

## Sigmund Freud

1856-1939, neurologist

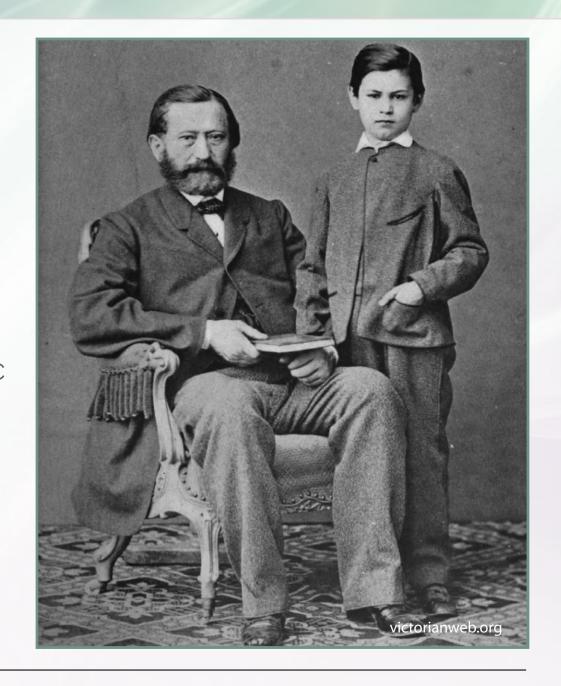
Freud was born in Moravia.

Which is now in Czech Republic
In the Jew family.

He learned in Vienna.

Freud studied medicine,

started his practice as a GP.





## The specifics of the era and the way hypnosis was practised at the time.

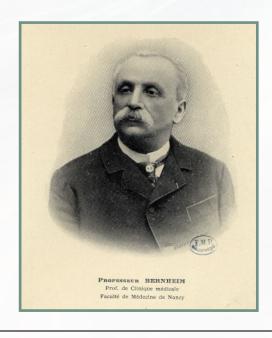
The conflict

Nancy's school Bernheim

Salpetriere's school Charcot, Babiński

Hypnosis - a natural psychological phenomenon related to suggestiveness

importance of physiological factors, considering hypnosis as a pathological condition





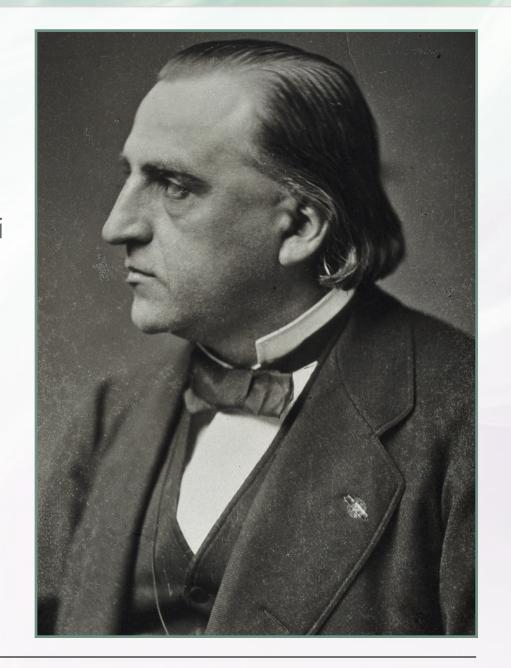
Why did Freud leave Hypnosis?



### Jean Martin Charcot

Hypnosis is induced by physical stimuli (electromagnets, metals, heat stimuli, light stimuli and sounds), increased suggestibility after stunning agents.

Role of the therapeutic relationship irrelevant.



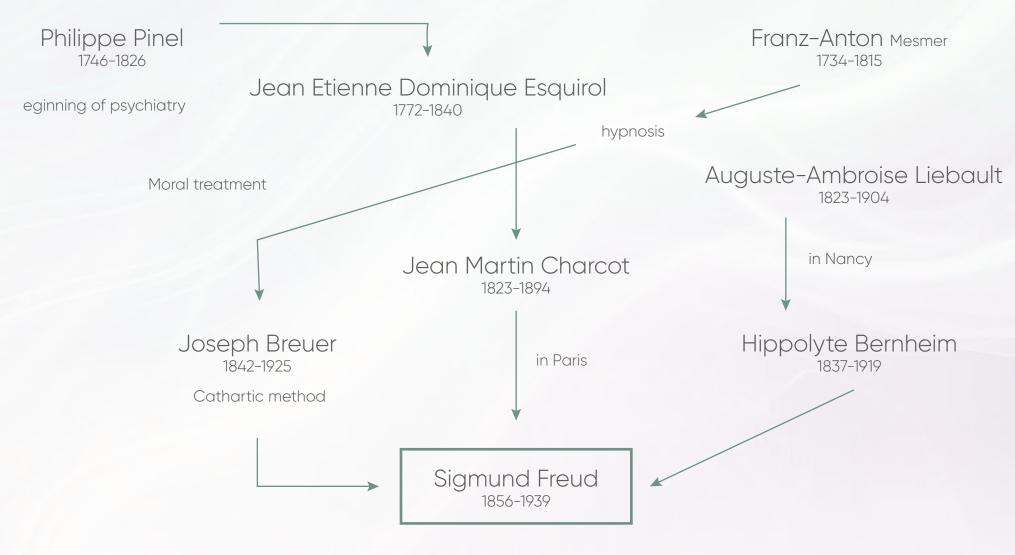




### Freud's attitude to hypnosis:

- the conviction that he has at its disposal short variety of methods he could use to treat patients with from nervous system disorders,
- · he separated the treatment from the therapeutic relationship,
- before the concept of transference.





