

Author Year Country PEDro Score Research Design Total Sample Size	Methods	Outcome
<p>Jensen et al. 2009 USA RCT PEDro=5 N=37</p>	<p>Population: Mean Age=49.6yrs; Sex: males=28, females=9. Type of pain=neuropathic. Intervention: Participants were randomized to receive either hypnosis or biofeedback. Individuals receiving hypnosis underwent 10 sessions of training daily or weekly. While the biofeedback group received 10 sessions of Electromyography biofeedback. Outcome Measures: Numeric Rating Scale (NRS)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individuals with neuropathic pain a significant decrease in daily pain intensity was seen in the hypnosis group post-session ($p<0.01$) but not the biofeedback group. 2. Neither treatment was effective in reducing pain for individuals without neuropathic pain.
<p>Jensen et al. 2000 USA Pre-post N=22</p>	<p>Population: Age=24-76 yr; Gender: males=64%, females=36%; Time since injury=1.75-42.33 yr; Duration of pain=13.88 yr. Type of pain=neuropathic and musculoskeletal. Treatment: Hypnotic suggestions for pain relief were given to each subject. Outcome Measures: Pain intensity and unpleasantness and hypnotic responsiveness (modified version of the Stanford Hypnotic Clinical scale).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 86% reported decrease in pain intensity and unpleasantness from pre-induction to just after induction. 2. A significant time effect emerged for both pain intensity ($p<0.001$) and pain unpleasantness ($p<0.001$). 3. Significant effect for analgesic suggestion on pain intensity over and above the effects of the induction alone, with a significant decrease occurring in reported pain intensity before and after the analgesic suggestion ($p<0.05$). 4. Pre-induction, post-induction, and post-analgesia suggestion pain intensity ratings were all significantly lower than average pain during the previous 6 months ($p<0.01$, $p<0.0001$, $p<0.0001$ respectively). 5. Statistical significance was noted for two of the associations: Effect of pain plus analgesia suggestion on pain intensity ($p<0.01$) and effect of induction alone relative to least pain ($p<0.05$).