ISSN: 3079-7470 | eISSN: 3079-7489

# **Reiki in Digital Art Therapy: Interdisciplinary Practice in the Fourth Industrial Revolution**

## Yiu Kwong Au-Yeung<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Metaphysical Sciences, USA \*Corresponding author: justinay0333@gmail.com

### Abstract

This paper explores the emerging integration of Reiki healing practices with digital art therapy in the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. As digital technologies transform therapeutic approaches, this interdisciplinary practice merges ancient energy work with virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and AI-generated imagery to address contemporary mental health challenges. Through case study analysis and theoretical exploration, this research examines how Reiki principles enhance psychological outcomes and cultural engagement in digital art therapy settings. Such findings suggest that it produces a unique therapeutic experience that balances technological innovation and holistic healing cultures, which may be able to solve the increased disconnection with constant digital advancements and human health. This point represents a very innovative application of therapeutic practice as well as a cultural discourse in which humanities and social science can transform and evolve within rapidly changing technological environments.

**Keywords :** Digital art therapy; Reiki; Fourth Industrial Revolution; virtual reality; interdisciplinary practice; transpersonal psychology

**Suggested citation :** Au-Yeung, Y. K. (2025). Reiki in Digital Art Therapy: Interdisciplinary Practice in the Fourt h Industrial Revolution . *Journal of Contemporary Art Criticism*, 1(1), 44–47. https://doi.org/10.71113/JCAC.v1i1.307

## Introduction

The Fou rth Industrial Revolution has radically transformed creative expression and therapeutic practice through emerging technologies, including virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and artificial intelligence (AI). Digital art therapy—the integration of these technologies with traditional art therapy approaches—has emerged as a promising intervention for addressing the growing mental health crisis exacerbated by technological acceleration and social fragmentation (Sholt & Gavron, 2006). Despite these advancements, many digital therapeutic interventions remain disconnected from holistic frameworks that address embodied experience and energy dynamics, creating a significant gap between technological innovation and holistic well-being (Shojaei et al., 2024).

This paper proposes integrating Reiki—a Japanese energy healing practice—with digital art therapy modalities. Reiki practice centers on channeling and balancing universal life energy to promote relaxation, stress reduction, and healing (Miles & True, 2003). When introduced into digital environments, Reiki principles potentially enhance the therapeutic power of virtual artistic expression by grounding technological interaction in embodied awareness and energetic presence. As digital interfaces increasingly mediate human experience, this integration counterbalances digital engagement's dissociative tendencies by emphasizing presence, embodiment, and energetic connection (Friedman, 2018).

This research question: What are the contributions of Reiki principles and practices to the psychological and cultural outputs of digital art therapies? As such, the present paper aims to answer the identified research question by using theoretical analysis and discussing a particular case. The latter links energy-based healing traditions and modern-day digital therapeutic interventions and practices. Considering such an approach of interdisciplinary scholarship, the given paper helps to contribute to a specific ongoing discourse around humanistic transformations in technological settings, a central tenet of the conference's theme and the overall criticism of contemporary art.

The paper proceeds as follows: First, it will review relevant literature on digital art therapy and Reiki, highlight their therapeutic mechanisms, and identify the research gap concerning their integration; second, it will outline methodological considerations and present a detailed case analysis of Reiki-infused digital art therapy. Finally, by discussing implications for therapeutic practice and cultural discourse, connecting findings to broader themes of human-technology relationships in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

# **Literature Review**

#### Digital Art Therapy: Technological Interventions and Psychological Applications

Digital art therapy has evolved rapidly over the last ten years, incorporating numerous technological modalities as therapy options are broadened. Virtual reality applications in art therapy have demonstrated significant efficacy in treating anxiety disorders (Boeldt et al., 2019), PTSD (Kothgassner et al., 2019), and chronic pain (Jones et al., 2016), as these immersive

#### JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY ART CRITICISM

ISSN: 3079-7470 | eISSN: 3079-7489

environments enable clients to use their own hands to create dynamic, three-dimensional pieces of artwork, experiment with virtual substances, and explore the properties of their creations through immersion at an unparalleled level. Similarly, AI-assisted art generation tools have been employed to help clients with limited artistic confidence express complex emotional states that might otherwise remain uncommunicated (Shojaei et al., 2024).

