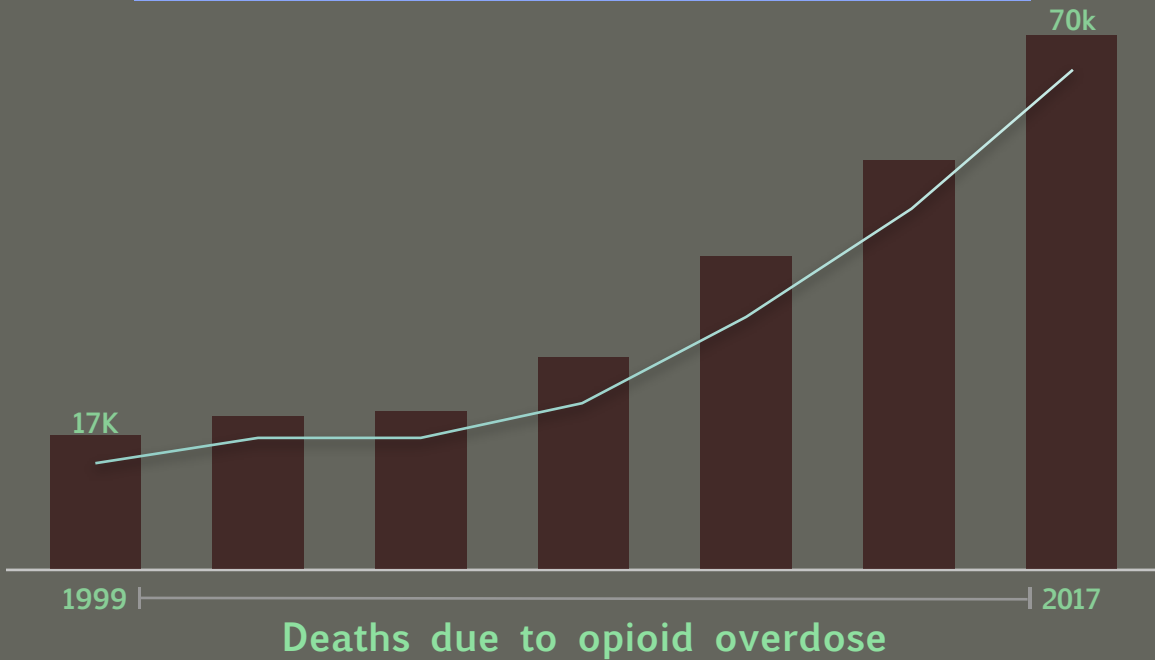


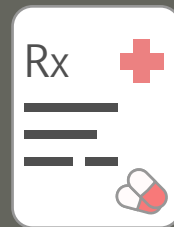
Hypnox

An end to the opioid epidemic



Why?

Opioids are overprescribed for



Opioids are not effective long term pain medications.

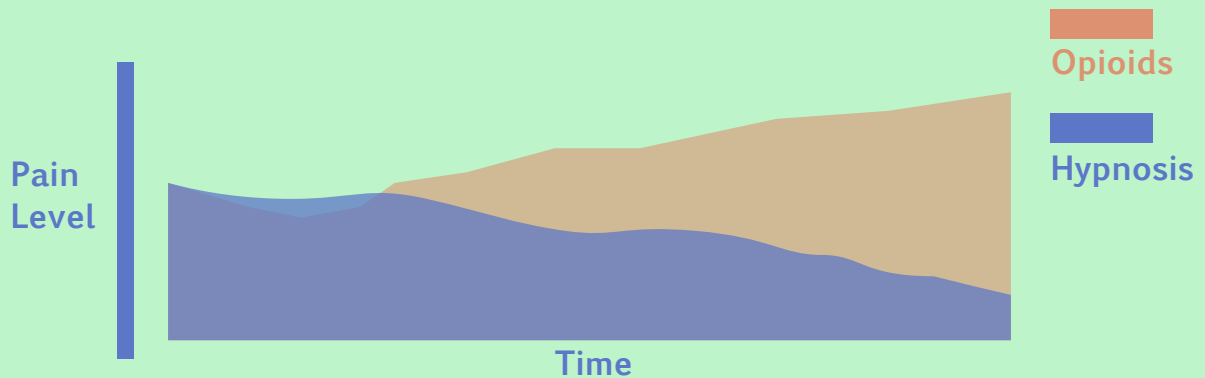
Opioid overuse leads to addiction, adaptation and increased pain perception: a condition known as opioid-induced hyperalgesia.



