

Blood Pressure Control and Heart Rate: Effectiveness Brief Hypnotic Induction Methods on Adults

Ayu Kurnia S¹, Dian Veronika Sakti Kaloeti^{2*}, Kwartarini Wahyu Yuniarti³,
 Nanda Erfani Saputri⁴

¹ Master of Psychology, Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

² Family Empowerment Center, Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

³ Faculty of Psychology, Gadjah Mada University, Semarang, Indonesia

⁴ Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

*Corresponding author. Email: dvs.kaloeti@live.undip.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Hypertension is a major public health problem and the key risk factor for cardiovascular diseases in adults. This study aims to determine the effect of brief hypnotic induction methods on lowering hypertension in adults. The intervention method utilized in this study involved brief hypnotic induction. This study used a digital tension meter to measure blood pressure and an oximeter to measure heart rate before and after the induction. The results indicated that all participants (N=37) decreased their systolic blood pressure ($p=0.008$; $p<0,05$) and diastolic blood pressure ($p=0.041$; $p<0,05$) after intervention. In addition, heart rate also decreased ($p=0.000$; $p<0,05$) from baseline to intervention. The changes before and after induction between systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and heart rate were 4.730 mmHg, 3.676 mmHg, 7,270 mmHg respectively. This study concludes that brief hypnotic induction methods have effective to decrease blood pressure and heart rate in adults with hypertension. Further, the results provide an alternative brief intervention for clinical psychologists and health workers as an effort to reduce adult hypertension.

Keywords: Blood Pressure, Brief Hypnotic Induction Methods, Heart Rate.

1. INTRODUCTION

Hypertension is one of the health problems in adults in Indonesia that needs attention. Based on Basic Health Research conducted by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2018, several chronic diseases experienced by Indonesians such as hypertension, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, diabetes mellitus, coronary heart disease, heart failure, stroke, chronic kidney failure, stones kidney, and joint disease [1]. Moreover, 63.2% of hypertension cases in Indonesia was undiagnosed [2]. Hypertension is a "silent disease" that causes death in Indonesia [3]. High cardiovascular risk generally occurs in Indonesian adults who are over 40 years old and have a relatively low level of preventive care [4]. Hypertension is the main cause of increased cardiovascular disease, especially in

high-risk populations (e.g. diabetes minority populations, the elderly, and people with stroke) [5]. This is in line with [6] that individuals with hypertension can coexist with cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and kidney disorders. Another study conducted by [7] in several countries, namely China, Ghana, India, Mexico, Russia, and South Africa, shows that hypertension has a strong relationship with cardiovascular disease.

Several techniques to reduce hypertension have been studied in various studies [8] conducted an 85 articles systematic review on tailored intervention techniques, namely individual interventions that adjust interventions with individual specific needs, abilities, and preferences. This technique is effective for lowering blood pressure in the long term [8]. Another technique is blood pressure telemonitoring

with a smartphone [9]. Blood pressure telemonitoring techniques combined with self-care support are considered effective in reducing blood pressure. Besides, a study on 120 participants with hypertension in China used motivational interviewing counselling as an intervention in hypertension treatment [10]. The results of this study indicate a positive effect of motivational interviewing in improving medication adherence and blood pressure control in hypertensive patients.

The brief hypnotic induction is one of the interventions that considered effective in reducing hypertension in adults. A study on 30 participants with hypertension showed that hypnosis techniques were effective in lowering blood pressure not only in the short term but also in the long term [11]. Hypnotic induction has various positive impacts, including increased well-being, self-control, sleep quality, and life satisfaction [12]. The phenomenon of hypnosis has an impressive influence on humans due to the strong impact of words on thoughts, feelings, and actions, and suggestions can be used to compose or rearrange the imagination, experience, and individual narratives about the world and oneself [13]. However, on the other hand, there was some debate about hypnosis techniques. Hypnosis is often described as mystical [14]. One of the causes of this misunderstanding is due to the production of media so that the standard in using the hypnotic induction technique needs to be considered. Also, the effectiveness of hypnosis really depends on the relationship between the clinician and the client involved [15]. Based on this explanation, discussion about the effectiveness of brief induction is a topic that needs to be developed. This study aims to determine the effect of brief hypnotic induction methods on lowering adults with hypertension condition.

2. METHOD

2.1. Participants

Participants in this study were 37 individuals who registered through online media announcements. The sampling technique used purposive sampling, with the participant inclusion criteria, namely: (1) an adult (> 18 years old) (2) having hypertension (3) willing to take part in a research program proven by informed consent. Furthermore, registered participants were invited to attend an offline meeting

to validate the study inclusion criteria and sign the informed consent provided.

