

Characterization of “Near-Death Experiences” through the comparison of experiencers and non-experiencers’ particularities: Inter-individual differences in cognitive characteristics and susceptibility to false memories

ABSTRACT:

Background

Near-Death Experiences (NDEs) refer to mental events with highly emotional and mystical aspects classically occurring in altered states of consciousness following a real or perceived life-threatening situation.

Aim

The aim of this project was to better characterize the NDE phenomenon and their experiencers through the integration of both a psychological and a neuropsychological approach. We conducted 7 studies aiming to investigate the NDE memory, 2 studies aiming to study the NDE experiencers’ personality and cognitive characteristics, and 3 studies aiming to investigate the neurobiological basis of the NDE phenomenon.

Method

Using qualitative (e.g. thematic analysis) and quantitative (e.g. natural language processing tool) analyses of hundreds of written narratives, we extracted common features, identified their order of appearance, and we compared them with experiences elicited by different types of psychoactive drugs. We also retrospectively assessed experiencers’ cognitive and personality variables, the phenomenological characteristics of the memory and assessed to what extent they are considered self-defining using validated questionnaires. Finally, we reproduced NDE-like features in controlled laboratory settings in ‘naïve’ healthy subjects and NDE experiencers by administering DMT, medically-controlled vaso-vagal syncope and using hypnosis, while performing high-density EEG monitoring to measure cerebral electrical changes.

Results and Conclusions

NDE memories comprise recurrent time-bounded and transversal features with no prototypical sequences, and are associated with an important amount of phenomenological characteristics – correlated with the richness of the experience itself. Besides, they are self-defining, meaning that they are central to experiencers’ identities. A natural language processing tool enabled to identify, via semantic similarity, the long-standing link between certain drugs and NDEs. Indeed, the NMDA receptor antagonist ketamine consistently resulted in reports most similar to those associated with NDEs. Ketamine was followed by a series of serotonergic psychedelics (e.g. DMT) and could be used as a reversible experimental model for NDE phenomenology. In addition, our findings support the view that a particularly strong engagement in fantasy and a high illusory recollection susceptibility might make people more likely to report such experiences when exposed to suitable physiological and psychological conditions. Finally, we

observed significant overlaps in nearly all of the NDE-like phenomenological features induced in controlled laboratory settings, compared with reports of ‘actual’ NDEs. These studies suggest that NDE features are brain-mediated events resulting from dynamic changes in the brain’s activity and connectivity.

Keywords

Near-death experiences, Consciousness, Memory, Personality

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