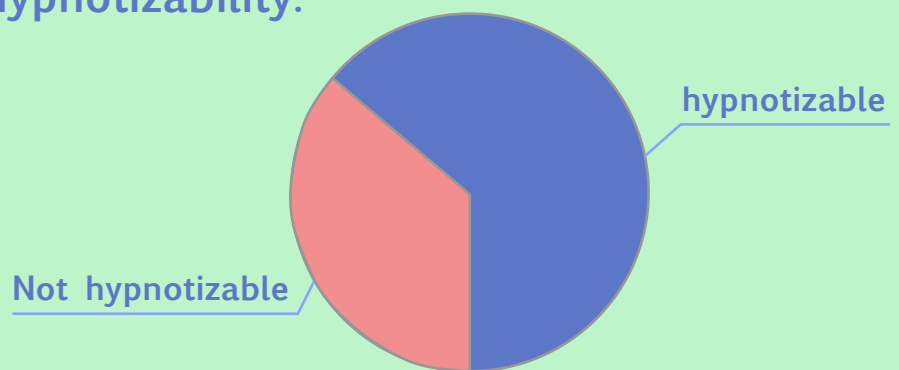
Addiction and adaptation lead to mortality

Introducing Hypnox

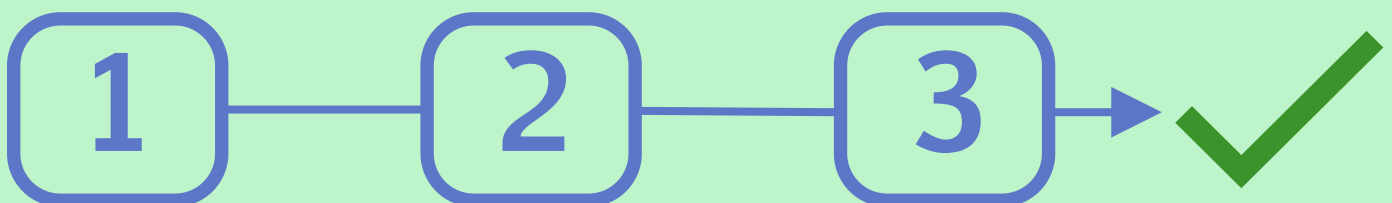
Hypnosis is clinically proven to be more effective at relieving pain than opioids.



Unfortunately, around 1/3 of the population is not hypnotizable and the remaining 2/3 exhibit varying degrees of hypnotizability.



Enter Hypnox, a pill taken once a day for 3 days that makes you hypnotizable.



Hypnox is a 3-step process

1 Take pills for 3 days



Acts fast enough to provide pain relief after acute injury.

Short term pain killers are advised during the brief waiting period.



Download an affiliate app or find a trained professional to learn self-hypnosis.

2



or



3 Self-hypnotize and enjoy the analgesic effects!



How Hypnox can help you

Pain Management

- Hypnox will make you very hypnotizable, meaning you can easily employ techniques to lessen pain perception.

Anxiety

- Hypnosis also helps treat anxiety, empowering individuals to imagine safe spaces and destress.

Addiction

- Hypnotic techniques can also provide significant relief during withdrawal, taking focus off of the grueling symptoms.

Common Questions

Is hypnosis mind control?

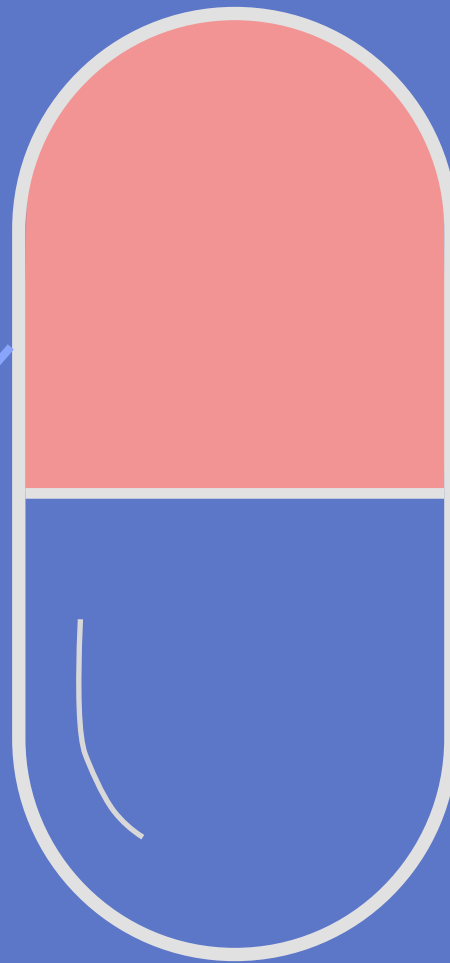
No, hypnosis is an objective-based therapy used to treat myriad conditions (pain, anxiety, depression). A hypnotist may use language to suggest behaviors related to treatment. However, Hypnox professionals will suggest behaviors designed to treat pain.

