

Available Online at http://www.recentscientific.com

CODEN: IJRSFP (USA)

International Journal of Recent Scientific Research Vol. 15, Issue, 05, pp.4691-4693, May, 2024 International Journal of Recent Scientific Re*r*earch

DOI: 10.24327/IJRSR

Review article

UNLOCKING EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE EMOTIONAL FREEDOM TECHNIQUE (EFT)

Subhajit B¹, Dr. Sujitha M² and Dr. D. Santham Sweet Rose³

²Assistant Professor and ³Principal

College of Nursing Sciences, Dayananda Sagar University, Bangalore, India

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijrsr.20241505.0876

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 20th March, 2024 Received in revised form 18th April, 2024 Accepted 16th May, 2024 Published online 28th May, 2024

Keywords:

Emotional Freedom Technique, Tapping, Acupressure, Self-help, Psychological wellbeing, Cognitive therapy, Meridian points

ABSTRACT

The Emotional Freedom Technique (EFT), commonly known as tapping, has emerged as a promising self-help tool for managing emotional distress and improving psychological wellbeing. Originating from the integration of cognitive therapy and acupressure techniques, EFT involves tapping on specific meridian points on the body while focusing on targeted emotional issues. This review article provides a comprehensive examination of the current state of knowledge surrounding EFT, including its history, mechanisms of action, empirical evidence base, clinical applications, safety profile, and future research directions. Drawing upon a synthesis of clinical trials, meta-analyses, and systematic reviews, the efficacy of EFT for various conditions, such as anxiety, PTSD, phobias, and chronic pain, is evaluated. Comparative effectiveness with other interventions, such as cognitive-behavioural therapy and mindfulness-based approaches, is also explored. The review concludes by discussing implications for future research and practice, highlighting potential avenues for further investigation and integration of EFT within therapeutic settings.

Copyright[©] The author(s) 2024, This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

Emotional Freedom Technique (EFT), often referred to as tapping, has gained significant attention in recent years as a self-help tool for managing emotions and reducing psychological distress. It combines elements of cognitive therapy and acupressure to address emotional issues by tapping on specific meridian points on the body. The idea behind it is that this tapping helps to restore balance to our energy system, which in turn can alleviate pain and emotional issues.¹

The mechanisms underlying EFT are multifaceted and draw upon both psychological and physiological principles. From a psychological perspective, EFT incorporates elements of exposure therapy, cognitive restructuring, and mindfulness, offering a holistic approach to emotional regulation and self-awareness. Physiologically, tapping on meridian points is thought to stimulate the body's energy system, promoting the flow of chi or life force energy, and modulating neuro-chemical responses in the brain.²

Empirical research on EFT has burgeoned in recent years, with an increasing number of studies examining its efficacy and effectiveness across various populations and contexts. Clinical trials and meta-analyses have provided evidence supporting the use of EFT for conditions such as anxiety disorders, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), phobias, chronic pain, and other psychological issues. Moreover, research suggests that EFT may offer benefits beyond symptom reduction, including improvements in emotional regulation, resilience, and overall quality of life.³

Emotional Freedom Technique (EFT) can be administered to anyone, regardless of age or background, who is seeking relief from emotional distress or psychological challenges. It is commonly used by therapists, counsellors, coaches, and individuals themselves as a self-help tool. EFT can be tailored to suit the needs and circumstances of the individual receiving it.⁵

In this review, we aim to critically examine the current state of knowledge surrounding EFT, synthesizing empirical findings, theoretical perspectives, and clinical insights. By exploring the evidence base, mechanisms of action, clinical applications, safety considerations, and future directions for research, we seek to provide a comprehensive resource for practitioners, researchers, and individuals interested in utilizing or learning more about this intriguing therapeutic approach.

Mechanisms of Action

Psychological Mechanisms

EFT incorporates elements of cognitive restructuring and exposure therapy, allowing individuals to reframe their thoughts and emotions surrounding specific issues. By

College of Nursing Sciences, Dayananda Sagar University, Bangalore, India

identifying and addressing cognitive distortions, individuals may experience a reduction in emotional distress and an increase in adaptive coping strategies.⁵

Physiological Mechanisms

Tapping on specific meridian points is believed to stimulate the body's energy system, promoting the flow of chi or life force energy. This process may help to alleviate energy blockages associated with emotional distress and facilitate the restoration of balance within the body. Moreover, tapping has been shown to modulate neurochemical responses in the brain, leading to changes in neurotransmitter levels and stress hormone regulation.²

Clinical Applications

Anxiety Disorders

EFT has been widely studied as a treatment for various anxiety disorders, including generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), social anxiety disorder, and specific phobias. Research suggests that EFT can effectively reduce symptoms of anxiety and improve overall functioning and quality of life.^{5,6}

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

EFT has shown promise as a complementary treatment for individuals with PTSD, particularly veterans and survivors of trauma. Studies have demonstrated reductions in PTSD symptoms, including intrusive thoughts, hyper vigilance, and emotional arousal, following EFT interventions.³

Chronic Pain

EFT has been explored as a non-pharmacological approach for managing chronic pain conditions, such as fibromyalgia, arthritis, and migraines. Tapping has been associated with reductions in pain severity, increased pain tolerance, and improvements in physical functioning and mobility.

