
**Ropelike birthmarks on children who claim to remember past lives.**

**Stevenson I.**
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**Abstract**
Description of birthmarks having the pattern of strands of a rope in a second known case includes some verification of the correspondence between the birthmarks and injuries from ropes on an identified deceased person.

PMID: 11729534 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


**The phenomenon of claimed memories of previous lives: possible interpretations and importance.**

**Stevenson I.**
Division of Personality Studies, Department of Psychiatric Medicine, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22908-0152, USA. ips6r@virginia.edu

**Abstract**
Several disorders or abnormalities observed in medicine and psychology are not explicable (or not fully explicable) by genetics and environmental influences, either alone or together. These include phobias and philias observed in early infancy, unusual play in childhood, homosexuality, gender identity disorder, a child’s idea of having parents other than its own, differences in temperament manifested soon after birth, unusual birthmarks and their correspondence with wounds on a deceased person, unusual birth defects, and differences (physical and behavioral) between monozygotic twins. The hypothesis of previous lives can contribute to the further understanding of these phenomena.

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PMID: 10859660 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


**Past lives of twins.**

**Stevenson I.**
Comment on:
PMID: 10218554 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


**Does the socio-psychological hypothesis explain cases of the reincarnation type?**

Schouten SA, Stevenson I.
Psychology Laboratory, Utrecht University, The Netherlands.
PMID: 9717871 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

**Previous neurobiological study of Holocaust survivors.**

Stevenson I.


PMID: 8633717 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Publication Types, MeSH Terms


**Involuntary memories during severe physical illness or injury.**

Stevenson I, Cook EW.

Department of Psychiatric Medicine, University of Virginia, Charlottesville 22908, USA.

Abstract

This paper reports an analysis of the features of 122 cases of persons who became ill or even came close to death, but who survived and afterward reported that during the experience they recalled memories of earlier events in their lives. The life review varied widely in its form; the number of memories recalled ranged from only one or two to the subject's entire life. Moreover, few of the subjects reported seeing earlier events of their life "all at once," which makes the popular phrase "panoramic memory" a misnomer. One group of 54 cases was compared with a group of 54 other cases in which the feature of the life review did not occur. There were no significant differences between the two groups with regard to nine common features. The life review occurs as one feature among several others of equal or greater importance in the total experience. Its function, if any, remains to be elucidated by further research.

PMID: 7623017 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Item in clipboard

Publication Types, MeSH Terms


**A case of the psychotherapist's fallacy: hypnotic regression to "previous lives".**

Stevenson I.

University of Virginia School of Medicine, Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville 22908.

PMID: 7992801 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Item in clipboard

Publication Types, MeSH Terms


**Near-death experience.**

Owens JE, Cook EW, Stevenson I.


PMID: 1674047 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Item in clipboard

Publication Types, MeSH Terms


**Features of "near-death experience" in relation to whether or not patients were near death.**

Owens JE, Cook EW, Stevenson I.

Division of Personality Studies, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville 22908.

Abstract
The medical records of 58 patients, most of whom believed they were near death during an illness or after an injury and all of whom later remembered unusual experiences occurring at the time, were examined. 28 patients were judged to have been so close to death that they would have died without medical intervention; the other 30 patients were not in danger of dying although most of them thought they were. Patients of both groups reported closely similar experiences but patients who really were close to death were more likely than those who were not to report an enhanced perception of light and enhanced cognitive powers. The claim of enhancement of cognitive functions despite the likelihood that brain function had probably become disturbed and possibly diminished, deserves further investigation.

PMID: 1978037 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
Item in clipboard
Publication Types, MeSH Terms

Three new cases of the reincarnation type in Sri Lanka with written records made before verification.
Stevenson I, Samararatne G.
Division of Personality Studies, University of Virginia Medical Center Charlottesville.
PMID: 3199111 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
Item in clipboard
Publication Types, MeSH Terms

"Psychic surgery" in the Philippines as a form of group hypnosis.
Azuma N, Stevenson I.
PMID: 3064581 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
Item in clipboard
Publication Types, MeSH Terms

Near-death experiences in India. A preliminary report.
Pasricha S, Stevenson I.
Abstract
The authors report some features of 16 cases of near-death experiences that they investigated in India. After presenting brief accounts of four such experiences, the authors describe and discuss features in which the Indian cases differ from a larger sample of American cases. They note that some of these features seem to be culture-bound, but they caution against accepting this observation as adequate evidence that the case derive only from culture-bound beliefs. Some differences may derive from the effects of a person's beliefs on what actually does happen after death, and some different features may, on closer examination, be found to be basically similar in nature if not in detail.

