

Dissociation in schizophrenia and borderline personality disorder

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Background: Dissociation likely plays a key role in schizophrenia and borderline personality disorder (BPD), although empirical studies that compare specific manifestations of these symptoms in schizophrenia and BPD are rare. In this context, the purpose of this study was to compare the occurrence of dissociative and other psychopathological symptoms in these disorders, and to assess the possible influence of antipsychotic medication on the dissociative symptoms.

Methods: We assessed 31 patients with schizophrenia and 36 patients with BPD. Dissociative symptoms were measured by the Dissociative Experiences Scale (DES), symptoms related to stress and traumatic experiences were assessed using the Trauma Symptom Checklist-40 (TSC-40), and other psychopathological symptoms were measured with the Health of the Nation Outcome Scales (HoNOS). We also assessed actual daily doses of antipsychotic medication in chlorpromazine equivalents in all participants.

Results: The results show that symptoms of traumatic stress measured by the TSC-40 had significantly higher scores in the BPD group. The data also show that dissociative symptoms (DES) were significantly correlated with symptoms of traumatic stress (TSC-40) and with symptoms assessed by the HoNOS. Remarkably significant correlations were found between levels of antipsychotic medication and the DES and between antipsychotic medication and the depersonalization/derealization component of the DES in BPD patients.

Conclusion: The results support an important role of dissociative processes in schizophrenia and BPD and suggest a significant relationship between manifestations of dissociative symptoms in BPD and antipsychotic medication.

Keywords: dissociation, stress-related symptoms, schizophrenia, borderline personality disorder, antipsychotic medication

Introduction

Dissociation in principle describes fragmentation of conscious experience that is typically related to long-term or acute stress that significantly disturbs self-concept, identity, memory, and perception of the external world.¹⁻⁴ Consequently, these alterations may be linked to marked and abrupt changes in patterns of neural activity that may dissociate, or split off, certain external and internal stimuli and information out of awareness, which may lead to distinct states of divided consciousness.^{3,5-8}

Dissociation also reflects shifts of mind related to a consciously experienced conflict of opposing mental forces. In the similar context as Janet, also Bleuler coined the term splitting and described the process of mental fragmentation in schizophrenia as a basic step in the pathogenesis of the disease.^{4,5,9} The term fragmentation of consciousness in the sense of splitting was also defined in borderline personality disorder (BPD) as a

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specific form of dissociation, and recent studies suggest that the relationship between dissociative symptoms and BPD per se is very close.^{10–12}

With the aim of finding specific relationships between dissociative symptoms and other symptoms in BPD and schizophrenia, we assessed both groups of patients with the aim of comparing the occurrence of dissociation and also of assessing the possible influence of antipsychotic medication using chlorpromazine equivalents (EC).

Materials and methods

Participants

The participants were recruited from regular daily treatment programs for outpatients with schizophrenia or BPD at the Psychotherapeutic and Psychosomatic Clinic ESET in Prague. The participants had a diagnosis of schizophrenia or BPD. Exclusion criteria were organic illnesses involving the central nervous system, substance and/or alcohol abuse, and mental retardation (Raven's IQ <90).¹³ Clinical diagnoses were based on DSM-IV (*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition*) criteria and were reassessed using The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview¹⁴ in patients with schizophrenia and confirmed by semistructured interview in patients with BPD. We calculated actual daily doses of antipsychotic medication in EC for all participants.¹⁵

The schizophrenia sample comprised 31 patients (15 men and 16 women) of mean age 36.2 ± 9.5 years. Their mean duration of psychiatric treatment was 13.3 ± 8.2 years, and they had an average of 4.4 hospitalizations. The BPD sample comprised 36 patients (eleven men and 25 women) of mean age 31.0 ± 8.7 years. Their mean duration of psychiatric treatment was 6.6 ± 4.1 years, and they had an average of 2.39 hospitalizations. Because of their different durations of psychiatric treatment, the patients also had a different medication history and as measurable equivalent characterizing their current medication we have used EC.