Psychologie clinique: De l'initiation à la recherche, Bernard Robinson, 2005, De Boeck



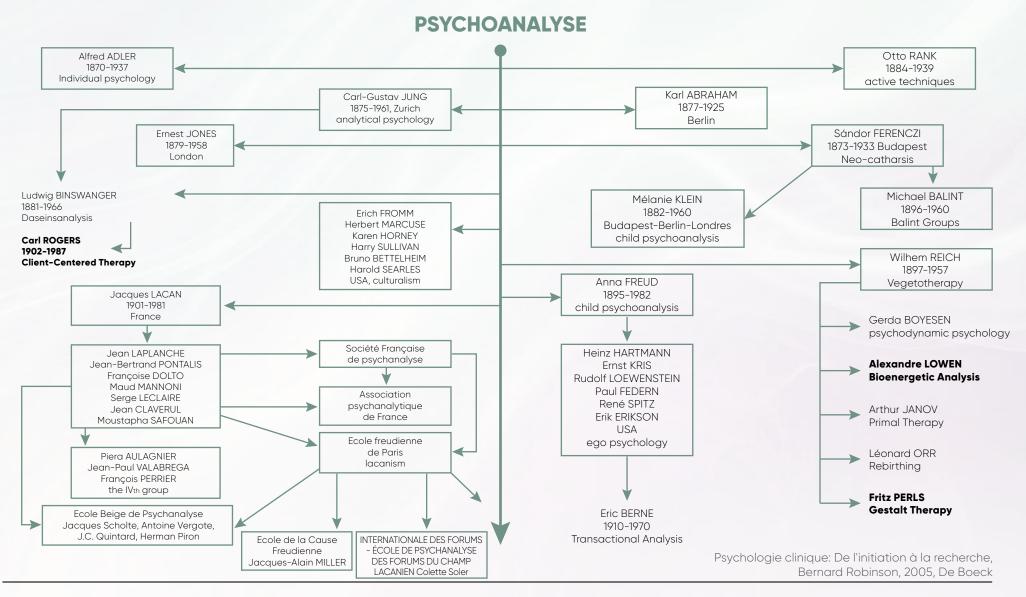


### The problems Freud faced with his patients:

- He could not succeed in hypnotizing with every patient,
- He was unable to put individual patients
   into as deep a state of hypnosis as he should have wished.
- The effects of hypnosis, in his opinion, were not lasting



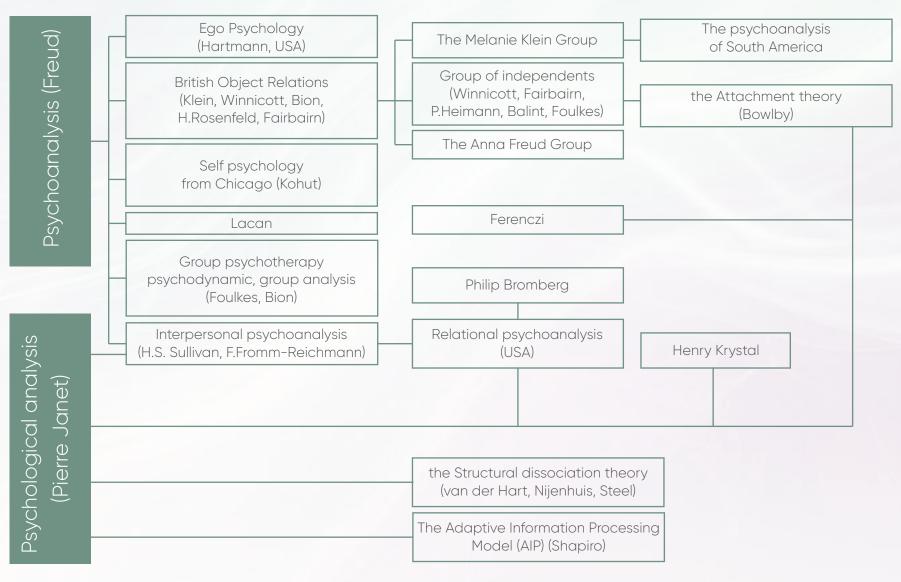
## The development path of psychoanalysis







## The development path of psychoanalysis





## The development path of hypnosis

"He who rules the past, in his hands is the future; he who rules the present, in his hands is the past."