PMID: 3950600 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
Item in clipboard
Publication Types, MeSH Terms

On preserving the healing power of hope.
Stevenson I.
PMID: 6514776 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
Item in clipboard
MeSH Terms

Do we need a new word to supplement "hallucination"?
Stevenson I.
Abstract
The word "hallucination" was used originally (and with etymological correctness) to refer to the unshared sensory experiences of persons who are mentally ill. However, many persons who are not mentally ill also have unshared sensory experiences. A few of these convey information paranormally, but the longstanding association of "hallucination" with mental illness inhibits many persons who have such experiences from reporting them so that they can be studied. The author suggests a new word, "idiophany," to designate all unshared sensory experiences. The word "hallucination" could then be restricted, as it originally was, to the unshared sensory experiences of the mentally ill.

Abstract
An unknown number of American children claim to remember previous lives. In this paper data of 79 such children are analyzed and compared with data from a larger number of cases in India. Few American children of these cases make verifiable statements, and those who do nearly always speak of the lives of deceased members of their own families. In this feature, American cases differ from Indian ones, in which the children usually speak of the lives of deceased persons in another family and often in another community. Indian children also frequently make verifiable statements about the lives of such persons. In some other respects, however, such as the age of first speaking about the previous lives, the content of the statements they make, and related unusual behavior, American subjects closely resemble ones in India. Although many of the American cases may derive from fantasies, a wish-fulfilling motive or obvious gain for the child is not discernible in most of them. Nor do the cases resemble in their form fantasies of imaginary playmates. Some American cases of this type occur in families already believing in reincarnation, but many others do not. In these families the child's statements about a previous life are often puzzling and even alarming to his or her parents. The child is sometimes involved in conflict over the apparent memories with members of his or her family. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

Abstract
The authors studied retrospectively 78 reports of "near-death experiences using subjects narratives and questionnaires, interviews, and medical records. Prior experiences suggestive of transcendence of death were more common among these subjects than among control populations, but prior experiences suggestive of extrasensory phenomena were less common. Subsequent changes in attitudes were more common than among subjects in other studies who had had psychic experiences. The influence of cultural and psychological factors, sensory deprivation, and reflex adaptive responses to stress explain some but not all of the features of near-death experiences. Their potential value to our conceptualization of dying and to suicide prevention and the care of the terminally ill justifies further investigation.

Abstract
Comments on "The reality of death experiences: a personal perspective".

**A case of secondary personality with xenoglossy.**

Stevenson I, Pasricha S.

PMID: 507214 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


**Telepathy in shared dreams?**

Rao DG, Stevenson I.

PMID: 484744 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


**Near-death experiences. Relevance to the question of survival after death.**

Stevenson I, Greyson B.

PMID: 448916 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


**Comments on "Is outcome for schizophrenia better in nonindustrial societies? The Case of Sri Lanka".**

Stevenson I.

PMID: 438783 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


**Reply to the comments of Dr. Lief and Dr. Ullman.**

Stevenson I.

PMID: 894272 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


**Research into the evidence of man's survival after death: a historical and critical survey with a summary of recent developments.**

Stevenson I.

PMID: 330824 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
The Southeast Asian interpretation of gender dysphoria: an illustrative case report.

Stevenson I.

Abstract
In the West gender dysphoria is commonly attributed to a biological abnormality, parental influences favoring assumption of a gender opposite to the subject's anatomical sex, or a combination of these factors. In Southeast Asia (among Hindus and Buddhists), numerous cases of gender dysphoria occur. They generally receive less attention than they do in the West and evoke relatively little concern on the part of the persons affected and the members of their families. The condition is attributed to residues of a previous life as a member of the opposite sex. Some persons with gender identity confusion claim to remember details of previous lives. A case illustrating such claims (without verifiable details) is presented.

PMID: 142818 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

The explanatory value of the idea of reincarnation.

Stevenson I.

Abstract
The idea of reincarnation is presented as having considerable explanatory value for several features of human personality and biology that currently accepted theories do not adequately clarify. Reincarnation is not offered as a substitute for present knowledge derived from genetics and understanding of environmental influences; it may, however, usefully supplement such knowledge. The present paper does not present evidence from cases suggestive of reincarnation. It does, however, cite cases of subjects who have claimed to remember previous lives, most of whose statements have been verified in the course of detailed investigations. For each case, a reference is provided to a detailed published case report furnishing the evidence in that case. The idea of reincarnation may contribute to an improved understanding of such diverse matters as: phobias and phillias of childhood; skills not learned in early life; abnormalities of child-parent relationships; vendettas and bellicose nationalism; childhood sexuality and gender identity confusion; birthmarks, congenital deformities, and internal diseases; differences between members of monozygotic twin pairs; and abnormal appetites during pregnancy. Empirical studies of cases of the reincarnation type have so far not provided any evidence that justifies using reincarnation as an explanation for the occurrence of child prodigies of the large inequities in socioeconomic conditions of humans at birth.