2.2. Measurements

This study used three instruments, namely the induction script used in the intervention process, a digital tension meter to measure blood pressure, and an oximeter to calculate the heart rate before and after induction was given. The induction script made by researcher teams based on the ladder technique which consists of two stages to present an atmosphere of relaxation to the participants [16] (see Table 1).

Table 1. Stairs technique in making induction script

Activity	Detail
First Stage (Hypnotic induction)	
Down the twenty stairs	Describes the journey atmosphere of down the twenty stairs and lived each step.
Get into a comfortable position	Find a very comfortable place, then sit in that place.
Focus on one point	Participants are instructed to pay attention to relaxed things, such as a comfortable beach, or the sensation of floating in the water. Participants are instructed to practice breathing techniques.
Second Stage (Hypnotic regression and trigger control)	
Remembering experience	Recalling uncomfortable polysensory experiences. In addition, participants are instructed to express it, through auditory, smell, taste, and other expressions.
Move on	Participants are instructed to look at themselves, and get up from their seats as a symbol of rising from the negative feelings
Up the stairs	Participants were instructed to up the stairs and slowly exit the trance with a more refreshed state.

2.3. Procedure

There are 5 stages carried out in this research. The first stage was the preparation stage. Research participants attended the implementation of the intervention according to a predetermined schedule. In addition, hypnosis training procedures are given in a small, quiet, and comfortable place [17]. Researchers prepared a special soundproof room to carry out the induction process. The second stage was the Pre-Induction Activity (Stage 1). Participants are directed to fill in basic demographic information (gender, age) and sign an agreement, then the experimenter explains the experimental procedure that participants will follow hypnotic induction relaxation followed by a response questionnaire. Before the induction process was given, the participant's heart rate and blood pressure were calculated. Participants are directed to sit in a comfortable position. In particular, participants were instructed to take a deep breath and release it slowly to bring calm, then progressive muscle relaxation (PMR) is given. The next stage was a brief hypnotic induction that is done by reading the induction script accompanied by relaxation instruments. The researcher was assisted by two students who had been trained to make observations on research participants during the induction. In the last stage, participants are allowed to discuss their experiences during the induction process and are not allowed to discuss the procedures that have been carried out with other colleagues. In addition, the participant's heart rate and blood pressure were calculated.

2.4. Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study used IBM SPSS (Statistical Products and Solution Services) Statistics 25. Hypothesis testing was performed using bivariate analysis (paired sample t-test) to test for differences in systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and heart-rate before and after the study was performed. induction. Before data analysis is given, a normality test is first performed to see the distribution of research data using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Demographic Participants

Based on participant's characteristics data shows that a total of 37 participant's responses were collected, with more than half are women (56,7%) and most of the participant's age was between 18-20

years (43,2 %). A more detailed description of the demographic participants can be seen at Table 2.

Table 2. Participants Demography

Category	Total	
	Quantity	%
Gender		
Man	16	43,2 %
Woman	21	56,7 %
Age		
18-20 years old	16	43,2 %
21-23 years old	10	27 %
24-27 years old	7	18,9%
>28 years old	4	10,8%

3.2. Hypothesis Test

Before testing the hypothesis, the researcher first tests the normality of the data. The results of the data normality test showed that the systolic and diastolic blood pressures as well as the heart-rate before and after the induction were normally distributed ($p > 0.05$). More detailed normality test results can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressure Normality Test and Heart-rate Before and After Induction

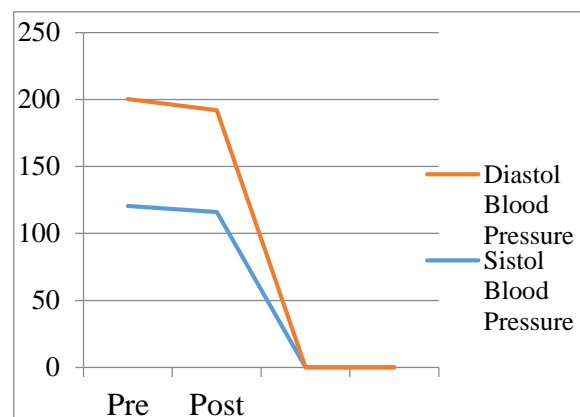
Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	N	<i>p</i> value	Note
TDS pre	120,65	17,414	37	0,796	Normal
TDSpost	115,92	13,274	37	0,669	Normal
TDD pre	79,84	11,546	37	0,533	Normal
TDD post	76,16	10,071	37	0,999	Normal
HR pre	86,16	15,851	37	0,655	Normal
HR post	78,89	12,545	37	0,106	Normal

Based on the results of the bivariate analysis test, it showed that there was a decrease in systolic blood pressure ($p = 0.008$, $p < 0.05$), diastolic blood pressure ($p = 0.041$, $p < 0.05$) and heart-rate ($p = 0.000$, $p < 0.05$) (Table 2). In addition, the mean systolic blood pressure before induction was 120.65 mmHg and after induction was 115.92 mmHg (a decrease of 4.730 mmHg). Further, the average diastolic blood pressure before induction was 79.84 mmHg and after induction was 76.16 mmHg (a decrease of 3.676 mmHg). The average heart rate also decreased by 86.16 / minute before induction, to 78.89 / minute after induction (a decrease of 7,270 mmHg).