Depression

While research on EFT for depression is still emerging, preliminary findings suggest that it may help alleviate depressive symptoms and enhance mood regulation. By addressing underlying emotional issues and negative thought patterns, EFT has the potential to complement traditional treatments for depression.^{7,8}

A typical EFT session may last anywhere from 30 minutes to an hour, although shorter or longer sessions are also possible. In some cases, a single session may be sufficient to achieve the desired results, while in other situations; multiple sessions may be needed for more profound or longstanding issues. Additionally, EFT can be practiced as a self-help technique, where individuals perform the tapping on themselves to manage their own emotional well-being. In this case, the duration of each session may be more flexible and can be adapted to fit into the individual's schedule and needs. Ultimately, the duration of an EFT session is determined by factors such as the specific goals of the session, the complexity of the issues being addressed, and the preferences of both the practitioner and the client.⁴

Emotions linked to each EFT tapping point:^{9,10}

1. *Top of the head:* This point is often associated with overall stress, worry, overwhelm, and feeling disconnected. Tapping on this point can help release general tension and promote relaxation.

- 2. **Beginning of the eyebrow**: This point is linked to feelings of confusion, indecision, or inner conflict. Tapping here may help clarify thoughts and resolve mental blocks.
- 3. *Side of the eye:* This point is associated with feelings of frustration, irritation, and anger. Tapping here can help release pent-up frustration and promote emotional balance.
- 4. *Under the eye:* This point is connected to sadness, grief, and emotional pain. Tapping here may help process and release difficult emotions associated with loss or disappointment.
- 5. *Under the nose:* This point is related to anxiety, fear, and nervousness. Tapping here can help calm the nervous system and reduce feelings of anxiety or panic.
- 6. *Chin:* This point is associated with feelings of guilt, shame, and self-criticism. Tapping here may help address self-judgment and promote self-acceptance.
- 7. *Collarbone:* This point is linked to feelings of insecurity, overwhelm, and emotional vulnerability. Tapping here can help soothe feelings of insecurity and promote a sense of safety and stability.
- 8. *Under the arm:* This point is connected to feelings of stress, tension, and discomfort. Tapping here may help release physical tension and promote relaxation.
- 9. *Wrists:* This point is often used as a general calming point. Tapping here can help ground you in the present moment and promote a sense of inner peace.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Emotional Freedom Technique (EFT) represents a promising and versatile intervention for addressing emotional distress and promoting psychological well-being. Despite the need for further research to elucidate its mechanisms of action and optimize its clinical application, the existing evidence supports its efficacy across a range of conditions. As we continue to explore and refine the practice of EFT, it holds significant potential to enhance resilience, empower individuals, and contribute to holistic approaches to health and wellness. By integrating EFT into mainstream healthcare systems and promoting public awareness and accessibility, we can harness its transformative power to foster emotional healing and personal growth.

References

- 1. Feinstein, D., Church, D., & Shrand, J. (2012). Energy psychology interactive: Rapid interventions for lasting change. Asheville, NC: Innersource.
- 2. Church, D. (2013). Clinical EFT as an evidence-based practice for the treatment of psychological and physiological conditions. Psychology, 4(8), 645-654.
- Stapleton P, Kip K, Church D, Toussaint L, Footman J, Ballantyne P, et al. Emotional freedom techniques for treating post traumatic stress disorder: an updated systematic review and meta-analysis. Front Psychol. 2023 Aug 10; 14:1195286.
- 4. Gaesser, A. H., & Karan, O. C. (2019). A Systematic Review of the Effectiveness of Emotional Freedom Techniques (EFT). Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy, 11(2), 163–171.
- Bach D, Groesbeck G, Stapleton P, Sims R, Blickheuser K, Church D. Clinical EFT (Emotional Freedom Techniques) Improves Multiple Physiological Markers

of Health. J Evid-Based Integr Med. 2019 Jan 1; 24:2515690X1882369.

- Chakraborty M. A Study to Assess the Effect of Emotional Freedom Technique (EFT) On Stress & Anxiety among Nurses Working In Covid Ward at Selected Hospital. J Pharm Negat Results. 2022; 13(8).
- Krishnamurthy D, Sharma AK. Effectiveness of Add-on Emotional Freedom Technique on Reduction of Depression: A Quasi-experimental Study. J Clin Diagn Res. 2021
- Stapleton, P., Church, D., Sheldon, T., Porter, B., & Carlopio, C. (2013). Depression Symptoms Improve after Successful Weight Loss with Emotional Freedom Techniques. ISRN Psychiatry, 2013, 573532.
- Clond, M. (2016). Emotional Freedom Techniques for Anxiety: A Systematic Review
- 10. With Meta-analysis. The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 204(5), 388–395.
- 11. Salas, M. M., Brooks, A. J., & Rowe, J. E. (2011). The immediate effect of a brief energy psychology intervention (Emotional Freedom Techniques) A pilot study. Explore: The Journal of Science and Healing, 7(3), 155–161.

How to cite this article:

Subhajit B., Sujitha M and D. Santham Sweet Rose. (2024). Unlocking emotional well-being: a comprehensive review of the emotional freedom technique (EFT). *Int J Recent Sci Res*. 15(05), pp.4691-4693.
