

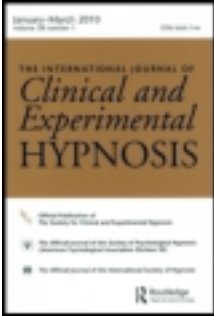
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POSTHYPNOTIC RESPONDING: *The Relevance Of Suggestion And Test Congruence*¹

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Abstract: Thirty real, hypnotized subjects and 34 simulating, un hypnotized subjects were given either a suggestion to respond when they heard a cue (general) or a suggestion to respond when they heard a cue after hypnosis (posthypnotic). Half the subjects were given the cue during hypnosis (hypnotic test) and half were given it after hypnosis (posthypnotic test). Those who were given the cue during hypnosis were also given it after hypnosis. Between- and within-group comparisons were made of subjects' behavioral responses, latencies to respond, and ratings of experiential compulsion. The findings indicated that subjects' behavior and experience were influenced by congruence between information conveyed by the suggestion and the test about when and how they should respond.

Posthypnotic suggestion has been the subject of substantial historical anecdote and clinical lore, but it has been relatively neglected in terms of programmatic empirical work and considered theoretical analysis. This is unfortunate not only because of its classic status but also because of its use in standardized assessments of hypnotizability, as a research tool and as a clinical procedure (e.g., Blum & Wohl, 1971; MacHovec, 1985; Shor & Orne, 1962). Previous empirical work and theoretical comment indicate that there are many discrepancies across the findings (e.g., Orne, Sheehan, & Evans, 1968; Sheehan & Orne, 1968; Spanos, Menary, Brett, Cross, & Ahmed, 1987). We considered that these might have occurred because of the different messages conveyed by the posthypnotic suggestions used, the nature and timing of the tests, and the overall nexus of cues associated with the suggestion and test settings.

The present experiment focused on the congruence of the posthypnotic suggestion and the posthypnotic test in terms of the information conveyed to subjects about when and how they should respond.

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Our previous work has indicated that, in general, subjects will not respond to a posthypnotic test for which, on the basis of the suggestion, they have not been able to prepare to respond. Specifically, Barnier and McConkey (1998) gave real, hypnotized and simulating, un hypnotized subjects a posthypnotic suggestion that either did or did not include a specific cancellation and indexed posthypnotic responding on one formal test and three informal tests. We found that subjects who were given the suggestion that included a cancellation continued responding across the tests, whereas those who were given the suggestion without a cancellation typically responded on the formal test only. These subjects were not expecting or prepared to be tested (and to respond) on additional informal tests. Thus, posthypnotic suggestions usually lead subjects to expect a formal, rather than an informal, testing procedure; when faced with the incongruity of an informal test, they are less likely to respond.

The current experiment examined the role of congruence between suggestion and test in a more direct way. We gave subjects one of two versions of a suggestion to rub their right ear lobe when they heard a cue sentence. One version (*general*) instructed them to do this when they heard the cue, and the other version (*posthypnotic*) instructed them to do this when they heard the cue after hypnosis. These two versions allowed a comparison of the specificity of the suggestion on the responses of subjects to the cue when it was given at different times. The design of the experiment allowed two major comparisons. The first comparison was between subjects: Half the subjects were given the test during hypnosis (*hypnotic test*) and half were given it after the termination of hypnosis (*posthypnotic test*). This allowed a comparison of response to the suggestion (*general* vs. *posthypnotic*) when subjects were tested either during or after (*hypnotic* vs. *posthypnotic*) hypnosis. The second comparison was within subjects: those subjects who were given the test before the termination of hypnosis were also given it after the termination of hypnosis. This allowed a comparison of response to the suggestion (*general* vs. *posthypnotic*) when tested both during and after (*hypnotic* vs. *posthypnotic*) hypnosis.

In an application of the real-simulating paradigm (Orme, 1959, 1979; Sheehan & Perry, 1976), we compared the performance of real, hypnotized individuals with that of simulating, un hypnotized individuals who behave as they believe hypnotized individuals should. The subjects are instructed initially by one experimenter, and an independent experimenter who is unaware of the real or simulating identity of subjects conducts the hypnotic testing. The real-simulating paradigm is designed to allow an evaluation of the extent to which the demand characteristics of the setting may have influenced the performance of hypnotized subjects. We assessed the reactions of subjects in both behavioral and experiential ways. Specifically, we indexed subjects' behavioral responses to the cue, the latency of their response following presentation of the cue, and their

subjective ratings of compulsion to respond to the cue. Behaviorally, we expected that subjects would be more likely to respond when there was, rather than was not, congruence between the message conveyed by the suggestion and by the test. We used response latency and experiential compulsion to explore subjects' cognitive and motivational responses, because we considered that important aspects of the influence of a posthypnotic suggestion may be seen at the level of cognitive processing and phenomenal experience, as well as at the level of behavioral reaction.

