University of Connecticut
Bruce Gresyn, M.D.

Satisfaction with Life

Near-Death Experiences and

References
had NDE and death experience that scored 7 or greater on the NDE Scale. A total of 72 subjects participated in the study, which included 27 subjects who had NDEs and 27 subjects who had near-death experiences in the absence of NDEs. The study was part of a larger investigation into near-death experiences, reported by Graefen (1988).

Subjects

Subjects were recruited through advertisements in the newsletter of the International Association for Near-Death Studies, in which they were encouraged to respond to the study's request. The study aimed to explore the experiences of those who had NDEs and those who had not shown any near-death experiences. The participants were asked to complete a questionnaire that measured various aspects of the near-death experience, including the intensity and duration of the experience, its impact on their lives, and their overall satisfaction with the experience.

Method

Participants were asked to fill out a questionnaire that included questions about their age, gender, and any medical conditions they had. They were also asked to rate their overall satisfaction with the near-death experience on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 represented the worst possible experience and 7 represented the best possible experience. The questionnaire also included questions about the participants' life satisfaction, their level of spirituality, and their attitudes towards death.

Instruments

The questionnaire was designed to measure the participants' satisfaction with their near-death experience. It included questions about the intensity of the experience, its impact on their lives, and their overall satisfaction with the experience. The questionnaire also included questions about the participants' life satisfaction, their level of spirituality, and their attitudes towards death.

Conclusion

The results of the study suggest that near-death experiences can have a significant impact on a person's life, and that they can be a source of positive change. The participants who reported a near-death experience were more likely to report an increase in life satisfaction, a decrease in fear of death, and a greater interest in spirituality. The study also suggests that near-death experiences can provide a sense of personal growth and can help individuals cope with difficult life situations.
Comprehensive NDE Scale provides a multidimensional measure of near-death experience (NDE) content. The scale includes a variety of subscales that assess different aspects of the NDE experience, such as the presence of a spiritual or religious experience, the feeling of being in a peaceful or loving environment, and the experience of the afterlife or a future life. The scale is designed to help researchers and clinicians better understand the NDE phenomenon and its impact on individuals.

**Results**

The mean score on the NDE Scale was 72.9 (SD = 12.3) for the 100 individuals who reported having a near-death experience, and 0 for the 100 individuals who did not report having a near-death experience. This indicates a significant difference between the two groups, with those who reported having a near-death experience scoring much higher on the NDE Scale than those who did not.

**Discussion**

The results suggest that the NDE Scale is a valid and reliable measure for assessing near-death experiences. The scale appears to capture the different dimensions of the NDE phenomenon, and the findings support its use in future research.

**References**

Bryce Girson

107
in near-death experiences from India

The Absence of Tunnels and Sensations

Abstract

This article questions the recent report by Susan Blackmore.

University of Virginia
Emily Cook, Ph.D.

Neurosciences, India
National Institute of Mental Health and
Satwant Pasricha, Ph.D.

University of Virginia
Ian Stevenson, M.D.

La Trobe University
Allen Kellehear, Ph.D.

In near-death experiences, the claim is made that there is a tunnel through which the person moves, often experiencing sensations such as light, music, or other forms of sensory input. However, recent research suggests that these experiences may be more common in Western cultures and less so in others.

Note: The information presented here is from the abstract of a scientific article and is meant to provide context and background. For a more detailed understanding, please refer to the full text of the article.
just sufficiently a little more.

Let me emphasize that Creysens put his finger on the right point. 

required by the need to establish the 'mobile' 'delicate'. The American population association for near-death studies (ANDS) is the international association for near-death studies (INVAS) in which the project (1972) in which I worked is published. My book, "The Omega" results in my review of Kenneth Ring's book, "The Omega" (1994) are expected and well-received in the near-death experience (NDE) and satisfaction with life, a very needed death experiences (NDE) and satisfaction with life, a very needed

To the Editor,

NDE's and Satisfaction with Life

Benoit, VA 22062
4011 Talbot Road South, Suite 220
Valley Children's Clinic
Melvin L. Moore, M.D.

References


References

more clearly point to the relative importance of the factors that may differentially affect the satisfaction of NDEs and non-NDEs with their treatment. This work, which is in progress, is intended to further explore the relationship between the two groups in terms of their satisfaction with the treatment they receive. The results of this study will be reported in a future publication.

Bruce Gresen responds

New York, NY 10023
5 West 73rd Street
American Society for Psychological Research
Chester E. Gresen Research Fellow, 1989
Kahn, O. S. P. D.

References

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219

Letters to the Editor