is a very important factor), the desired outcome of therapy might yet materialise. This matter of time is especially important in our current society, which has, in many respects, been coerced into believing that gratification of every desire should be instantaneous.

Hypnotherapy can be extraordinarily effective but it is not magic.