METHOD

Participants

Thirty (8 male and 22 female) real, hypnotized individuals of mean age 20.23 years ($SD = 4.66$) and 34 (12 male and 22 female) simulating, un hypnotized individuals of mean age 24.97 years ($SD = 11.19$), who were undergraduate psychology students at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, voluntarily participated in the experiment in return for research credit. Subjects were preselected on the basis of their extreme scores on the 12-item Harvard Group Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility, Form A (HGSHS:A; Shor & Orne, 1962); their hypnotic susceptibility was confirmed by a 10-item tailored version of the Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale, Form C (SHSS:C; Hilgard, Crawford, Bowers, & Kihlstrom, 1979; Weitzenhoffer & Hilgard, 1962). Reals had scored in the range of 10 to 12 on the HGSHS:A ($M = 10.53$, $SD = 0.57$) and 8 to 10 on the tailored SHSS:C ($M = 9.30$, $SD = 0.79$); simulators had scored in the range of 0 to 3 on the HGSHS:A ($M = 2.18$, $SD = 0.90$) and 0 to 3 on the tailored SHSS:C ($M = 1.53$, $SD = 0.96$).

Apparatus

A video camera and videocassette recorder were used to record the subject's participation onto videocassettes. The video camera was focused on the participant throughout, and the recorded image included the individual's head, upper body, arms, and hands. A stereo audiocassette recorder was used to record the postexperimental inquiry session onto audiocassettes.

Procedure

The experiment involved the administration of real-simulating instructions, a hypnosis session, a posthypnotic inquiry session, and a postexperimental inquiry session. The first experimenter administered the real-simulating instructions and the postexperimental inquiry; the second experimenter (the hypnotist) conducted the hypnosis session.

Real-simulating instructions. Following informed consent procedures, the experimenter instructed subjects according to the procedures of the

real-simulating paradigm. Reals were told they would be taken to the hypnotist who would conduct a hypnosis session. Simulators were told they would be taken to the hypnotist, and their task was to fool her into believing they were excellent hypnotic subjects. Simulators were told the hypnotist knew some subjects would be faking; however, she did not know which ones, and she would stop the session if she discovered them. They were told their task was a difficult one, intelligent individuals could do it successfully, and they should not reveal that they were faking until they returned to the experimenter. All subjects were told they would be given the opportunity to discuss their experiences with the experimenter during the postexperimental inquiry. Following the instructions, the experimenter introduced subjects to the hypnotist, who was unaware of their real or simulating identity.

Hypnosis session. Initially, the hypnotist informed subjects she would hypnotize them and give them a number of suggestions. She then administered a hypnotic induction procedure (adapted from Weitzenhoffer & Hilgard, 1962) and tested subjects on the hypnotic items of hand lowering, arm levitation, heat hallucination, and identity delusion (based on the Diagnostic Rating Scale, Orne & O'Connell, 1967). Following a deepening procedure, the hypnotist administered either the general or the posthypnotic suggestion. Thirty-one individuals (14 reals and 17 simulators) received the general suggestion. They were told that when the hypnotist said, "Well, can you tell me how you're feeling now?" they would rub their right ear lobe. Thirty-three individuals (16 reals and 17 simulators) received the posthypnotic suggestion. They were told that when the hypnotist said, "Well, can you tell me how you're feeling now?" following termination of hypnosis, they would rub their right ear lobe.

After administering the suggestion, the hypnotist allowed 10 seconds to pass before she administered the hypnotic test to half of the subjects. Thirty-three participants (16 general and 17 posthypnotic) received the hypnotic test. She asked them, "Well, can you tell me how you're feeling now?" and allowed 30 seconds to elapse from the end of this cue. The hypnotist noted subjects' behavioral and verbal responses and then allowed 10 seconds to pass before she administered a standard deinduction. For those who did not receive the hypnotic test, the hypnotist allowed 10 seconds to elapse from the end of the general/posthypnotic suggestion and then administered the deinduction.