George Orwell

#### The early 20th Century - new fields:

- self-help
- psychology

#### Stage Hypnosis:

- Dave Elman"Hypnotherapy"
- Clark Hull"Hypnosis and Suggestibility"



## The development path of hypnosis

"Ideas shape the course of history."

John Maynard Keynes

### Milton Hyland Erickson (1901 – 1980)

was one of Hull's students, an American psychiatrist and psychologist specializing in medical hypnosis and family therapy; Erickson studied psychoanalysis and got to know it well; He is also known for his influence on brief therapy, strategic family therapy, family systems therapy, solution-focused brief therapy, and neuro-linguistic programming.



## The development path of hypnosis

20th Century Wars - Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Hypnotherapy has been used to treat a variety of psychological combat traumas, together with anxiety, fears, phobias and dissociation.

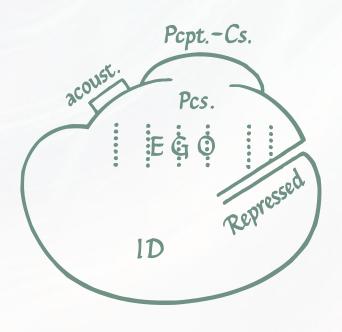
Abreaction, the most common technique, involved taking the client back to the traumatic episode and reliving it to unpack it.

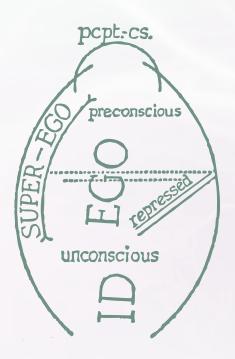
21st century - a branch of mental health that can be a powerful tool to achieve personal goals.

Applications of hypnosis used today: smoking cessation, increasing self-confidence, pain relief or even as an alternative to chemical anesthesia in surgery.



# The unconscious illustrated by Sigmunt Freud







# The unconscious defined in Milton Erickson's approach

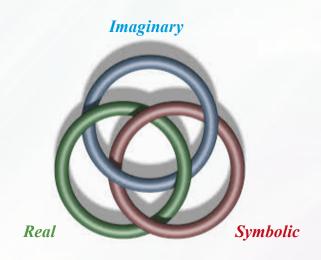
Milton Erickson is known for his approach to the unconscious mind such as **creativity** and **solution generation**.



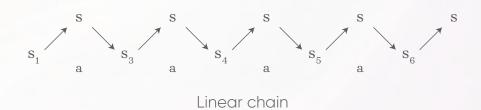
# The unconscious defined by the continuator of Freudian psychoanalysis, Jacques Lacan.

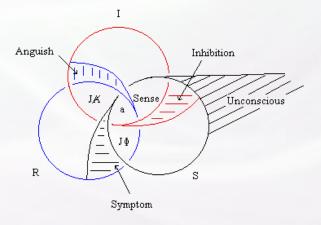


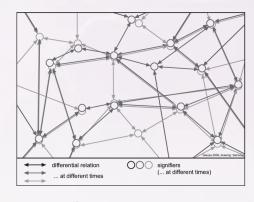
A famous painting by Ferdynard de Saussure



Borromean Knot

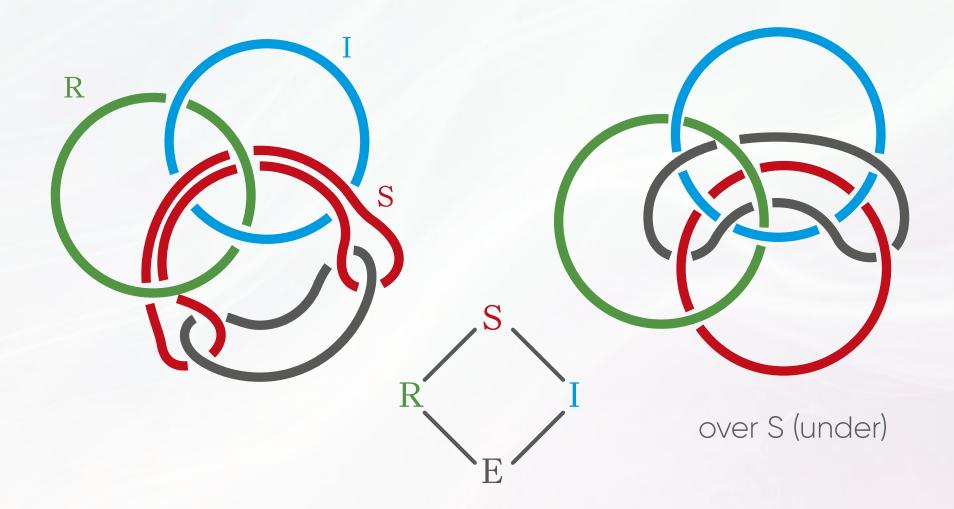






Chains in space





Using Jacques Lacan's knot theory to describe the creation and transmission of metaphor in Milton Erickson's approach.





## Thank you for your attention

Katarzyna Pieńko-Jamuła

