Randomised controlled trial comparing hypnotherapy versus gabapentin for the treatment of hot flashes in breast cancer survivors: a pilot study

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Citation

Published Version
doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2013-003138

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Randomised controlled trial comparing hypnotherapy versus gabapentin for the treatment of hot flashes in breast cancer survivors: a pilot study

Shannon MacLaughlan David,1 Sandra Salzillo,2 Patrick Bowe,3 Sandra Scuncio,2 Bridget Malit,4 Christina Raker,2 Jennifer S Gass,2 C O Granai,2 Don S Dizon5

ABSTRACT

Objectives: To compare the efficacy of hypnotherapy versus gabapentin for the treatment of hot flashes in breast cancer survivors, and to evaluate the feasibility of conducting a clinical trial comparing a drug with a complementary or alternative method (CAM).

Design: Prospective randomised trial.

Setting: Breast health centre of a tertiary care centre.

Participants: 15 women with a personal history of breast cancer or an increased risk of breast cancer who reported at least one daily hot flash.

Interventions: Gabapentin 900 mg daily in three divided doses (control) compared with standardised hypnotherapy. Participation lasted 8 weeks.

Outcome measures: The primary endpoints were the number of daily hot flashes and hot flash severity score (HFSS). The secondary endpoint was the Hot Flash Related Daily Interference Scale (HFRDIS).

Results: 27 women were randomised and 15 (56%) were considered evaluable for the primary endpoint (n=8 gabapentin, n=7 hypnotherapy). The median number of daily hot flashes at enrolment was 4.5 in the gabapentin arm and 5 in the hypnotherapy arm. HFSS scores were 7.5 in the gabapentin arm and 10 in the hypnotherapy arm. After 8 weeks, the median number of daily hot flashes was reduced by 33.3% in the gabapentin arm and by 80% in the hypnotherapy arm. The median HFSS was reduced by 33.3% in the gabapentin arm and by 85% in the hypnotherapy arm. HFRDIS scores improved by 51.6% in the gabapentin group and by 55.2% in the hypnotherapy group. There were no statistically significant differences between groups.

Conclusions: Hypnotherapy and gabapentin demonstrate efficacy in improving hot flashes. A definitive trial evaluating traditional interventions against CAM methods is feasible, but not without challenges. Further studies aimed at defining evidence-based recommendations for CAM are necessary.

Trial registration: clinicaltrials.gov (NCT00711529).

INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women, with more than 230 000 anticipated new cases in 2013.1 Owing to improvements in screening, diagnosis and therapy for breast cancer, the survival rate continues to improve and there are now more than 2.5 million breast cancer survivors in the USA.2

Among breast cancer survivors, hot flashes are a frequent and bothersome symptom. Up to 90% of young breast cancer survivors experience premature menopause because of adjuvant treatment strategies such as chemotherapy, antioestrogenic agents and ovarian ablation techniques. In addition to therapy-induced hot flashes, these vasomotor symptoms are common among breast cancer survivors undergoing natural menopause.3–5

Hot flashes have been shown to have a significant impact on women’s mood and sleep, and among breast cancer survivors, they are associated with deficiencies in the quality of life and survivorship.6–8

As hot flashes are caused by oestrogen deprivation, the most effective treatment for these vasomotor symptoms is oestrogen replacement therapy. However, despite a lack of data demonstrating an increased risk of
developing primary or recurrent breast cancer from oes-
trogen replacement alone, its use in breast cancer survi-
vors or women at risk for developing breast cancer is
largely considered a contraindication. Even among
women whose medical oncologists feel comfortable pre-
scribing oestrogen replacement, less than a third are
willing to try it. Non-hormonal drug therapies for the treatment of hot
flashes have demonstrated moderate efficacy but are asso-
ciated with side effects. The most commonly prescribed
agents are antidepressants, which have been shown to
reduce self-reported hot flashes in breast cancer survivors
by up to 61%. However, antidepressants may interfere
with the metabolism of tamoxifen, a common treatment
for oestrogen receptor-positive breast cancers, by inhibiting
the CYP2D6 enzyme. Venlafaxine is the most com-
monly prescribed antidepressant for hot flashes and has
only minimal inhibition of cyp2D6 without known clinical
significance. However, gabapentin, a γ-aminobutyric acid
analogue commonly used for the treatment of seizure dis-
orders and neuropathic pain, has no effect on cyp2D6
metabolism.