Posthypnotic inquiry session. Immediately following the deinduction procedure, the hypnotist administered the posthypnotic test to all subjects. She asked them, "Well, can you tell me how you're feeling now?" and allowed 30 seconds to elapse from the end of this cue. She noted subjects' behavioral and verbal responses. The hypnotist then cancelled the suggestion and asked subjects to rate how much they felt like rubbing

their right ear lobe (1 = *did not at all feel like it*, 7 = *totally felt like it*) when they heard the cue during the hypnotic (for those given this test) and the posthypnotic tests. Finally, the hypnotist thanked the subjects, rated their real or simulating identity,³ and escorted them to the experimenter.

Postexperimental inquiry session. The experimenter inquired into subjects' perceptions of the overall procedures, interpretation of the suggestion (e.g., "Can you tell me what you thought about when [the hypnotist] told you that you would rub your right ear lobe when she said 'Well, can you tell me how you're feeling now?'"), and reactions to the tests (e.g., "How much of an urge did you feel to rub your right ear lobe when she said that just before/after waking you up?"; 1 = *did not at all feel like it*, 7 = *totally felt like it*). Finally, the experimenter answered any questions, thanked the participants, and ended the session.

RESULTS

The results of the present experiment are considered in two parts: first, the between-subjects comparison of those tested during as opposed to after hypnosis; second, the within-subjects comparison of those tested during and after hypnosis. The primary data are the behavioral responses, the response latencies, and the compulsion ratings. Behavioral responses were categorized from the videotapes by the hypnotist and an independent rater (who was unaware of the group membership of subjects) as either positive (a behavioral reaction consistent with the suggestion within 30 seconds of the response cue) or negative (no behavioral reaction within 30 seconds of the response cue). Any disagreement was resolved through the involvement of a third judge. Response latencies were measured from the videotape and reflected the time from the end of the cue to the completion of the subjects' behavioral response. Compulsion ratings were the self-reported ratings of subjects on the 7-point scale (1 = *did not at all feel like it*, 7 = *totally felt like it*).

Hypnotic Versus Posthypnotic Test

Table 1 presents data relating to the between-subjects comparison of those tested during versus after hypnosis; it presents the number of subjects responding, the mean response latencies, and the mean compulsion ratings for those who responded. In terms of behavioral response, reals who were given the general suggestion were more likely to respond, regardless of when they were tested, than reals who were given the posthypnotic suggestion, $\chi^2(1) = 5.25, p < .02$. Specifically, whereas 100% ($n = 14$) of reals given the general suggestion responded, 69% ($n = 11$) of reals given the posthypnotic suggestion responded. Notably, simulators did not show this pattern of responding; rather, the majority of simula-

³The hypnotist correctly identified 69% of subjects (73% reals, 59% simulators) at the end of the hypnosis session.

tors responded regardless of the suggestion they were given or the time at which they were tested.

In terms of response latency, a 2×2 (Suggestion \times Test) analysis of variance (ANOVA) of the response latencies of reals yielded no significant main effects or interactions. A similar analysis of the latencies of simulators yielded a significant interaction between suggestion and test, $F(1, 27) = 4.20, p < .05$. Specifically, simulators who were given the general suggestion and tested hypnotically ($M = 5.01, SD = 1.56$) or were given the posthypnotic suggestion and tested posthypnotically ($M = 2.60, SD = 1.40$) took less time to respond than those who were given the general suggestion and tested posthypnotically ($M = 6.62, SD = 2.45$) or those who were given the posthypnotic suggestion and tested hypnotically ($M = 6.23, SD = 6.58$). Essentially, simulators took less time to respond when the test was consistent with the suggestion they were given than when it was inconsistent.

