

# A Meta Analysis of the Relationship between Shame and Dissociation

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### Introduction:

- Shame and dissociation are related, but the extent and nature are not well explored
- Two competing theories:

Shame Bypass Theory suggests dissociation disrupts painful experiences of shame

Betrayal Trauma Theory states shame and dissociation serve the function of protecting needed relationships

## **Hypotheses:**

- Shame and dissociation are positively correlated
- Gender, clinical status, trauma exposure, publication year, and will moderate the relationship.
- Publishing Author will not moderate the relationship

#### Method:

- 6 databases used: Cochrane, CINAHL, PubMed, ProQuest, Medline, and Academic Search Complete 151,844 titles funneled down to 32 articles included in analysis, which were further broken down into 36 samples.
- Criteria included: (a) a reported relationship between shame and dissociation; articles published in English; (b) participants were 18 years or older; (c) peer-reviewed
- Records identified through databases searching
  (n = 151,844)

  Records for title screen
  (n = 1,064)

  Duplicates excluded
  (n = 578)

  Records for title abstract screen
  (n = 498)

  Excluded after title abstract screen
  (n = 162)

  Records for full text screen
  (n = 162)

  Excluded after full text screen
  (n = 128)

articles

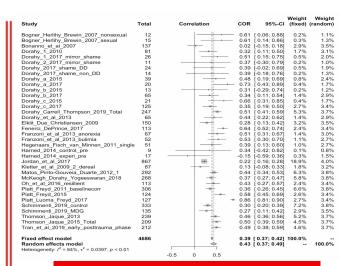
(n = 32)

#### Results:

- 25 of the 32 articles looked at trait shame and trait dissociation
- Baseline shame and dissociation are moderately correlated (r = 0.43 95% CI [0.36-0.49] p < .0001)</li>
- High heterogeneity (I<sup>2</sup>=84%)
  - Percent female showed trend-level findings between baseline shame and dissociation (B=0.173, p = 0.0749)
- Clinical status was a significant predictor for the relationship between trait shame and trait dissociation (*B*=-0.135 p = 0.0497)

#### Commonly used measures:

- Dissociative Experiences Scale (*n* = 22; DES; Waller, Putnam, & Carlson, 1996)
- Experience of Shame Scale (n = 9; ESS; Andrews, Qian, & Valentine, 2002)
- Personal Feelings Questionnaire (PFQ) or the PFQ-2 (*n* = 7; Harder & Lewis, 1987)
- Internalized Shame Scale (n = 5; ISS; Cook, 1988)



#### **Discussion:**

- This study shows an important relationship between shame and dissociation
- Majority of studies were focused on trait shame and dissociation
- More work required on relationship between state shame and dissociation
- More work on how shame can induce dissociation