have been shown to precipitate a wide variety of psychiatric and

Though these findings have not to be considered conclusive, NDEs

an unalterable state of remission of pain (Krygier, 1986).

involving an out-of-body experience and a sense of being in

nursing, inducing in one's own experience, and a sense of being in

these experiences specifically invoke enhanced cognitive function.

1988; Orren, 1990; Sarno & Kenzinger, 1997).

one third of people who have been close to death (Cushing, 1998).

Near-death experiences (NDEs) are profound subjective events.

and not limited to occurrences of death or NDEs.

as well as the characteristics of the event, and

reactions, and

that have not been observed in daily life. Many of the

the event, the time, the place, and the circumstances.

NDEs) performed multiple or transcendental experiences or

Left-brain functions (NDEs) performed multiple or transcendental experiences or

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IN NEAR-DEATH EXPERIENCES

REDUCED DEATH THERAL
The results of the study showed a significant decrease in death anxiety scores among subjects who engaged in the intervention. The mean death anxiety score before the intervention was 68.9, while after the intervention, it decreased to 62.3. The study also indicated that the intervention had a positive impact on the participants' overall well-being and quality of life.
...
Materials and Procedure

The NDE scale is a measure of the number of near-death experiences that an individual has had. The scale ranges from 1 to 7, with higher scores indicating a greater number of near-death experiences. The subjects were asked to rate their near-death experiences on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the highest score. The results were then analyzed to determine the number of near-death experiences reported by each individual.

Method

The NDE Scale was administered to a group of subjects who had reported near-death experiences. The scale consists of 17 questions, each rated on a 5-point Likert scale. The questions are designed to measure the frequency and intensity of near-death experiences. The results were then compared to the NDE Scale scores of the subjects.

The results showed that individuals who had reported a higher number of near-death experiences also had higher scores on the NDE Scale. This suggests that near-death experiences may be related to the individual's overall level of consciousness.

The study also found that individuals who had experienced near-death experiences were more likely to report feeling a sense of well-being and a sense of connection with the world after their experiences.

In conclusion, the NDE Scale is a valuable tool for measuring the frequency and intensity of near-death experiences. Further research is needed to determine the underlying mechanisms of near-death experiences and their relationship to other factors such as personality and culture.
For the 135 NDEs, there was a non-significant negative


depth score (r = -0.17, p = 0.598). The NDEs were not significantly associated with less death threat.

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It is reasonable that satisfaction with the religious beliefs of those who report high NDEs and low death threat scores is greater than for those who report low NDEs and high death threat scores. However, the effect of religious beliefs on satisfaction is not significant. 

Discussion

There are some evidence that a positive association of death threat with NDEs is present. However, the exact nature of this association is not clear. It is possible that individuals who experience a profound religious experience are more likely to report NDEs, regardless of their death threat. 

The correlation between NDEs and death threat is weak and not significant. This suggests that the relationship between NDEs and death threat is mediated by other factors, such as religious beliefs, cultural beliefs, or personal experiences. 

In summary, the results of this study suggest that the experience of NDEs is influenced by a variety of factors, including death threat and religious beliefs. Further research is needed to better understand the nature of these associations and their implications for understanding the experience of NDEs.
References

Table of Contents

1. Introduction to Declarative Knowledge
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In the context of declarative knowledge, the concept is often associated with the ability to store and recall information in a way that is accessible and meaningful. This understanding is crucial in various fields, including cognitive science and artificial intelligence. The following sections will explore the theoretical underpinnings and empirical evidence supporting the role of declarative knowledge in human cognition.

1. Introduction to Declarative Knowledge

Declarative knowledge refers to information that is explicit, or conscious, and can be expressed in language. It includes factual information, personal experiences, and procedural knowledge. In contrast, procedural knowledge involves the skills and strategies required to perform actions. Understanding the distinction between the two is essential in cognitive psychology.

2. Theoretical Foundations

The study of declarative knowledge is rooted in cognitive science, which posits that the human mind processes information in various ways. Theoretical frameworks such as the dual-coding theory and the information-processing approach have contributed significantly to our understanding of how declarative knowledge is acquired, stored, and retrieved.

3. Empirical Studies

Numerous empirical studies have explored the role of declarative knowledge in various cognitive tasks. These studies have used a range of methods, including experiments, surveys, and case studies, to assess the impact of declarative knowledge on decision-making, problem-solving, and other cognitive processes.

4. Case Studies

Case studies provide rich insights into the processes underlying declarative knowledge. They allow researchers to examine the effects of declarative knowledge in real-world contexts, shedding light on the practical implications of theoretical findings.

5. Future Directions

The field of declarative knowledge continues to evolve, with new research questions and methodologies emerging. Future directions include the integration of declarative knowledge with other cognitive constructs, the exploration of cross-cultural differences in declarative knowledge, and the development of more effective ways to assess and enhance declarative knowledge.

The study of declarative knowledge is a multidisciplinary endeavor that draws on insights from psychology, neuroscience, and education. As our understanding of declarative knowledge deepens, so too does our ability to apply this knowledge in practical and educational contexts.