The efficacy of gabapentin to manage hot flashes was
demonstrated in women undergoing natural menopause,
showing comparable results as oestrogen replacement. In
a randomised trial against a placebo, hot flashes were
decreased by 51% in those treated with gabapentin, com-
pared with 26% in those treated with placebo (p<0.001).
While dizziness, unsteadiness and drowsiness were
reported in the first week among women taking gabapen-
tin, symptoms resolved within 4 weeks.

Gabapentin was further validated as a treatment for
hot flashes in breast cancer survivors, including women
already taking an antidepressant. In a definitive study of 420
women who were randomised to receive gabapentin 300 mg/day, gabapentin 900 mg/day or placebo, the 900 mg/day dose of gabapentin was the most effective, decreasing the frequency of hot flashes by 41% at 4 weeks compared with 17% reduction in the placebo group. However, in this same treatment group, there was a 12% withdrawal rate at 4 weeks, and 17% at 8 weeks, owing to side effects and subjective inefficacy.

The need for non-pharmaceutical treatment options for hot flashes in cancer survivors is evident by the high dropout rates seen in these drug studies. Limited options for safe and effective non-hormonal drugs and increasing interest among women in complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) have led to the need for investigation of non-pharmacological modalities.

Hypnosis is a mind–body therapy involving the induc-
tion of a state of deep relaxation that allows the patient
to suspend critical faculties and allow suggestibility. In a
pilot study evaluating hypnotherapy for the treatment of
hot flashes in breast cancer survivors, 16 women experi-
enced a 59% reduction in hot flash frequency. In a
randomised trial comparing hypnotherapy to no treat-
ment, 60 female breast cancer survivors were random-
mised to receive either hypnosis or no treatment. The
women who underwent hypnotherapy reported a reduc-
tion in hot flash severity scores (HFSS) of 68%, and also
reported improvement in quality of life variables such as
insomnia. Women receiving hypnotherapy did not report side effects in either trial.

Hypnotherapy has been further validated as a treatment of hot flashes in a recent clinical trial that randomised 187 postmenopausal women to undergo clinical hypnosis or structured-attention control. Women in the treatment group experienced a 74% reduction in hot flash frequency compared with a 17% reduction in the control group. These authors devised a structured-attention exposure to therapists to serve as a placebo-like control. However, clinical trials evaluating CAM modalities are often limited by inadequate control groups, and hypnotherapy has never been compared directly to a standard therapy in the treat-
ment of hot flashes.

To address the needs of the growing population of
breast cancer survivors, we designed this study to assess the
feasibility of a prospective randomised controlled trial
evaluating the efficacy of hypnotherapy versus gabapentin
for the treatment of hot flashes in women with a personal
history or increased risk of developing breast cancer.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Women were enrolled and monitored in the breast
health centre of a tertiary care centre (Women and
Infants Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island, USA).

Eligible patients were at least 18 years of age and had
a history of breast cancer without evidence of current
disease. To improve accrual, eligibility was expanded to
include women who had an increased risk of developing
breast cancer in their lifetime. ‘Increased risk’ was
defined as age greater than 60, BRCA mutation or
strong family history, history of preinvasive breast lesion
or a lifetime Gail model score of 1.6% or greater.

