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Psychic and Hypnotic Effects on Gastric Motility in Man

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A NEW ATTITUDE SCALE ON RELIGION AND ETHICS

LEIGH C. DOUGLASS AND FRED EISEN

This is a new attitude scale constructed in part after the procedure of Thurstone and Chave, but adapted so that two supposedly related attitudes can be measured and studied to see the extent to which both attitudes may be found in the same subject. The test allows for a measurement of attitudes towards both religion and ethics, and for an estimate of the degree of conservatism or radicalism of each of these attitudes. Suggestions for the use of the scale are also given.

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PSYCHIC AND HYPNOTIC EFFECTS ON GASTRIC
MOTILITY IN MAN

R. E. SCANTLEBURY

The multiplicity of psychic phenomena which inhibit the hunger contractions in man led to an attempt to analyze their effect and to determine what influence hypnotic suggestion might have on the movement of the empty stomach and to determine a possible route by which these effects might occur.

The hunger contractions of the two subjects were of the 20 to 30 seconds variety, the normal for man as established by Carlson. The sight or thought of food in the normal waking state did not effect the hunger contractions. Under light hypnosis the suggestion of active eating during a hunger period inhibited the stomach. The type and duration of inhibition depended on where the given stimulus fell in the stage of activity, with respect to the total length of a normal hunger period. (1) Stimulation during the first two-fifths of the normal period, resulted in a lengthening of time between contractions and a return to normal with a tetanus ending. The total length of the contraction period was longer but the number of individual contractions fell within the normal range. (2) Stimulation given in the second two-fifths of the normal period produced inhibition abruptly, following a latent period of 2 to 3 contractions, the stomach passing into normal quiescence. (3) Stimulation given in the last fifth or at the period of incomplete tetanus produced no effect.

We were unable to elicit hunger contractions during the quiet periods either in the waking state or under light hypnosis.

Bennett and Venable, and Luckkardt and Johnston have found increased secretion of gastric juice and increased gastric acidity when eating is suggested in hypnosis. Carlson has found that introduction of acid on the stomach mucosa reflexly inhibited gastric hunger motility following a short latent period. Therefore, we concluded that possibly our effect was due to increased production of gastric juice, since in each case of complete inhibition a short latent period of 2 to 3 minutes was demonstrated.

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PREDICTING SUCCESS IN TEACHING

WM. H. BATSON

During the school year 1929-30 the writer administered the Moss Teaching Aptitude Test to 91 students taking the first year work in Education. The majority of students at that time were in their sophomore year. These results were laid aside and several years later a check-up was made on the number of this group that were teaching and a rating scale was submitted to the administrative officers in the schools where these people were teaching. After the superintendents' reports were received several series of correlations were made including relationships between the aptitude test scores and superintendents' reports; between aptitude test scores and practice teaching scores; between aptitude test scores and general scholastic ability; between superintendents' reports and practice teaching scores; between superintendents' reports and general scholastic ability, and between practice teaching scores and general scholastic standing. This paper is a summary of the results obtained and a discussion of the possible sources of error in the various comparisons.

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