In terms of compulsion, a 2×2 (Suggestion \times Test) ANOVA of the ratings of reals yielded a significant main effect of test and indicated that those who responded to the hypnotic test ($M = 5.53, SD = 1.55$) gave higher ratings than those who responded to the posthypnotic test ($M = 3.93, SD = 2.59$), $F(1, 25) = 4.59, p < .05$. A similar analysis of the compulsion ratings of simulators also yielded a significant main effect of test but indicated that those who responded to the hypnotic test ($M = 3.85, SD = 2.15$) gave lower ratings than those who responded to the posthypnotic test ($M = 5.23, SD = 1.36$), $F(1, 22) = 3.77, p < .06$. Nevertheless, a comparison of the overall mean ratings of reals ($M = 4.76, SD = 2.23$) and simulators ($M = 4.54, SD = 1.90$) found no difference in the ratings they gave following hypnosis. In addition to these ratings, compulsion ratings were taken by the experimenter during the postexperimental inquiry, and change scores were calculated between the posthypnotic ratings that subjects gave to the hypnotist (when simulators were still simulating) and the postexperimental ratings that subjects gave to the experimenter (after simulators had stopped simulating). A comparison of these change scores indicated that whereas reals essentially maintained their ratings ($M = -.33, SD = 1.27$; note, means reflect differences in scores), simulators significantly revised their ratings downward ($M = -3.56, SD = 1.81$), $t(47) = 7.20, p < .001$.

Hypnotic and Posthypnotic Tests

Table 2 presents data relating to the within-subjects comparison of those tested during and after hypnosis; it presents the number of subjects responding, the mean response latencies, and the mean compulsion ratings for those who responded. In terms of behavioral response, there was no significant difference in the responding of reals given the general or posthypnotic suggestion on either the hypnotic or posthypnotic test. Simulators showed a similar pattern of response. In other words, for

Table 1
Hypnotic vs. Posthypnotic Test: Number Responding, Mean Response Latencies, and Mean Compulsion Ratings

Identity and Suggestion	Hypnotic Test			Posthypnotic Test		
	Number	Latency	Compulsion	Number	Latency	Compulsion
<i>Real</i>						
General	7 (100)	3.93 (0.94)	6.29 (0.49)	7 (100)	6.12 (5.26)	4.57 (2.57)
Posthypnotic	6 (67)	6.41 (3.68)	4.88 (1.89)	5 (71)	3.70 (0.85)	3.28 (2.63)
<i>Simulating</i>						
General	9 (100)	5.01 (1.56)	4.29 (2.43)	7 (88)	6.23 (6.58)	5.00 (1.26)
Posthypnotic	8 (100)	6.62 (2.45)	3.33 (1.86)	7 (89)	2.60 (1.40)	5.43 (1.51)

Note. Percentages (for number) and standard deviations (for latencies and ratings) appear in parentheses. Response latencies are in seconds. For compulsion ratings, 1 = *did not at all feel like it*, 7 = *totally felt like it*.

Table 2
Hypnotic and Posthypnotic Test: Number Responding, Mean Response Latencies, and Mean Compulsion Ratings

Identity and Suggestion	Hypnotic Test			Posthypnotic Test		
	Number	Latency	Compulsion	Number	Latency	Compulsion
<i>Real</i>						
General	7 (100)	3.93 (0.94)	6.29 (0.49)	4 (57)	5.39 (5.22)	4.43 (2.23)
Posthypnotic	6 (67)	6.41 (3.68)	4.88 (1.89)	7 (78)	4.24 (1.13)	3.89 (2.32)
<i>Simulating</i>						
General	9 (100)	5.01 (1.56)	4.29 (2.43)	5 (56)	2.70 (0.73)	4.43 (1.99)
Posthypnotic	8 (100)	6.62 (2.45)	3.33 (1.86)	7 (88)	4.23 (2.37)	3.33 (2.25)

Note. Percentages (for number) and standard deviations (for latencies and ratings) appear in parentheses. Response latencies are in seconds. For compulsion ratings, 1 = *did not at all feel like it*, 7 = *totally felt like it*.

both reals and simulators, the two suggestions did not lead to different levels of response on either test. However, McNemar tests for the significance of changes, $p < .05$, indicated that the responding of reals and simulators given the general suggestion declined across these tests (from 100% to 57%); this was not the case for those given the posthypnotic suggestion (from 84% to 83%).

In terms of response latency, separate t tests indicated no difference in the time that reals took to respond to the general or posthypnotic suggestion on either the hypnotic or posthypnotic test. Similar analyses of the latencies of simulators indicated a comparable pattern. In other words, suggestion, test, or identity did not influence response latencies.