Women taking antioestrogen therapy such as tamoxifen
or aromatase inhibitors were included. Eligible women
reported at least one daily hot flash. Women with persist-
ent daily hot flashes undergoing other treatments, such
as medications or counselling, were included as long as
they were not taking gabapentin or undergoing hypno-
therapy. All participants were asked not to initiate new
therapy for hot flashes during the study period.

Women were excluded who were undergoing chemoe-
therapy or radiation for their breast cancer, or who had
serious psychiatric or medical illness that may interfere
with participation in the protocol. All patients provided
written informed consent.

Participants were randomised to receive gabapentin in
the control arm or standardised hypnotherapy in the
experimental arm based on a block randomisation
Participation lasted 8 weeks in both arms.

Women assigned to the control arm were prescribed
gabapentin 900 mg daily by the principal investigator, in
three divided doses. Patients randomised to the
Women were asked to keep a daily hot flash diary for the 8 weeks of participation.\textsuperscript{29} Quality of life data were collected with the Hot Flash Related Daily Interference Scale (HFRDIS).\textsuperscript{30} conducted on the day of enrolment, and at 4-week and 8-week follow-up visits.

The primary endpoints for this study were daily frequency of hot flashes and HFSS, both of which were derived from participants’ diaries. HFSS were calculated by assigning one point to each mild hot flash, two points for each moderate hot flash, three points for each severe hot flash and four points for each very severe hot flash. The secondary endpoint was HFRDIS scores. A modified intention-to-treat analysis was performed, including all data provided by the participants randomised. Fisher’s exact test was used to compare categorical variables and the Wilcoxon rank-sum test/Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare continuous variables using the SAS V.9.2 statistical package (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina, USA).

A power analysis was conducted to determine the sample size needed for a definitive study. Based on an 80% power to detect a doubling of effect in the experimental arm compared with control (with \( \alpha = 0.05 \)), a sample size of 64 women in each arm would be necessary. In this pilot feasibility study, we set a goal of recruiting 60 women into participation. We concluded enrolment after a predetermined 2-year time period.

RESULTS

Between September 2008 and September 2010, 73 women were screened for this study. Fourteen women were deemed ineligible and 32 decided not to participate. A total of 27 women were randomised to receive treatment, 14 to gabapentin and 13 to hypnotherapy (figure 1). Two women randomised to receive hypnotherapy were disqualified: one did not speak English and could therefore not comply with the hypnotherapy protocol, and the other had active metastatic disease. A total of five patients dropped out prior to initiating treatment. Three did not want to take gabapentin, and two could not fit hypnotherapy sessions into their work schedules.

Eleven patients initiated gabapentin therapy, and eight completed the study. The three women who discontinued the drug cited side effects and inefficacy as their reasons. These three women declined further participation in the study and did not submit their hot flash diaries.

Nine patients initiated hypnotherapy. One patient underwent two of three inductions; otherwise, all nine completed the study protocol. All nine were included in the analysis; however, two women in the hypnotherapy arm were not evaluable for the primary endpoint because of lost hot flash diaries.

Demographic data of the two groups are presented in table 1. There were no significant differences between the groups.

Hot flash frequencies and HFSS were derived from the submitted diaries. Data were available for eight women in the gabapentin arm and seven women in the hypnotherapy arm. The median number of daily hot flashes at enrolment was 4.5 in the gabapentin arm and 5 in the hypnotherapy arm (table 2A). After 8 weeks, the median number of daily hot flashes was reduced by 33.3% in the gabapentin arm and by 80% in the hypnotherapy arm (figure 2). The median HFSS at baseline was 7.5 in the gabapentin arm (n=8) and 10 in the hypnotherapy arm (n=7; table 2B). The median HFSS was reduced by 33.3% in the gabapentin arm and by 85% in the hypnotherapy arm (figure 3). These do not represent statistically significant differences between treatment arms.

Baseline HFRDIS data were available for all women who initiated therapy, and scores for the two treatment groups were similar (table 2C). There was no difference in treatment effect between the two groups. Overall, the HFRDIS scores improved by 51.6% in the gabapentin group and by 55.2% in the hypnotherapy group.