Psychometric measures

We used the Dissociative Experiences Scale (DES) to screen for dissociative symptoms.¹⁶ The DES is a 28-item self-report questionnaire that evaluates the frequencies of various experiences of dissociative phenomena in the patient's everyday life. Each item ranges from 0 to 100 and the mean of all item scores is calculated as the DES score. For more detailed assessment of the DES items, we analyzed the DES factors that have been used in previous research studies.¹⁷ In this analysis, we used three factors focused

on absorption (items 2, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 20), amnesia related to dissociative states (items 3, 4, 5, 8, 25, and 26), and depersonalization/derealization (items 7, 11, 12, 13, 27, and 28). In the present study, we used the Czech version of the DES; like the original English version, it shows high reliability and internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha 0.92, test–retest reliability after one week 0.91).^{18,19}

Symptoms related to stress and traumatic experiences were measured using the Trauma Symptom Checklist-40 (TSC-40).²⁰ This scale was designed for measurement of post-traumatic symptomatology associated with childhood trauma. The TSC-40 is a self-reported scale containing 40 items with six subscales, ie, dissociation, anxiety, depression, a sexual abuse trauma index, sexual problems, and sleep disturbances. The Czech version of the TSC-40 has high reliability and internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha 0.91, test–retest reliability after one week 0.88).²¹

Psychotic manifestations were measured using the Health of the Nation Outcome Scales (HoNOS) in both groups of patients.²² The scale includes twelve items (overactive, aggressive, disruptive or agitated behavior; nonaccidental self-injury; problem drinking or drug-taking; cognitive problems; physical illness or disability problems; problems with hallucinations or delusions; problems with depressed mood; other mental and behavioral problems; problems with relationships; problems with activities of daily living; problems with living conditions; problems with occupation and activities). There are two versions available, ie, the version for external evaluators and the self-rating version for patients. Both versions were translated into the Czech language (Cronbach's alpha 0.797, test–retest reliability after one week 0.85).²³

Statistical analysis

Statistical evaluation of the results for the DES and other psychometric measures included descriptive statistics, the Mann–Whitney *U* test for independent samples, and Spearman correlation coefficients. Nonparametric analyses were preferred because the DES data were not normally distributed. All the methods used for statistical evaluation were performed using Statistica version 6 software (StatSoft Inc., Tulsa, OK, USA). To prevent type II error, which would not be able to reject the null hypothesis that symptoms of dissociation are not linked to stress-related psychopathological symptoms, we performed a power analysis and assessed the effect sizes by characterizing differences between means or correlation coefficients of the samples.

Results

We compared scores from the psychometric measures using the Mann–Whitney *U* test to test for differences in dissociation, other psychopathological manifestations, and use of antipsychotic medication between the two disorders (see Table 1). Although the differences in DES scores between patients with BPD and those with schizophrenia were not statistically significant, scores for symptoms of traumatic stress measured by the TSC-40 were significantly higher in the BPD group.

External evaluations as well as self-rating on the HoNOS showed that the BPD group had significantly higher scores than patients with schizophrenia. Nevertheless, in several subscales of the HoNOS, external evaluators reported that the schizophrenia group had higher scores for cognitive problems (1.55 in schizophrenia versus 0.66 in BPD, $P=0.0001$) and positive symptoms (1.26 in schizophrenia versus 0.54 in BPD, $P=0.0273$). Doses of antipsychotics measured by EC were significantly higher in the schizophrenia group. In the power analysis, we tested the differences between means, and found that all these had a strong effect size ($r \geq 0.5$; Table 1).

We calculated Spearman correlation coefficients in both patient samples to assess the relationship between dissociation and other psychometric measures and the possible influence of antipsychotic medication on this relationship. The results show that scores on the DES, TSC-40, and HoNOS were significantly correlated (see Table 2). Interesting, statistically significant correlations were found in BPD patients between levels of EC and the DES score (Spearman's correlation $R=0.37$; refined Fisher's exact test $Z=0.14$) and between EC and depersonalization/derealization score on the DES (Spearman's correlation $R=0.37$; refined Fisher's exact test $Z=0.38$).

Discussion

Our results show that dissociative symptoms and symptoms of traumatic stress are significantly correlated in patients with

Table 1 Comparison between schizophrenia and bipolar disorder using the Mann–Whitney *U* test

	Schizophrenia n=31	BPD n=36	MW Z	P-value	r Effect size
DES	13.7	18.54	-1.8	0.0730	0.36
TSC-40	34.1	54.19	-3.7	0.0002	0.95
HoNOS (E)	11.6	15	-2.6	0.0085	0.81
HoNOS (S)	7.8	14.25	-3.9	0.0000	0.97
EC	518.4	98.6	5.5	0	0.97

Abbreviations: BPD, bipolar disorder; DES, Dissociative Experiences Scale; TSC-40, Trauma Symptom Checklist-40; HoNOS (E), version for external evaluation of HoNOS (mean); HoNOS (S), self-rating version of HoNOS (mean); EC, day dosages of antipsychotic medication in equivalents of chlorpromazine (mean in mg); *r*, standardized effect size; MW, Mann–Whitney *U* test.