In terms of compulsion, separate t tests yielded no differences in the ratings of reals given the general or posthypnotic suggestion on either the hypnotic or posthypnotic test. Similar analyses of the ratings of simulators found a comparable pattern. Notably, however, a comparison of the overall mean ratings of reals and simulators indicated that reals ($M = 5.53$, $SD = 1.55$) gave higher ratings for the hypnotic test than did simulators ($M = 3.85$, $SD = 2.15$), $t(26) = 2.40$, $p < .02$; there was no difference for the posthypnotic test. That is, reals rated their response to the hypnotic test, but not the posthypnotic test, as more compulsive than simulators. The experimenter also asked subjects to rate their compulsion during the postexperimental inquiry and change scores were calculated between the ratings given to the hypnotist and the ratings given to the experimenter. Comparison of these change scores for the hypnotic and posthypnotic tests indicated that whereas reals maintained their ratings of compulsion for both tests (hypnotic, $M = -.13$, $SD = 1.13$; posthypnotic, $M = -.20$, $SD = .78$; note, means reflect differences in scores), simulators significantly revised their ratings downward [hypnotic, $M = -3.08$, $SD = 2.07$; posthypnotic, $M = -2.62$, $SD = 1.94$], $t(25) = 4.74$, $p < .001$, $t(26) = 4.44$, $p < .001$.

DISCUSSION

One version of the suggestion to subjects was to rub their right ear lobe when they heard the cue (general), and the other version was to do this when they heard the cue after hypnosis (posthypnotic). Half the subjects were given the cue during hypnosis (hypnotic test), and half were given it after hypnosis (posthypnotic test). In addition, those who were given the cue during hypnosis were also given it after hypnosis. This design allowed comparisons to be made both between- and within-subjects. The between-subjects comparison (i.e., during vs. after hypnosis) indicated that reals who were given the general suggestion were more likely to respond, regardless of when they were tested, than were reals who were given the posthypnotic suggestion; simulators did not show this pattern of responding. Also, the compulsion ratings of reals indicated that those who responded to the hypnotic test reported greater

compulsion than did those who responded to the posthypnotic test. Notably, for reals, the compulsion ratings that were taken postexperimentally were consistent with those that were taken experimentally, whereas this was not the case for simulators.

The within-subjects comparison (i.e., during and after hypnosis) indicated that reals responded similarly on either the hypnotic or the posthypnotic test regardless of whether they were given the general or the posthypnotic suggestion. Notably though, the responding of reals and simulators given the general suggestion declined across the hypnotic and posthypnotic tests, whereas this was not the case for those given the posthypnotic suggestion. The compulsion ratings of reals indicated that their report of experiential compulsion was greater than that of simulators on the hypnotic, but not the posthypnotic, test. Importantly, the postexperimental compulsion ratings of reals were consistent with their experimental ratings, but this was not the case for simulators.

These findings provide information about the relative importance of the congruence of the posthypnotic suggestion and the posthypnotic test in terms of the information conveyed to subjects about when and how they should respond. Reals who were given the general suggestion were more likely to respond than those who were given the posthypnotic suggestion. This suggests that there was less perceived congruence between a specific posthypnotic suggestion and the tests that were given than there was between a general suggestion and those tests; notably, simulators did not show this pattern of responding. For the reals who were given the general suggestion and were tested both hypnotically and posthypnotically, some seemed to have assumed a cancellation of the suggestion following the hypnotic test and did not respond posthypnotically. In contrast, those who were given the posthypnotic suggestion and were tested both hypnotically and posthypnotically seemed to have considered that the hypnotic test was insufficient or inappropriate to meet the requirements of the suggestion and thus responded both hypnotically and posthypnotically.

Consistent with other research (Barnier & McConkey, 1996, 1998), the major implication of our findings is that the posthypnotic suggestion and the posthypnotic test should not be thought of as independent events. Rather, they both convey information that exerts an interdependent influence on the behavior and experience of subjects. Future research should explore more systematically the relevance of the suggestion and the test congruence or incongruence and its subsequent impact on posthypnotic responding and experience. For instance, research is needed to understand the expectations or demands that suggestions establish through their content and delivery and the test conditions that are minimally acceptable to allow subjects to meet those conditions and respond to the suggestions. It would be important for such research to use unobtrusive or more subtle measures to differentiate between the

impact of suggestion/test congruence on hypnotized subjects and the possible influence of demand characteristics.

