

CADTH Rapid Response Report in Brief

Neuro-linguistic Programming for the Treatment of Adults With Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, General Anxiety Disorder, or Depression: A Review

Context

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), general anxiety disorder (GAD), and major depressive disorder are common debilitating conditions with a lifetime prevalence rate in Canada of approximately 12%, 2.6%, and 8% respectively. In addition to pharmacotherapies, some have suggested non-drug treatment options for these conditions, such as psychotherapy, electroconvulsive therapy, transcranial magnetic stimulation, vagus nerve stimulation, deep brain stimulation, and neuro-linguistic programming (NLP).

Technology

NLP is a therapeutic technique for detecting and reprogramming unconscious patterns of thought and behaviour in order to alter psychological responses. It is based on the idea that there is a connection between the neurological processes (neuro), language (linguistic), and behavioural patterns learned through experience (programming). NLP typically involves building a rapport between the physician and patient, gathering information and defining the desired health outcome, and using techniques and tools to change the patient's thinking and behaviour.

Issue

A review of the clinical evidence regarding NLP for the treatment of PTSD, GAD, and depression, as well as of evidence-based guidelines, will help inform treatment decisions for patients with these conditions.

Methods

A limited literature search was conducted of key resources, and titles and abstracts of the retrieved publications were reviewed. Full-text publications were evaluated for final article selection according to predetermined selection criteria (population, intervention, comparator, outcomes, and study designs).

Key Messages

- No clinical evidence was found on the use of NLP for the treatment of adults with PTSD, GAD, or depression.
- One guideline that provides recommendations for treating depression also reports that there is no evidence that NLP is an effective treatment for it.
- No guidelines were found on the use of NLP for the treatment of adults with PTSD or GAD.

Results

The literature search identified 399 citations, with 2 additional articles identified from other sources. After screening the abstracts, 1 evidence-based guideline met the criteria for inclusion in this review.

DISCLAIMER: The information in this Report in Brief is intended to help health care decision-makers, patients, health care professionals, health systems leaders, and policy-makers make well-informed decisions and thereby improve the quality of health care services. The information in this Report in Brief should not be used as a substitute for the application of clinical judgment in respect of the care of a particular patient or other professional judgment in any decision-making process nor is it intended to replace professional medical advice. While CADTH has taken care in the preparation of the Report in Brief to ensure that its contents are accurate, complete, and up-to-date, CADTH does not make any guarantee to that effect. CADTH is not responsible for any errors or omissions or injury, loss, or damage arising from or as a result of the use (or misuse) of any information contained in or implied by the information in this Report in Brief.

CADTH takes sole responsibility for the final form and content of this Report in Brief. The statements, conclusions, and views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the view of Health Canada or any provincial or territorial government. Production of this Report in Brief is made possible through a financial contribution from Health Canada.

Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health

RC0600