PMID: 864444 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
Cardiac arrest remembered.

Stevenson I.

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MeSH Terms


Physical symptoms occurring with pleasurable emotional states.

Stevenson I.

Item in clipboard

MeSH Terms


Controlled interviews using drugs.

Smith BM, Hain JD, Stevenson I.

Item in clipboard

Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances


ESP—a scientific evaluation.

Stevenson I, Beloff J, West DJ, Eysenck HJ.

Item in clipboard

MeSH Terms


Emotional expression, memory and feelings during and after interviews with drugs.

Smith BM, Hain JD, Stevenson I.

Item in clipboard

Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances


Identification of concealed randomized objects through acquired response habits of stimulus and word association.

Pratt JG, Stevenson I, Roll WG, Blom JG, Meinsma GL, Keil HH, Jacobson N.

MeSH Terms


On the different meanings of apparently similar symptoms, illustrated by varieties of barber shop phobia.

The need for research on mental illness in Virginia.

Stevenson I.

PMID: 6039998 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


Effectiveness and processes of interviewing with drugs.

Hain JD, Smith BM, Stevenson I.
Psychiatry Department, University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA.

Abstract
A triple-blind study was made on forty-nine patients in regard to differences between sodium amobarbital, hydroxydione, methamphetamine and saline when used in psychiatric interviews. The drugs were found to differ from each other and from the placebo in their effects upon patients' speech, direction of attention and on anxiety. Other factors studied were not differentially affected by the drugs and placebo. Observers were able to identify correctly the drugs from observations, but two of the drugs, hydroxydione and sodium amobarbital, were often indistinguishable. Significant differences between judges' abilities to identify the drugs were also observed. Reports of the patients 24 h after the interviews reflected several significant differences between the drugs and placebo in changes in subjective feelings and attitudes. Such changes were reported more often with methamphetamine and sodium amobarbital than with hydroxydione or placebo. Implications of the study were discussed and suggestions for further research given.

PMID: 20034162 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


Explaining the results of examinations to patients. 2.

STEVENSON I.

PMID: 13917092 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


Explaining the results of examinations to patients. 1.

STEVENSON I.

PMID: 13917091 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


The use of rewards and punishments in psychotherapy.

STEVENSON I.

PMID: 13917093 [PubMed - OLDMEDLINE]
Consistency in the psychologic reaction to mescaline.
RICHARDS TW, STEVENSON IP.
PMID: 14491947 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms, Substances

A case of multiple personality illustrating the transition from role-playing.
CONGDON MH, HAIN J, STEVENSON I.
PMID: 13695012 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms

Prolonged reactions to mescaline: a report of two cases.
STEVENSON I, RICHARDS TW.
PMID: 13834556 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms, Substances

Recovery from sexual deviations through overcoming non-sexual neurotic responses.
STEVENSON I, WOLPE J.
PMID: 13834557 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms

The metabolism of mescaline with a note on correlations between metabolism and psychological effects.
MOKRASCH LC, STEVENSON I.
PMID: 14423321 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms, Substances

The challenge of results in psychotherapy.
STEVENSON I.
PMID: 13834558 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms

Direct instigation of behavioral changes in psychotherapy.
STEVENSON I.
PMID: 13834559 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
48. *Interviewing with narcosis.*
STEVENSON I.
PMID: 13586517 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

49. *A further note on the mechanism of the antidotal action of sodium succinate in the mescaline psychosis.*
STEVENSON I, MOKRASCH LC.
PMID: 13533639 [PubMed - OLDMEDLINE]

50. *Psychological aspects of prejudice with special reference to desegregation.*
LIEF HI, STEVENSON IP.
PMID: 13508905 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

51. *The antidotal action of sodium succinate in the mescaline psychosis.*
STEVENSON I, SANCHEZ AJ Jr.
PMID: 13458496 [PubMed - OLDMEDLINE]

52. *Is the human personality more plastic in infancy and childhood.*
STEVENSON I.
PMID: 13444481 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

53. *Comments on the psychological effects of mescaline and allied drugs.*
STEVENSON I.
PMID: 13481752 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

54. *Serenity without somnolence.*
STEVENSON I.
PMID: 13405108 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

**Psychotherapy by the general practitioner.**

STEVenson I.

PMID: 13307132 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms


**Recovery from dementing psychoses of old age.**

MATTHEWS RA, STEVENSON I.

PMID: 13251842 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms


**The use of home visits in teaching psychological attitudes to medical students.**

FISHER TM, STEVENSON I.