Sensitivity analyses were performed for all endpoints, imputing values for non-responders that assumed greater and lesser improvement. Observed differences in treatment effects still did not reach statistical significance.

DISCUSSION

The findings of our study suggest the efficacy of hypnotherapy and gabapentin with a noteworthy trend towards a benefit for hypnosis. While not statistically significant, we believe that these results are clinically important and warrant further investigation.

None of the women in the hypnotherapy arm reported adverse effects of their treatment, and all women reported that they felt the hypnosis worked. However, two women were never able to undergo hypnotherapy because of scheduling conflicts, and a third woman only had two of three planned sessions for the same reason. Conversely, three women in the gabapentin arm dropped out after randomisation and before starting the drug, and three dropped out due to side effects (worsening vertigo and fatigue) and inefficacy. This is consistent with the anticipated dropout rate.
based on clinical trials evaluating medications for the treatment of hot flashes.\textsuperscript{21, 22, 24} In women undergoing hypnotherapy, we report an 80% improvement in hot flash frequency and an 85% improvement in HFSS. This treatment effect is similar to that in previous studies evaluating hypnotherapy, and apparently stronger than what has been reported previously for gabapentin.\textsuperscript{21–28} However, caution is necessary in comparing results across studies. For example, Elkins’s most recent clinical trial among postmenopausal women required a minimum of seven daily hot flashes. That study was able to demonstrate a 74% reduction in hot flashes compared with 17% in the control group. In contrast, in the definitive study demonstrating the efficacy of gabapentin, women were included who had at least two daily hot flashes and demonstrated a 44% reduction in hot flash frequency over 8 weeks (compared with 15% in control).\textsuperscript{24} In a population with more frequent and more severe hot flashes, a treatment effect is easier to demonstrate, and this must be taken into account when examining eligibility criteria and comparing the results of one trial with that of another. A direct comparison in a definitive trial is necessary to determine superiority because of the significant

### Table 1 Demographic data of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gabapentin n=14</th>
<th>Hypnotherapy n=11</th>
<th>p Value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median age</strong></td>
<td>52 (45, 63)</td>
<td>56 (42, 62)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>14 (100%)</td>
<td>10 (90.9%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (9.1%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>History of cancer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 (78.6%)</td>
<td>11 (78.6%)</td>
<td>5 (45.5%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamoxifen</td>
<td>6 (42.9%)</td>
<td>3 (27.3%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antidepressant use</td>
<td>3 (21.4%)</td>
<td>2 (18.2%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline daily hot flashes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–5</td>
<td>3 (21.4%)</td>
<td>1 (9.1%)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–10</td>
<td>8 (57.1%)</td>
<td>8 (72.7%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td>3 (21.4%)</td>
<td>2 (18.2%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fisher’s exact test.
Women are frequent users of CAM therapies and have reported using such modalities for menopausal symptoms. A survey of 886 women aged 45–65 years reported that 76.1% were using some kind of CAM therapy and 22.1% were using it specifically for menopausal symptoms. More than half of the breast cancer survivors reported using CAM in the Nurses’ Health Study. In the light of the increasing interest in CAM therapies among women and cancer survivors and the National Cancer Institute’s Initiative to expand the goal of clinical trials to address symptom management in cancer care, a need has arisen for clinical trials evaluating CAM modalities for the treatment of cancer and treatment-related symptoms. In the study presented here, we explored the feasibility of comparing the efficacy of a CAM modality in a prospective randomised clinical trial with a standard pharmacological therapy as a control for the treatment of hot flashes.