Table 4. Hypothesis test results before and after induction

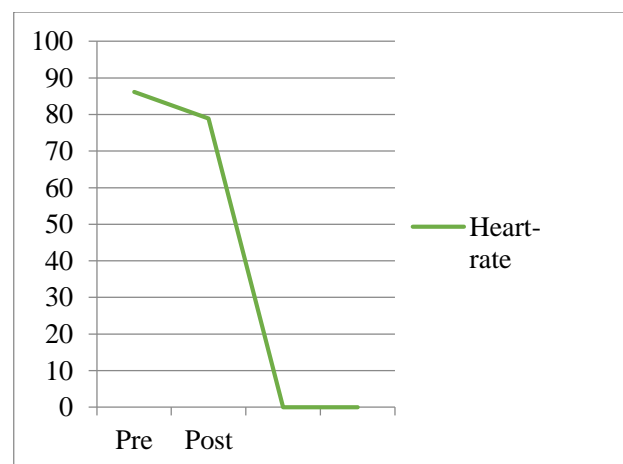
		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Correlation	t	Sig.
Pair 1	Pre & Post Systolic Blood Pressure	37	4.730	16.724	.432	1.720	.008
Pair 2	Pre & Post Diastolic Blood Pressure	37	3.676	12.503	.337	1.788	.041
Pair 3	Pre & Post Heart-rate	37	7.270	10.715	.739	4.127	.000

Furthermore, the standard deviation of systolic blood pressure before induction was 17.414 mmHg. Meanwhile, the standard deviation of systolic blood pressure after induction was 13.274 mmHg. On the other hand, the standard deviation of diastolic blood pressure before induction is 11.546 mmHg. Meanwhile, the standard deviation of diastolic blood pressure after induction was 10.071 mmHg (Graph 1).



Graph 1. The changes in mean blood pressure before and after induction

In addition, the standard deviation of the heart rate before induction was 15.851 / minute, while the standard deviation of the heart rate after induction was 2.545 / minute (Graph 2).



Graph 2. The changes in Average Heart-rate Before and After Induction

3.2. Discussion

The findings in this study indicate that brief hypnotic induction can reduce blood pressure and heart rate in adults with hypertension. This is in line with the findings of previous studies which show that hypnosis techniques can lower blood pressure, not only in the short term but in the long term [11]. Apart from lowering blood pressure, this technique can simultaneously lower the heart rate. A study on 22,093 participants showed that 29.2% of participants who had a high cardiovascular risk tended to have hypertension, coronary heart disease, stroke, and

other atherosclerotic diseases [4]. On the other hand, brief hypnotic induction proven to be effective in treating various cases including chronic pain [18] cancer treatment procedures [19,20], and some skin disorders [21] [22].

In this study, 85% of research subjects reported experiencing a positive impact after participating in the program, namely the effect of relaxing, feeling happier, and being inspired to present a calm atmosphere at home. This is in line with previous research which shows that treatment using hypnotic induction techniques has various positive impacts, including improvements in well-being, self-control, sleep quality, and life satisfaction [12].

Furthermore, the previous research stated that several things need to be considered in the implementation of hypnotic induction. The relationship between clinician and client greatly influences the effectiveness of hypnosis [15]. However, in the implementation of this study, there were no longer special sessions with clients to build report cards, but the space provided and giving clear instructions to clients were important factors in the success of the intervention. This is in line with research conducted by [12] which states that techniques and giving clear directions to clients are more influential on the success of the intervention than efforts to build relationships between clinicians and clients. Therefore, in future studies, this technique can be developed in the form of an audio recording so that clients can conduct self-help intervention in their respective homes.

In summary, the brief hypnotic induction methods are an effective intervention to decreased blood pressure and heart rate in adults with hypertension. Also, the evidence suggested that hypnosis affects emotions, thoughts, and perceptions. On the other hand, the results provide an alternative brief intervention for clinical psychologists and health workers as an effort to reduce adult hypertension. Future research can develop a brief hypnotic induction with internet-based intervention so that self-help intervention can be implemented by adults and conduct longitudinal studies to see the long-term effects of brief hypnosis.

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