PMID: 14368164 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms


**Psychiatry.**

STEVenson I.

PMID: 14377345 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms


**The nurse and her patient in long-term cases.**

STEVenson I.

PMID: 13207194 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms


**Techniques in the vocational rehabilitation of chronically unemployed psychiatric patients.**

STEVenson I, FISHER TM.

PMID: 13197592 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms


**The diagnosis of cardiac disturbances of emotional origin.**

STEVenson I.

PMID: 13193218 [PubMed - OLDMEDLINE]

MeSH Terms

Fact and theory in psychosomatic medicine.
STEVENSON I, MATTHEWS RA.
PMID: 13131057 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
MeSH Terms


Sir James Mackenzie, 1853-1953.
STEVENSON I.
PMID: 13092035 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Personal Name as Subject


Psychotherapy; how to guide interviews.
STEVENSON I.
PMID: 13021294 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
MeSH Terms


Psychotherapy, how to begin.
STEVENSON I.
PMID: 12998740 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
MeSH Terms


Variations in respiration and in respiratory symptoms during changes in emotion.
STEVENSON I, RIPLEY HS.
MeSH Terms


Hypertension as a reaction pattern to stress; correlation of circulatory hemodynamics with changes in the attitude and emotional state.
STEVENSON IP, DUNCAN CH, FLYNN JT, WOLF S.
PMID: 14952505 [PubMed - OLDMEDLINE]
MeSH Terms


"Spells": the causes and diagnosis of a common complaint.
STEVENSON I.
   Analyzing psychosomatic relationships.
   STEVENSON I.
   PMID: 14887833 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
   MeSH Terms

   Evaluating Psychosomatic disorders.
   STEVENSON I.
   PMID: 14879874 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
   MeSH Terms

   Variations in the electrocardiogram changes in emotional state.
   STEVENSON I, DUNCAN CH, RIPLEY HS.
   PMID: 14831783 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
   MeSH Terms

   Life situations, emotions, and exercise tolerance.
   DUNCAN CH, STEVENSON IP, WOLFF HG.
   MeSH Terms

   The art of interviewing.
   STEVENSON I, MATTHEWS RA.
   PMID: 14773707 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
   MeSH Terms

   Paroxysmal arrhythmias: a psychosomatic study.
   DUNCAN CH, STEVENSON IP.
   PMID: 14802759 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
   MeSH Terms

   The relation of life stress to cardiovascular symptoms and disease.
   STEVENSON IP, DUNCAN CH, WOLF S, WOLFF HG.
   PMID: 15416317 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
   MeSH Terms

   Physical symptoms during pleasurable emotional states.

Alterations in cardiac function and circulatory efficiency during periods of life stress as shown by changes in the rate, rhythm, electrocardiographic pattern and output of the heart in those with cardiovascular disease.

STEVENSON I, DUNCAN CH.

PMID: 14854334 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms


Variations in the secretion of bronchial mucus during periods of life stress.

STEVENSON I.

PMID: 14854318 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH Terms


Circulatory dynamics before and after exercise in subjects with and without structural heart disease during anxiety and relaxation.

STEVENSON IP, DUNCAN CH, WOLFF HG.

PMID: 15395957 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] PMCID: PMC439711 Free PMC Article

MeSH Terms


Life situations, emotions, and extrasystoles.

STEVENSON IP, DUNCAN CH, et al.

PMID: 15408378 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Free Article

MeSH Terms


Life situations, emotions, and bronchial mucus.

STEVENSON IP, WOLFF HG.

PMID: 15392388 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Free Article

MeSH Terms

The constitutional approach to medicine.
STEVENSON IP.
PMID: 18886983 [PubMed - OLDMEDLINE]


Studies on cardiac function; the occurrence of extra-systoles during variation in the emotional state in man.
STEVENSON IP, DUNCAN CH, WOLF S.
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The influence of oxygen tension upon the respiration of rat kidney slices.
STEVENSON IP, SMITH L.
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PMID: 20264734 [PubMed - OLDMEDLINE]


John Ray and his contributions to plant and animal classification.
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PMID: 20249920 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


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Psychological testing in military clinical psychology; personality testing.
HUNT WA, STEVENSON I.
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92. Psychol Rev. 1946 Jan;53:25­35.
Psychological testing in military clinical psychology; intelligence testing.
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A speech pathology program for Naval hospitals.
STEVENSON I, MIKALSON AE.
PMID: 21005125 [PubMed - OLDMEDLINE]

94. J Abnorm Psychol. 1946 Jan;41:79­82.
A followup study of neuropsychiatric screening.
WITTSON CL, HUNT WA, STEVENSON I.
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