

Why Do Trauma Victims Really Repress Their Memories along with Induction of False Memories?

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Abstract

This article explains about the reason behind repression of memories by a person during traumatic exposures many persons materialize to use automated control processes characterized by cognitive detachment that seem to assist in functioning during traumatic events.

Introduction

Studies imply that people with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is related with rise morbidity and mortality. Various etiologic lane have been advanced to explain this relation, involving changes in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical stress axis, the start of harmful health behaviours evolved on by PTSD psychopathology, astonished by genetic and personality factors and other acceptable psychobiological mechanisms.

It is clinically remarkable that trauma subjection is always related with an immense emotional response. The character of these fanatical responses in survival and adaptation has been applauded. Emotional responsiveness to environmental events is thought to produce adaptive behaviours that authorise adjustment to environmental demands. Re-experiencing of past traumatic events, along with little diminution of emotional intensity. People with PTSD commonly report not only that traumatic memories result in. It has been remarked that during traumatic exposures many persons materialise to use automated control processes characterized by cognitive detachment that seem to assist in functioning during traumatic events.

Process called as state-dependent learning is alleged to subscribe to the development of memories that are unreachable to normal consciousness. Thus, memories developed in a particular mood, arousal or drug-induced state can best be retrieved when the brain is back in that state.

In a new study with mice, North-western Medicine scientists have located for the first time the mechanism by which state-dependent investigation provides stressful fear-related memories consciously inaccessible.

"The findings show there are multiple alleyways to storage of fear-inducing memories, and we discovered an important one for fear-related memories," told principal investigator Dr. Jelena Radanovich, the Dunbar Professor in Bipolar Disease at North-western University Feinberg School of Medicine. "This could gradually lead to new treatments for patients with psychiatric disorders for whom conscious ingress to their traumatic memories is required if they are to recover."

It's strenuous for therapists to help these patients, Radanovich said, because the patients themselves can't recall their traumatic experiences that are the root cause of their symptoms.

The best way to approach the memories in this system is to return the brain to the same state of consciousness as when the memory was encipher, the study showed.

Memory aberrations are remarkable features of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression consider an example; people with these disorders tend to recall emotionally negative experiences better than emotionally positive events and can reveal over general memories. It is not amazing that many studies have attentive on the links among PTSD, depression, and memory. The aim of this research has been concerned with the amount of information that can be correctly recalled thereby neglecting false memories. This gap in the literature is distinctive given that the mechanisms that affect correct recalling can, in principle, also affect vulnerability to false memories. For example, the fact that people with depression are most likely to recover emotionally negative experiences may reflect an elaborated fundamental memory network. Such a network may contain substantially intertwined and well-integrated negative memories that are strongly connected and easily activated and recovered. Spreading activation theorists would assert not only that this network will produce true negative memories more effortlessly than neutral or positive memories, but also that it will more readily produce false negative memories.

Conclusion

This article summarizes that people with trauma experience tend to have false memories induced due to therapy which are much more intense than the situations they have tend to face during their real time situation. The best way to recall or remember the memories in this system is to get back the brain to the same state of consciousness as when the memory was enciphers.