Table 2 Comparison of primary and secondary endpoints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Hot flash frequencies</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hypnotherapy (n=7)</td>
<td>Gabapentin (n=8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median (range); n</td>
<td>Median (range); n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>5.0 (2, 11); 7</td>
<td>4.5 (2, 9); 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>4.0 (1, 7); 6</td>
<td>4.0 (2, 9); 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 8</td>
<td>1.0 (0, 7); 6</td>
<td>3.0 (3, 5.5); 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of decrease</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. Hot flash severity scores (HFSSs)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HFSS</td>
<td>Hypnotherapy (n=7)</td>
<td>Gabapentin (n=8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median (range); n</td>
<td>Median (range); n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>10.0 (2.0, 14.0); 7</td>
<td>7.5 (2.0, 19.0); 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>6.5 (1.0, 11.0); 6</td>
<td>4.0 (2.0, 17.5); 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 8</td>
<td>1.5 (0, 12.0); 6</td>
<td>5.0 (3.0, 11.5); 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of decrease</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. Hot Flash Related Daily Interference Scale (HFRDIS) scores</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HFRDIS</td>
<td>Hypnotherapy (n=11)</td>
<td>Gabapentin (n=14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median (range); n</td>
<td>Median (range); n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>58.0 (16, 64); 11</td>
<td>45.5 (11, 82); 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>25.5 (1, 57); 6</td>
<td>12.5 (0, 57); 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 8</td>
<td>26.0 (0, 68); 9</td>
<td>22.0 (7.41); 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of decrease</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Wilcoxon rank-sum test/Mann-Whitney U test.
†Percentage decrease over 8-week treatment period was calculated as (baseline median−week 8 median)/baseline median.

Figure 2 Median number of daily hot flashes.
Figure 3 Median hot flash severity scores.
Our experience has confirmed the feasibility of such a trial, but several points are worthy of discussion regarding the study design.

A significant deficit of trials investigating CAM therapies is the lack of an adequate control group.35 For example, there is no ‘placebo’ equivalent to therapies such as hypnotherapy, and patients and providers cannot be blinded to whether patients are undergoing hypnosis. Elkins et al accounted for this in their study evaluating breast cancer survivors by controlling their randomised trial with a group of women who were placed on a waiting list for hypnotherapy. The women in the control arm experienced no significant change in their hot flashes, consistent with a ‘no treatment’ intervention.27 However, in the case of hot flashes, there is a well-established placebo effect of 20–30% observed in clinical trials evaluating medications, suggesting that ‘no treatment’ arms may not be adequate controls either.29 In their more recent trial evaluating hypnotherapy for hot flashes in postmenopausal women, Elkins et al28 used a structured-attention control designed to mimic the hypnotherapy intervention without therapeutic intent. This allowed for a single-blinded model, and the ‘placebo’ effect was 17%, similar to that seen in the control arm of the drug trials.

It is difficult to control for a provider bias with a single-blinded study, and comparing treatment effect results between trials is an unreliable method as discussed. Therefore, we advocate comparing hypnosis directly with an evidence-based standard therapy in a definitive study. However, we encountered significant obstacles to accrual with such a study design.

In our 2 years of recruitment, we were able to formally screen only 73 women. We hypothesise the low rate of referral to be secondary to a deficit in knowledge regarding CAM among referring physicians. In a separate study, we queried healthcare providers who care for breast cancer survivors regularly. Every provider reported a willingness to refer patients to a clinical trial involving CAM, but only 25% felt qualified to counsel a patient regarding CAM modalities (Malit et al, NEAGO 2010).

In addition, among the women screened, the majority was deemed eligible (n=59), but less than half were willing to undergo randomisation because of a strong preference to avoid taking a medication. Among the 14 women randomised to the gabapentin arm, only 8 completed treatment. Our experience suggests an inherent bias among women regarding their treatment options. This was confirmed in a survey of breast health patients in which 67% reported their willingness to participate in a clinical trial evaluating a CAM modality, and only 48% would agree to a trial in which a medication was the control (Malit et al, NEAGO 2010). The majority of these women reported that their cancer-related symptoms were not severe enough to undergo any treatment, emphasising the need to distinguish daily hot flashes from bothersome hot flashes.

