PROTOCOL

ADDICTIONS & DEPENDENCES

Objective: to free the person from addictions and dependences (tobacco, alcohol...)

1- Define the patient's objective – evaluate his motivation (from 0 to 10)

2 – Precise description of the person's addiction in detail

Example:

"How do you smoke? How deep do you inhale (throat, upper lung...)? At what time? etc... »

"I like that the smoke gets inside my belly, that it stays in my mouth, in my bronchi, deep into the alveoli. I like smoking in the morning after breakfast, I prefer this kind of tobacco..."

What is it that P stimulates when he smokes? Nose (sinuses), mouth (puffing, sucking on), bronchi, alveoli, contact.

3 - Associated - P finds the first time

Example: 1st cigarette

If P can't remember, do as if, imagine the first time.

4 – Associated – Before the first time

P experiences the situation before the first time. What is happening in P's life before the first time?

5 – Associated – P experiences again the first time

- What's the FEELING?
- What is the UNMET NEED that this first experience satisfies ?
- What is the internal stress that has been pacified? It's the solution to ...?

T pays attention to the inversion:

- "What is it that makes the negative becomes positive at this moment?"
- "If it was impossible for you to smoke this first cigarette, what is happening inside you? What do you feel?" (Feeling connected to the conflict).

6 – How to satisfy the need differently

P finds a different way to satisfay his need.

Find:

- The Resource → color, word, music, food...
- The new behavior

T is careful to not create another dependency

7 – Give a new choice (under hypnosis)

Under hypnosis, give a new choice **BEFORE the first time**.

Make P experience again the 1st time with the Resource + New Behavior

8 – Check the initial needs and predicates

Still under hypnosis, use the initial needs and predicates:

With this new choice, P grows up and moves through his entire conscious and unconscious life. P tests the present.

9 – Bridge to the future

Remarks:

T pays attention to

- => Biological listening
- => Reformulation of the initial predicates when in hypnosis
- => The inversion (deprogramming of the 1st inversion)
- => P's autonomy