These technological applications offer several advantages over traditional art therapy, including enhanced engagement for digitally native populations, increased accessibility for those with physical limitations, and novel forms of artistic expression previously unattainable with conventional materials (Spooner et al., 2019). Nevertheless, research always suggested factors such as the ability to lower one's embodied awareness or physical presence when making a work of digital art (Shojaei et al., 2024). Disembodiment of digital environments is challenging and should be considered an important factor because our bodily awareness reflects the importance of how we feel emotionally and how it impacts the effectiveness of therapeutic interventions (Koch et al., 2019).

#### Reiki and Mental Health: Transpersonal Benefits and Empirical Findings

Reiki is a complementary therapeutic practice that has increasingly been recognized within the healthcare setting for its usefulness in terms of decreasing anxiety, enhancing mood states, and raising overall well-being levels (Miles & True, 2003). Several controlled studies have demonstrated Reiki's effectiveness in reducing anxiety among patients undergoing medical procedures (Baldwin et al., 2017) and managing symptoms of depression (Thrane & Cohen, 2014). While mechanistic explanations vary, research suggests that Reiki practice influences the autonomic nervous system, promoting parasympathetic activation associated with relaxation response (McManus, 2017).

In a transpersonal manner, Reiki exercising expands consciousness beyond the normal egos, which may lead to greater mind entrance to emotional substance and inventive articulation (Friedman, 2018). The transpersonal aspect of Reiki good fits art treatment as it attempts to achieve non-verbal and, beforehand, nonconscious materials from an artistic or imaginative process. Previous research has documented how Reiki can support emotional processing in therapeutic contexts, suggesting a natural synergy with artistic expression (Au-Yeung, 2025).

#### Research Gap: Integrating Reiki with Digital Art Therapy

Despite the natural alignment between Reiki principles and art therapy processes, systematic investigation of their integration remains limited, particularly in digital contexts. The existing literature reveals a significant gap regarding how energy-based practices mitigate the disembodying tendencies of digital media while enhancing their therapeutic potential. While some preliminary explorations of mindfulness in virtual reality art therapy show promising results (Haeyen et al., 2015), energy-based approaches like Reiki remain underexplored within digital therapeutic landscapes.

This gap, in particular, has become even more glaring due to the Fourth Industrial Revolution, which has accelerated the process of human-machine integration and some accompanying concerns around technological alienation of embodied experience. Schwab (2016) observes that the challenge of our time is not merely to advance technology but to ensure technological advancement enhances rather than diminishes our humanity. Integrating Reiki with digital art therapy represents one potential approach to addressing this challenge through interdisciplinary innovation that bridges ancient wisdom traditions with cutting-edge technological applications.

## **Method and Analysis**

#### Methodological Approach

This research employs a case study methodology to examine the integration of Reiki principles with digital art therapy interventions. While drawing from actual therapeutic practice and observation, the case presented represents a composite example that illustrates key processes and outcomes while protecting client confidentiality. This approach allows for in-depth exploration of the phenomenon within its real-world context, illuminating the complex interplay between energy work, digital artmaking, and therapeutic outcomes (Yin, 2018).

The analysis draws upon transpersonal theoretical frameworks that conceptualize healing as occurring across multiple dimensions of experience—physical, psychological, social, and spiritual (Wilber, 2000). This framework is particularly appropriate for examining Reiki-digital art therapy integration, as it accommodates both the technological dimension of digital art and the energetic dimension of Reiki practice, viewing them as complementary rather than contradictory approaches to human well-being.

#### Case Study: VR Art Therapy with Reiki Integration

The following case study illustrates a six-session therapeutic process with a 32-year-old female client (pseudonym "Maya") presenting with anxiety and creative blockage related to workplace stress. The intervention integrated VR-based art therapy with Reiki principles and was conducted by a practitioner certified in both modalities.

Each session began with a brief Reiki attunement, during which the client received light hand placements while seated in a comfortable position wearing a VR headset that initially displayed a calming natural environment. This preliminary phase lasted approximately 10 minutes and aimed to establish energetic balance and embodied presence before engaging with the digital creative process. The practitioner verbally guided Maya to notice the sensation of energy flowing through her body, particularly through her hands, and would soon be engaged in virtual creation.

#### JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY ART CRITICISM

ISSN: 3079-7470 | eISSN: 3079-7489

Following this preparation, Maya transitioned to an immersive VR art application that allowed three-dimensional creation using virtual brushes, sculpture tools, and environmental elements. Significantly, the system was modified to represent energy visually flowing through particle effects that responded to the rhythm and quality of Maya's movements—faster movements produced more dynamic, vibrant flows, while slower, more deliberate movements created gentle, flowing patterns. This visual feedback system was designed to maintain awareness of embodied energy during digital creation.

