# Article information:

Reviewing evidence for the cognitive model of auditory hallucinations: The relationship between cognitive voice appraisals and distress during psychosis - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0272735809001615?casa_token=d86nyF6bZzUAAAAA%3ALhczhzJXLaupKcdHN_WsEdaDxgO8-PyFHlW7jxhtqMvD2XVhddpaNANp5vl-S2qTGaF7lZuAMRh5>

# Article summary:

1. The cognitive model of voices suggests that cognitive voice appraisals influence emotional reactions to auditory hallucinations.

2. Certain types of appraisals, such as malevolent or high in supremacy, are linked to higher levels of distress in voice hearers.

3. Mediating variables, such as social schemata, may exist within the appraisal-distress relationship and should be investigated further in future research.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "Reviewing evidence for the cognitive model of auditory hallucinations: The relationship between cognitive voice appraisals and distress during psychosis" provides a systematic review of literature investigating the relationship between appraisals of voices and distress in individuals who hear voices during psychosis. The article highlights several types of appraisals that are linked to higher levels of distress in voice hearers, including voices appraised as malevolent, high in supremacy, having personal acquaintance with the individual, and attitudes of disapproval and rejection towards voices.

However, the article also notes that results from cognitive therapy trials did not consistently report significant improvements in voice-related distress post-intervention. One explanation for this finding is that mediating variables, such as social schemata, exist within the appraisal–distress relationship, variables which were not targeted in the cognitive therapy trials. The article suggests areas for future investigation may include developing a greater understanding of mediating variables within the appraisal–distress relationship, carrying out interventions aimed at addressing these mediating variables using randomized controlled trial designs, and understanding the relationship between positive affect and voice appraisals.

Overall, the article provides a comprehensive review of literature on the topic but does not appear to have any significant biases or one-sided reporting. However, it is important to note that some potential limitations exist in terms of missing points of consideration or evidence for claims made. For example, while the article discusses how social relationships can influence development of schemata based on issues of power and subordination, it does not explore potential counterarguments or alternative explanations for why certain individuals may experience distress related to their voices.

Additionally, while the article notes that high levels of depression and anxiety are reported in voice hearers but not all hallucinations are experienced as distressing, it does not provide further insight into why some individuals may experience distress while others do not. This could be an area for future research to explore.

In terms of promotional content or partiality, the article does not appear to have any significant issues. It presents both sides of the argument equally and notes potential areas for future investigation. However, it is important to note that the article does not explicitly note any potential risks associated with cognitive therapy interventions or other treatments for voice-related distress.

Overall, the article provides a valuable contribution to the literature on cognitive models of auditory hallucinations and their relationship with distress during psychosis. While some limitations exist in terms of missing points of consideration or evidence for claims made, the article provides a comprehensive review of literature on the topic and suggests potential areas for future investigation.

# Topics for further research:

* Factors influencing distress in non-distressing auditory hallucinations
* Social relationships and power dynamics in voice appraisals
* Alternative explanations for distress related to voices
* Risks associated with cognitive therapy interventions for voice-related distress
* Mediating variables in the appraisal-distress relationship
* Relationship between positive affect and voice appraisals

# Report location:

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