

Various pathways of emotional change

3

5

What are emotions?

2



- Common "diagnostic features" of an emotion:
 - 1. Evaluation of some sort
 - 2. Physiological changes
 - 3. Changes in bodily/facial/vocal expressions
 - 4. Subjective experience
 - 5. Changes in mental processes and behavioral processes from their baseline state
 - → Basic emotions observable across cultures and times: e.g., sadness, anger, fear, joy

UIO : Department of Psychology
University of Oalo

Traditions of emotion research

Enstead Treatment

Enstead Treatment

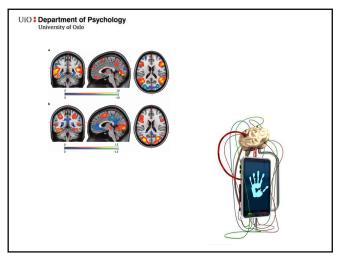
Enstead Treatment

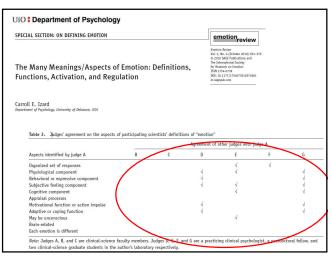
Approach
Approach
Approach
(e.g., Sonce, Mellow)

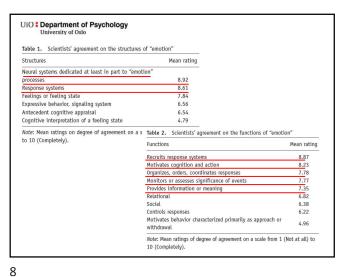
Reg. Demosit, (e.g., Sonce, Mellow)

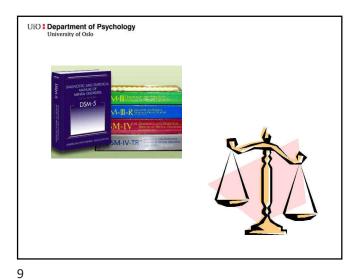
Reg. D

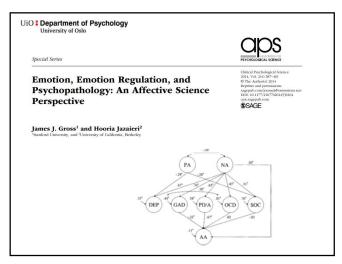
4

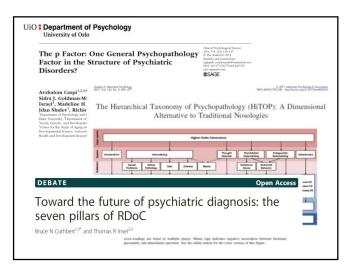


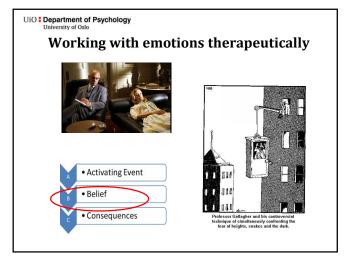




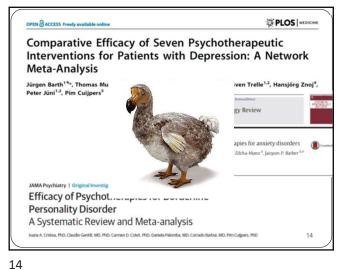








UiO Department of Psychology
University of Oslo → Differences in effectiveness?



UiO Department of Psychology
University of Oslo Annual Review of Clinical Psychology → Common vs. The Role of Common Factors in Psychotherapy Outcomes specific Pim Cuijpers, Mirjam Reijnders, and Marcus J.H. Huibers factors? Rome

15

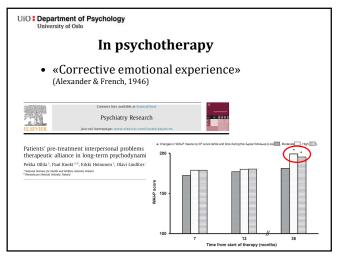
UiO Department of Psychology
University of Oslo **Emotional change** processes in- and outside of therapy