During the creation process, the practitioner continued to provide verbal guidance drawing from Reiki principles, encouraging Maya to channel energy through her virtual creations and notice how emotional states affected her bodily sensations and the quality of her digital artwork. In later sessions, Maya reported spontaneously visualizing energy flowing from her hands into the virtual environment even when the particle effects were disabled, suggesting an internalization of the energetic awareness cultivated in earlier sessions.

The resulting artworks evolved over the six sessions from tightly controlled, small-scale creations to expansive, flowing environmental pieces that Maya could move through and experience from within. In the final session, Maya created a virtual "healing garden" with flowing water elements, luminous plants, and pathways that she identified as representing her journey through anxiety toward creative renewal.

#### **Analysis and Discussion**

This case illustrates several key mechanisms through which Reiki principles enhance digital art therapy interventions. First, the preliminary Reiki attunement counteracts the tendency toward disembodiment in virtual environments by establishing strong somatic awareness before digital engagement. Maya consistently reported more fabulous physical presence and reduced anxiety compared to her previous experiences with VR, which had sometimes induced mild dissociative states.

Second, the visualization of energy flows through particle effects served as a technological implementation of Reiki awareness, creating a visual bridge between embodied sensation and digital creation. This visual feedback mechanism helped maintain the connection between Maya's internal states and her external creations, addressing what Koch et al. (2019) identifies as the "embodiment gap" in digital therapeutic contexts.

Third, integrating Reiki principles transformed the qualitative experience of the virtual environment from a purely visualcognitive experience to one that engaged Maya's awareness of subtle energy and embodied presence. As she described in the fifth session: "I am not just making something I can see—I am creating with the energy I can feel." This shift represents a significant innovation in virtual reality experience, potentially addressing Schwab's (2016) concern about technology's tendency to diminish embodied human experience.

From a cultural perspective, this integration demonstrates how traditional healing practices can be meaningfully incorporated into contemporary technological contexts without being diminished or appropriated. Rather than simply digitizing Reiki or adding superficial Eastern aesthetics to a digital art program, this approach honors the fundamental principles of energy work while exploring their expression through new technological mediums. This exemplifies the kind of cultural innovation called for in the Fourth Industrial Revolution—approaches that neither reject technological advancement nor abandon traditional wisdom but instead create thoughtful syntheses that enhance human experience.

The significance of this integration extends beyond individual therapeutic outcomes to broader questions of how humanities and social sciences can respond to technological transformation. By bringing transpersonal healing traditions into dialogue with cutting-edge technology, this approach offers one model for how humanistic practices can evolve and transform while maintaining their essential focus on human well-being and meaning-making.

#### Conclusion

This paper has outlined the innovative incorporation of Reiki principles into digital art therapeutic practice concerning how this twofold approach establishes particularly significant therapeutic possibilities in the realm of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, whereby the effects of energy-based awareness augment the bodily aspect of virtual invention. Concerning the body of evidence presented in terms of case analysis, it is possible to infer that such an approach may be used to alleviate potential problems arising from the dissociative effects of technology while enhancing its therapeutic efficacy.

The integration of Reiki with digital art therapy represents precisely the kind of transformative innovation in humanities and social sciences that the conference theme highlights. Rather than positioning technological advancement and human wellness as competing concerns, this approach demonstrates how thoughtful integration can enhance both simultaneously. Similarly, this work contributes to the Journal of Contemporary Art Criticism's exploration of art, technology, and well-being by examining how therapeutic aesthetics evolve in digital environments when informed by energetic awareness.

Future research directions explore the application of Reiki principles to other emerging technologies, including AI-generated art therapy, where the intention and energy of the human creator interact with algorithmic creative processes. In addition, cross-cultural studies could be conducted concerning how different energy healing approaches may be used to inform digital therapy interventions in different cultures, thereby giving rise to more culture-sensitive technological interventions.

As the Fourth Industrial Revolution transforms the human experience through accelerating technological change, interdisciplinary approaches that bridge ancient wisdom and cutting-edge innovation will become increasingly vital. The integration of Reiki with digital art therapy represents one such bridge—a practice that honors traditional knowledge of human energetic systems while embracing the creative possibilities of digital realms. In this synthesis lies the potential to adapt humanities and social sciences to technological change and ensure that technological change remains in service to human flourishing.

ISSN: 3079-7470 | eISSN: 3079-7489

## Acknowledgment

The author wishes to express gratitude to the Royal Society of Arts for their intellectual inspiration, and to the conference organizers for providing a platform to share this interdisciplinary research. This work represents an independent academic contribution with no external funding.