Limited accrual necessitates broad eligibility criteria in study design. We included any woman with a personal history of breast cancer or an increased risk of developing breast cancer over her lifetime. Though the objective of our research was to address cancer-related symptoms, the issue of therapy-induced hot flashes is also relevant for women taking the prophylactic tamoxifen. Bothersome hot flashes, whether treatment related or not, are a common problem among all women, and a larger clinical trial would allow for detection of potential differences in effect among breast cancer survivors and other women. In addition, it is common practice for investigators to include all women with a ‘real or perceived risk’ of breast cancer related to oestrogen replacement in clinical trials investigating hot flash therapies.16 22 27 29

Also in an effort to maximise accrual, we chose to include women who reported at least one daily hot flash. This is a lower threshold of hot flash frequency required for enrolment than other studies, resulting in lower baseline daily hot flash frequencies of 4.5 in the gabapentin arm and 5 in the hypnotherapy arm.11 22–27 The lower baseline frequency may explain why the treatment effect in the gabapentin arm was only 33.3%, lower than previous studies and more consistent with that in the placebo arm in most clinical trials evaluating hot flashes.23–25 29

Our study also included women who were already on therapies for their hot flashes or medications that could affect their hot flashes, such as antidepressants. These treatments could be considered as confounding variables in determining the treatment effect of our study interventions. However, these women still had to meet the eligibility criterion of one daily hot flash and were asked to avoid making changes in their therapies during the study period. This allowed for evaluation of our treatment modalities among women who were suffering persistent hot flashes despite other therapies, an approach supported by previous studies.25

Sufficient data exist for the use of either gabapentin or hypnotherapy for the treatment of hot flashes in women who cannot or will not take oestrogen replacement for the treatment of hot flashes. However, a larger definitive trial is justified despite the challenges for a number of reasons. Further research evaluating CAM compared with standard therapies will provide evidence needed by many providers to make referrals, a safer approach than patients referring themselves for hypnosis. Further education in CAM modalities among physicians would improve accrual and recruitment into clinical trials. A larger study would also provide the opportunity to investigate whether there are predictive variables for the efficacy of each modality or specific effects on quality of life variables, which would allow for long-term follow-up evaluations, and which are lacking in the current literature on hot flash therapies.

The use of hormone replacement and the associated risk of recurrent or new breast cancer is controversial. However, a growing number of women are either unwilling or unable to take oestrogen replacement therapy for treatment of their vasomotor symptoms, and many are not interested in taking medications. Hypnotherapy is a CAM
modality with no known adverse effects; it is a promising, safe and effective alternative to pharmacological therapies for hot flashes. Further studies evaluating hypnotherapy compared with standard therapies are needed.

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**Contributors**  
SMD, DSD, JSG and COG were responsible for the conception and implementation of the study. SMD and DSD designed the study and were responsible for interpretation of results. SMD, DSD and PB wrote the protocol. SMD, SSA, SSc and BM recruited, consented and enrolled patients. PB performed the hypnotherapy. Data collection was performed by SMD and SSA. CR and SM were responsible for data analysis and generation of figures and tables. SSA wrote the initial draft of the manuscript and circulated it for critical review. Major revisions were provided by DSD. All authors reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

**Funding**  
This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

**Competing interests**  
PB is the director and proprietor of the Providence Hypnosis Center. He was compensated (at a reduced rate) for the hypnotherapy sessions administered.

**Ethics approval**  
This randomised controlled trial was approved by the Institutional Review Board, Women and Infants Hospital and was registered with clinicaltrials.gov (NCT00711529).

**Provenance and peer review**  
This randomised controlled trial was approved by the Institutional Review Board, Women and Infants Hospital and was registered with clinicaltrials.gov (NCT00711529). Provenance and peer review: Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Data sharing statement**  
No additional data are available.

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