Table 2 Spearman correlation coefficients describing relationships of dissociation with other psychopathological symptoms and with doses of antipsychotic medication in patients with schizophrenia and borderline personality disorder

	EC		HoNOS (E)		HoNOS (S)		DES		DES-AB		DES-AM		DES-DD	
	Sch	BPD	Sch	BPD	Sch	BPD	Sch	BPD	Sch	BPD	Sch	BPD	Sch	BPD
HoNOS (E)	0.2	0.04	-											
HoNOS (S)	-0.22	0.28	0.48	0.7	-									
DES	0.17	0.37	0.34	0.37	0.53	0.52	-							
DES-AB	0.08	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.47	0.51	0.88	0.84	-					
DES-AM	0.14	0.28	-0.02	0.25	0.17	0.26	0.64	0.76	0.5	0.67	-			
DES-DD	-0.03	0.37	0.53	0.35	0.65	0.4	0.8	0.77	0.61	0.44	0.36	0.48	-	
TSC-40	0.03	0.08	0.41	0.56	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.53	0.49	0.46	0.28	0.38	0.75	0.43

Notes: values at $P < 0.05$ are in bold; Fisher's exact test Z is higher than 0.05.

Abbreviations: EC, daily doses of antipsychotic medication in equivalents of chlorpromazine (mg); HoNOS (E), version for external evaluation of HoNOS; HoNOS (S), self-rating version of HoNOS; DES, Dissociative Experiences Scale; DES-AB, factor of absorption in DES; DES-AM, factor of amnesia in DES; DES-DD, factor for depersonalization/derealization of DES; TSC-40, Trauma Symptom Checklist-40; Sch, schizophrenia; BPD, borderline personality disorder.

BPD and in those with schizophrenia. The data also show that symptoms of traumatic stress are higher in BPD than in schizophrenia, which is in agreement with the findings of other studies.^{24–26}

On the other hand, DES and TSC-40 scores were significantly correlated with symptoms of psychosis in both disorders and, as in other studies of patients with schizophrenia, symptoms of traumatic stress were associated with psychotic symptoms,^{27,28} higher levels of anxiety, and other psychopathological symptoms.^{29–33} In agreement with other studies, we also found that dissociation in schizophrenia is closely related to symptoms of trauma.^{34–41} Similar relationships between stress and dissociation have also been found in patients with BPD.^{10,42}

An interesting finding of this study was the correlation between doses of antipsychotics measured in EC and dissociative symptoms in patients with BPD. This result suggests a specific psychotropic effect of antipsychotic medication in these patients. To the best of our knowledge, this has not been reported in the scientific literature before. Because our patients had different medication histories, it is necessary to investigate the possible relationship between medication and dissociative symptoms further in follow-up studies that could explain certain details and specific influences of medication on neurotransmitter systems. Nevertheless, the statistical finding of this relationship in the BPD group but not in schizophrenia group is of interest although further research is necessary. The possible influence of medication on dissociative symptoms might reflect the extremely important role of stress in BPD. According to current data, stress represents a more significant factor in BPD etiology than in schizophrenia.^{43,44} Recent data show that antipsychotic treatment likely decreases activation of the anterior cingulate cortex.^{45,46} In this context it is possible that conscious conflicting^{47,49} experiences due to antipsychotic medication in BPD may decrease conscious awareness of conflicting stressful experiences and cause their dissociation that may produce the dissociative symptoms measured by the DES. Although this interpretation is currently speculative, it might be useful for further research that could have significant consequences for the treatment of patients with BPD.

Conclusion and perspectives

These results support the conceptual but empirically rare findings concerning the important role of dissociative processes in schizophrenia and BPD and the specific relationship between them. A novel contribution of this study that needs

further research is the significant finding that manifestations of dissociative symptoms might be specifically linked to antipsychotic medication in patients with BPD but not in those with schizophrenia.

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Disclosure

The authors report that they have no conflicts of interest in this work.

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