EMILY REBNERIS
EMMA FUNG
CHLOE MAENG
BRAYDON BERGH

VISUALIZATION AND MENTAL IMAGERY



Learning Outcomes

- 1. Define Mental Imagery and Visualization
- 2. Understand a Brief Historical Overview on Visualization and Mental Imagery
- 3. Understand the 3 Steps to Initiate Mental Imagery
- 4. Understand the 8 Characteristics of Effective Mental Imagery and Healing
- 5. Understand the PETTLEP Model
- 6. Describe 3 Types of Mental Imagery
- 7. Outline the concepts of colour and light therapy
- 8. Provide Applicable Examples of Mental Imagery and Visualization



What is Mental Imagery and Visualization?

VISUALIZATION

Using one's imagination of the body's 5 senses to create images, scenes, or impressions

(GUIDED) MENTALIMAGERY

Visualisation as a variation of meditative thought with the purpose to change oneself for the better



Brief Historical Overview of Visualization and Mental Imagery

PHILOSOPHY AND REJECTED FROM MEDICINE EVERY CULTURE. EVERYCONTINENT REEMER CENCE FOR FREUD AND JUNG ACCEPTANCEIN CLINICALPSYCH 5



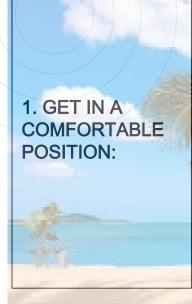
Seaward, B. L. (2018). *Managing stress: Principles and strategies for health and wellbeing* Publishers.





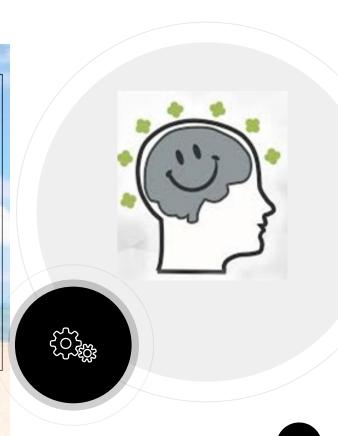


Initiating Imagery:





3. CHOOSE IMAGE AND THEME:







1. Imagery Needs to be Individualized

Created by the individual

2. Imagery Needs to Incorporate the Individuals Beliefs

- Incorporate the individual's beliefs and values
- Visualization should include emotion that accurately represents the individual mannerisms



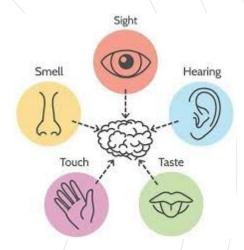


3. Imagery Needs to be Positive

4. Imagery Needs to Include all Senses

- Positive rather than negative
- Encourages healing and restoration





Include elements of touch, smell, taste, sight and hearing into the visualization



5. Imagery Needs to Be **Anatomically Correct**

Include the specific anatomical location of the task in the visualization

6. Imagery Needs to Be Regular and In Conjunction with Self - Talk

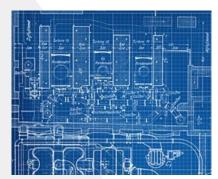
- Beneficial when consistent and regular in an individual's daily routine
- Three, 15 minute visualization periods, as well as short visualizations and positive dialogue throughout, is recommended by Dr. Norris
- Utilize self talk and dialogue to further the effectiveness and vividness of the mental imagery
- Increase self -awareness and accept the reality





7. Imagery Needs to Include a Goal Oriented Approach

Visualize the completion of a goal as well as the complete process

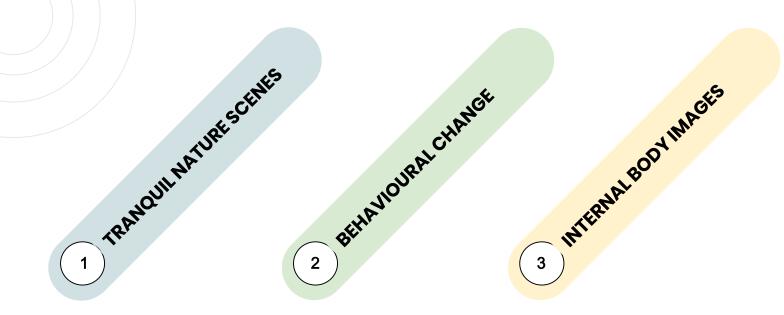


8. Imagery Should Include the Paired Treatment

- Visualize treatment as a beneficial component of the healing process
 - Promotes acceptance and positivity
- Imagery should be used in conjunction with other treatment



TYPES OF VISUALIZATION:





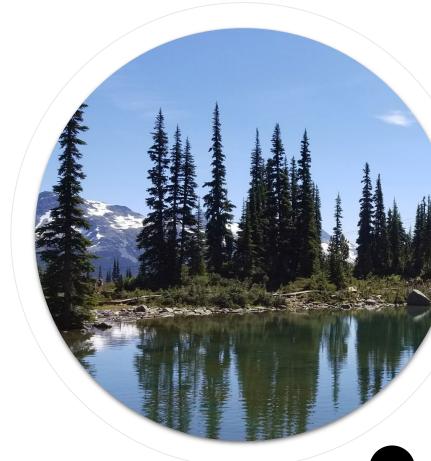
TRANQUIL NATURE SCENES:

Purpose:

- Sim ula te va ca tion
- Put things into perspective

Features:

- Stimulate all senses
- Vivid colour
- Freshair
- Natural sounds
- Water





BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE:

Purpose:

Correct bad health habits

Features:

- Systematic desensitisation
- Rehearsal
- Goalachievement
- Positive affirm ations





INTERNAL BODY IMAGES:

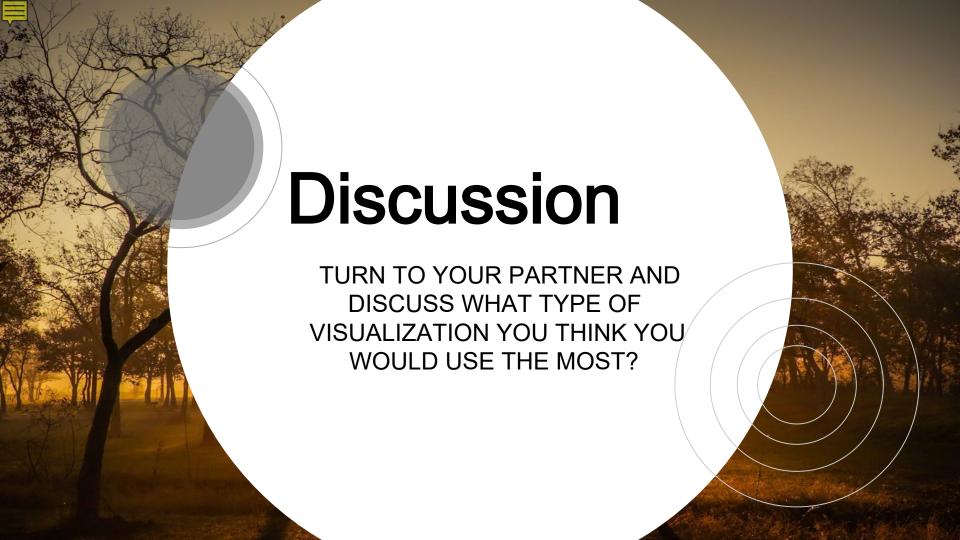
Purpose:

Changing physiological functions - healing

Features:

- Imagining a body part recovering
 - Can be literal or symbolic
- Imagination can trigger biochemical signals









WHAT IS THE PETTLEP MODEL?

The PETTLEP model is a way to categorize seven components for effective visual imagery. These components include physical, environmental, task, timing, learning, emotion and perspective of visual imagery.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE PETTLEP MODEL?

- increase motivation and self - esteem
- increase neural activity between the actual behaviour and visualization
- way to explain the effective components of imagery



Components of PETTLEP:

Physical: relevant information

Environment: physical location

Task: nature of the event

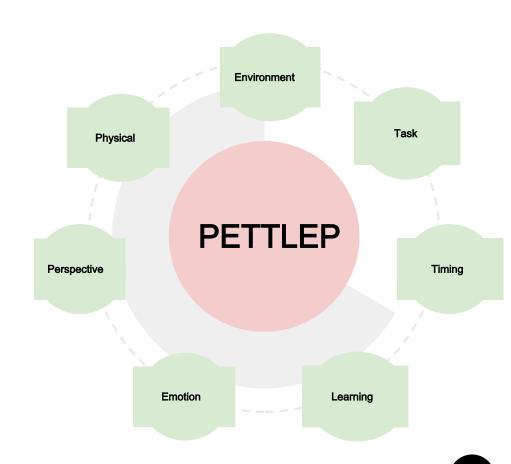
Timing: timeline of action

Learning: experience

Emotion: feelings, sensations

associated with the action

Perspective: internal and external





COLOUR LIGHT THERAPY

Green:

easiest for the eyes, balancing nature

Red:

evokes strong emotions

Blue:

calming, peace, tranquility





NATURE SCENES:

- Managing school stressors
- **EMDR** therapy for trauma victims

BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE:

- **Smoking** cessation
- Sports psychology

INTERNAL **BODY IMAGES:**

- Recovering from a sports injury
- Cancer recovery



1. van den Hout, M. A, & Engelhard, I. M. (2012). How does EMDR work? Journal of Experimental Psychopathology, 3

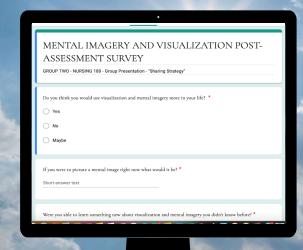
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References:

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- 2. O'Connor, Z. (2011). Colour psychology and colour therapy: Caveat emptor. *Color Research & Application*, *36* (3), 229-234. doi:10.1002/col.20597
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4. van den Hout, M. A, & Engelhard, I. M. (2012). How does EMDR work? *Journal of Experimental Psychopathology*, *3* (5), 724-738. doi:10.5127/jep.028212