UiO : Department of Psychology University of Oslo 1. Increased awareness and symbolization of emotions • Much of processing occurs outside of awareness (e.g., Kahneman, 2011), including that of emotions (Winkielman &Berridge, 2004) · Labeling emotions - Regulates amygdala reactions (Liebermanym., 2007) - Potentiates positive effects of exposure (Kircanski ym., 2012) · Expressive writing: Numerous psychological and somatic benefits (Pennebakerym., 1990, 1995) · Extremes: - Hyper- vs. hypoawareness (panic vs. eating disorders) (Gross ym., 2015) - «Psychobabble» (Rosen, 1977)

17 16

UiO Department of Psychology
University of Oslo In psychotherapy UiO Department of Psychology
University of Oslo 2. Relationships · Safe attachment Lending a Hand Social Regulation of the Neural Response to Threat relationships: - Response to threat (Coan et al. 2006) Attachment figures activate a safety signal-related neural region and reduce pain experience - Reaction to pain (Eisenberger et al., 2011) Naomi I. Eisenberger^{A,1}, Sarah L. Master³, Tristen K. Inag Matthew D. Lieberman^{a,b}, and Bruce D. Naliboff⁵

19 18



UiO: Department of Psychology
University of Oalo

3. Deliberate self-regulative skills

• i) Classic cognitive techniques:

- Evaluation of negative cognitive thought (pattern)s

- Distraction

• ii) Third wave therapies:

- Developing a more accepting and compassionate stance towards thoughts and feelings

• Iii) Behavioral techniques:

- Body relaxation (e.g., progressive muscle relaxation)

- Exercise

- Physiological techniques (e.g., ice cold water)

20 21

4. Changing emotions with emotions

• Facilitating and deepening emotional experience

- Reaching core maladaptive emotions

- Contact with needs

- Reaching adaptive emotions

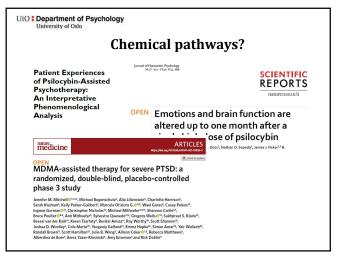
UIO Department of Psychology
University of Oslo

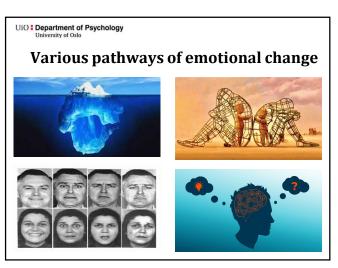
Pour in-emaint certain (a = 17)

Qued in-emaint events (a = 17)

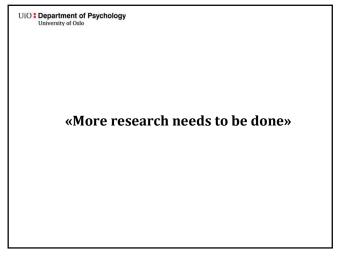
Qued in-emai

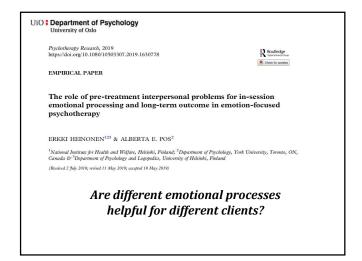
22 23



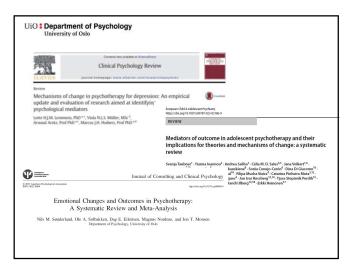


24 25





26 27



Challenges

• Emotional change processes still understudied

- Measuring emotions labor-intensive

• Research designs often not optimally designed for rigorously establishing effective processes (i.e., mediators)

• Statistical techniques still in development

28 29

Thank you!

• erkki.heinonen@helsinki.fi
• erkkih@uio.no