How long does hypnosis last?

Hypnosis, much like behavioral therapy, is designed to give patients a tool they can employ at will. In learning self-hypnosis, the branch of hypnosis Hypnox endorses, patients can manage their pain at any time or place using the power of their minds.

The Hypnox pill

Patented compound that causes hypnotizability.



Safe, FDA approved, and covered by insurance.

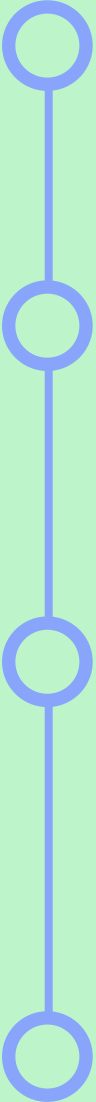
Mass producible, easy to use, and cheap.

A statement from the team

Hypnox was developed over the course of many years with one goal in mind: to bring extended relief and hope to those suffering from chronic pain. Hypnox is a pill, but also a means to acquire a lifelong toolset, purpose built to alleviate the individual of pain.

Support at every step of the process

The Hypnox team is dedicated to ensuring a positive patient outcome. Hypnox offers numerous features, on top of the drug, to maximize effectiveness:



The cost of a psychologist, hypnotist, or app is included in the price of the drug. Hypnox is not just a drug, it is a treatment and education.

If your hypnotizability returns to pre-Hypnox levels, you are eligible for significant discounts on a second course.

Those currently suffering from pain and an opioid addiction are eligible for a complementary education and training program in a Hypnox-run facility. It is designed to ease the process of transferring from opioids to the power of one's mind. At every step, trained professionals will be there to help.

All Hypnox users maintain lifetime access to a 24/7 helpline and web portal that features Hypnosis advice, answers to common medical questions, and a list of Hypnox recommended health professionals in a patient's area.

Further Information

Chronic pain is a monumental societal problem and burden on our health system. Those who suffer from it experience a significantly reduced quality of life. Pain functions as a vicious cycle. The more one focuses on one's pain, the more pain one experiences. This is to say, pain is an emotional experience, not just a physiological one (that is called nociception). There are numerous changes that occur in the brains of those who suffer from chronic pain. One change that Hypnox hopes to solve, is the cognitive affective perception of pain that chronic pain sufferers often adopt. In other words, those who experience chronic pain often modulate the pain from the pre-frontal cortex. The brain has the ability to modulate pain because it is an experience that originates from the brain itself. Thus, those who believe they are in more pain will experience more pain. In the brain's ability to modulate pain, there is hope. This modulation can be both negative and positive. The goal of pain management hypnosis is to take advantage of this exact phenomena: the positive, analgesic modulation of pain.

Hypnosis is a practice of focusing attention while also fostering a dissociative state. There are a couple of brain regions upon which hypnosis acts: two of particular importance are the executive control and self-awareness centers. Executive control handles active tasks, such as solving a math problem or playing an instrument. While the self-awareness network produces thoughts that occur while at rest, such as introspection, anxious thoughts, or self-loathing (for evolutionary reasons, these thoughts tend to be more negative than positive). Hypnosis aims to decouple the two, which is known as dissociation. In doing this, one can exist in a heightened state of attention, imagining tasks that produce pain relief or a feeling of comfort. This focused imagination can greatly reduce one's perception of pain.

Hypnox serves as an enabler. It allows those who aren't hypnotizable at birth to gain such an ability. In addition, those who take Hypnox will find an increased ability to coordinate the executive control and conflict management areas of the brain, a necessity for hypnosis. For those who are already hypnotizable, Hypnox will simply increase one's hypnotizability, amplifying the effectiveness of any treatment.

There are numerous studies that prove the efficacy of hypnosis as a treatment for pain:
Adjunct Hypnotic
Analgesia for
Invasive Radiological Procedures
Lang, E.V.; Benotsch, E.G.; Fick, L.J.; Lutgendorf, S.; Berbaum, M.L.; Berbaum, K.S.; Logan, H.;
Spiegel, D. Lancet 355:1486-90, 2000

Spiegel D, Bloom JR. Psychosomatic medicine. 1983;45(4):333-9.

Kosslyn SM, Thompson, WL, Spiegel D, et al. Am J Psychiatry 2000;157:1279-84

Brain Activity and Connectivity Underlying
Hypnosis

Heidi Jiang, Ph.D., Matthew White, M.D., Michael D. Greicius, M.D., Lynn C. Waelde, Ph.D.,
David Spiegel, M.D.