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# Repressive coping style and suppression of pain-related thoughts: Effects on responses to acute pain induction

Erin Elfant, John W. Burns &amp; Amos Zeichner

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## Abstract

Repressors have shown short-term tolerance of acute pain but long-term sensitivity to chronic pain. To reconcile this discrepancy, we hypothesised that repressors routinely suppress pain-related thoughts during acute pain, and thus paradoxically incur rebound effects (increased accessibility of the to-be-suppressed material) afterwards. Healthy individuals showed no such effects. Repressors, however, showed a rebound effect: they suppressed pain-related thoughts during acute pain, but showed increased accessibility of these thoughts afterwards. This effect was mediated by the suppression of pain-related thoughts during acute pain. Repressors showed a rebound effect: they suppressed pain-related thoughts during acute pain, but showed increased accessibility of these thoughts afterwards. This effect was mediated by the suppression of pain-related thoughts during acute pain. Repressors showed a rebound effect: they suppressed pain-related thoughts during acute pain, but showed increased accessibility of these thoughts afterwards. This effect was mediated by the suppression of pain-related thoughts during acute pain.

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