Although the findings associated with response latency and experiential compulsion are limited in the inferences that can be drawn about the cognitive and motivational processes associated with posthypnotic responding, they underscore the essential importance of the subjective experience of the hypnotized individual. For instance, the finding that the experiential compulsion of reals was greater for the hypnotic than for the posthypnotic test, irrespective of the suggestion that was given, indicates that subjective experience can be influenced by the congruence between the information conveyed by suggestion and test. Also, the primary role of subjective experience was reflected in the finding that reals commented on their compulsion to respond consistently across the experimental and the postexperimental settings, whereas simulators did not. These various findings indicate that it will be essential for future research to evaluate both the behavioral response to and subjective experience of posthypnotic suggestion.

Overall, posthypnotic suggestion shares many of the characteristics of other hypnotic suggestions. Like other hypnotic phenomena, features of the suggestion and features of the test shape posthypnotic responding, and subjects must be prepared to respond to the suggestion and initiate the appropriate response when the test is presented. However, posthypnotic responding is different in that it takes place after hypnosis and often in settings that are divorced in time and/or space from where the suggestion was given. This means that theoretical accounts of posthypnotic responding must be able to explain the links between the suggestion and the test and how those links are maintained or broken. The findings of our research overall indicate that a number of processes are working interactively in posthypnotic responding. Subjects must develop a preparedness to respond to the posthypnotic suggestion; this will depend upon the nature of the information included in the suggestion. Also, they must recognize the posthypnotic test as such; this will depend upon the nature of the test and is complicated by the nature of any posthypnotic social interaction. Finally, subjects must initiate an appropriate response, and this will depend centrally upon their capacity and the contextual opportunity to give such a response.

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Posthypnotische Reaktion: Die Bedeutung von Suggestion und Test-Übereinstimmung

Amanda J. Barnier und Kevin M. McConkey

Zusammenfassung: Dreißig tatsächlich in Trance befindliche Vpn. und 34 simulierende, nicht in Trance befindliche Vpn. erhielten entweder eine Suggestion, auf ein Reizwort (allgemein) zu reagieren, oder auf eine Suggestion zu reagieren, wenn sie nach der Hypnose (posthypnotisch) ein Reizwort hörten. Die Hälfte der Vpn. erhielt das Reizwort vor der Hypnose (hypnotic test), die andere Hälfte nach der Hypnose (posthypnotic test). Die Gruppe, die vor der Hypnose das Reizwort erhalten hatte, erhielt es nach der Hypnose nochmals. Zwischen den Gruppen und innerhalb der Gruppen wurde Folgendes verglichen: verhaltensmäßige Reaktionen, Latenz und Bewertung von "experiential compulsion." Schlussfolgerung: Das Verhalten und Erleben der Vpn. wurde durch Übereinstimmung zwischen der durch die Suggestion übermittelten Information und durch den Test, wann und wie sie reagieren sollten, beeinflusst.

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**La réponse post-hypnotique : La pertinence
de la congruence suggestion-test**

Amanda J. Barnier et Kevin M. McConkey

Résumé: 30 sujets réellement hypnotisés et 34 non hypnotisés ont reçu une suggestion de répondre à un signal, ou d'y répondre après hypnose. La moitié a reçu ce signal avant hypnose, et l'autre moitié après hypnose. Ceux qui ont reçu le signal avant hypnose l'ont également reçu après. La comparaison inter et intra groupe était effectuée à partir des réponses comportementales des sujets, de leur temps de réponse, et l'échelle de compulsion de l'expérience en cours. Les résultats montrent que le comportement et l'expérience des sujets ont été influencés par la congruence entre l'information contenue dans la suggestion et la façon dont ils devaient répondre pendant le test (quand et comment).

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**La respuesta posthipnótica: La pertinencia
de la sugestión y la congruencia de la prueba**

Amanda J. Barnier y Kevin M. McConkey

Resumen: A treinta participantes hipnotizados verdaderos y a 34 simuladores no hipnotizados se les dio una sugestión de que responderían cuando oyeran una señal (general), o una sugestión de que responderían cuando oyeran una señal después de la hipnosis (prueba posthipnótica). A la mitad de los sujetos se les dio la señal antes de la hipnosis (prueba hipnótica) y a la mitad se les dio después de la hipnosis (prueba posthipnótica). A quienes se les dio la señal antes de la hipnosis también se les dio después de la hipnosis. Se realizaron comparaciones inter- e intra-grupos con respecto a las respuestas conductuales, latencias para responder, y puntuaciones de la experiencia de apremio. Los resultados indicaron que la conducta y la experiencia de los sujetos estuvieron influidas por la congruencia entre la información transmitida por la sugestión, y cuándo y cómo deberían responder los participantes.

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