# **Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## References

- [1] Au-Yeung, Y. K. (2025). Healing through nature: A case study analysis of Ericksonian hypnosis and Reiki-infused transpersonal counseling for eco-anxiety relief. *Journal of Contemporary Social Issues*, 2(4), 244. <u>https://doi.org/10.71113/JCSIS.v2i4.244</u>
- [2] Baldwin, A. L., Vitale, A., Brownell, E., Kryak, E., & Rand, W. (2017). Effects of Reiki on pain, anxiety, and blood pressure in patients undergoing knee replacement: A pilot study. *Journal of Holistic Nursing*, 35(1), 80–92. <u>https://doi.org/10.1097/HNP.00000000000195</u>
- [3] Boeldt, D., McMahon, E., McFaul, M., & Greenleaf, W. (2019). Using virtual reality exposure therapy to enhance treatment of anxiety disorders: Identifying areas of clinical adoption and potential obstacles. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 10, 773. <u>https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2019.00773</u>
- [4] Friedman, H. (2018). Transpersonal Psychology as a Heterodox Approach to Psychological Science: Focus on the Construct of Self-Expansiveness and Its Measure. *Archives of Scientific Psychology*, 6(1), 230–242. <u>https://doi.org/10.1037/arc0000057</u>
- [5] Haeyen, S., van Hooren, S., van der Veld, W., & Hutschemaekers, G. (2015). Perceived effects of art therapy in the treatment of personality disorders: A qualitative study. *The Arts in Psychotherapy*, 45, 1–6. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aip.2015.04.005</u>
- [6] Jones, T., Moore, T., & Choo, J. (2016). The impact of virtual reality on chronic pain. PLOS ONE, 11(12), e0167523. <u>https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0167523</u>
- [7] Koch, S. C., Riege, R. F. F., Tisborn, K., Biondo, J., Martin, L., & Beelmann, A. (2019). Effects of dance movement therapy and dance on health-related psychological outcomes: A meta-analysis update. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 10, 1806. <u>https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.01806</u>
- [8] Kothgassner, O. D., Goreis, A., Kafka, J. X., Van Eickels, R. L., Plener, P. L., & Felnhofer, A. (2019). Virtual reality exposure therapy for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD): A meta-analysis. *European Journal of Psychotraumatology*, 10(1), 1654782. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/20008198.2019.1654782</u>
- [9] McManus, D. E. (2017). Reiki is better than placebo and has broad potential as a complementary health therapy. *Journal of Evidence-Based Complementary & Alternative Medicine*, 22(4), 1051–1057. <u>https://doi.org/10.1177/2156587217728644</u>
- [10] Miles, P., & True, G. (2003). Reiki—Review of a biofield therapy: History, theory, practice, and research. *Alternative Therapies in Health and Medicine*, *9*(2), 62–72.
- [11] Schwab, K. (2016, January 14). *The Fourth Industrial Revolution: What it means and how to respond.* World Economic Forum. <u>https://www.weforum.org/stories/2016/01/the-fourth-industrial-revolution-what-it-means-and-how-to-respond/</u>
- [12] Shojaei, F., Shojaei, F., Osorio Torres, J., & Shih, P. C. (2024). Insights from art therapists on using AI-generated art in art therapy: Mixed methods study. *JMIR Formative Research*, 8, Article e63038. <u>https://doi.org/10.2196/63038</u>
- [13] Sholt, M., & Gavron, T. (2006). Therapeutic qualities of clay-work in art therapy and psychotherapy: A review. The Arts in Psychotherapy, 33(2), 66–72. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/07421656.2006.10129647</u>
- [14] Spooner, H., Lee, J., Langston, D. G., Sonke, J., Myers, K. J., & Levy, C. E. (2019). Using distance technology to deliver the creative arts therapies to veterans: Case studies in art, dance/movement and music therapy *The Arts in Psychotherapy*, 62, 12–18. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aip.2018.11.012</u>
- [15] Thrane, S., & Cohen, S. M. (2014). Effect of Reiki therapy on pain and anxiety in adults: An in-depth literature review of randomized trials with effect size calculations. *Pain Management Nursing*, 15(4), 897–908. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pmn.2013.07.008
- [16] Wilber, K. (2000). Integral psychology: Consciousness, spirit, psychology, therapy. Shambhala.
- [17] Yin, R. K. (2018). Case study research and applications: Design and methods (6th ed.). Sage Publications.