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Dissociative identity disorder: out of the shadows at last?

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Summary: Dissociative identity disorder (DID) is a severely debilitating disorder. Despite the recognition in the current and past versions of the DSM DID remains a controversial psychiatric disorder, hampering its diagnosis and treatment. Neurobiological evidence regarding the aetiology of DID supports clinical observations that DID is a severe form of posttraumatic stress disorder.

Keywords: aetiology; neurobiology; trauma; fantasy; PTSD; DID

Short Bio 1: Simone Reinders is a senior researcher at the Department of Psychological Medicine, King's College London. She leads research into the neurobiology of dissociative identity disorder.

Short Bio 2: Dick Veltman is a psychiatrist and Professor of Neuroimaging at the Department of Psychiatry at Amsterdam UMC/VUmc.

AETIOLOGY OF DID

Dissociative identity disorder (DID) was first included as "multiple personality disorder" in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published in 1980, the DSM-III, and is a controversial psychiatric diagnosis. The controversy finds its roots in a debate regarding the aetiology of DID. Supporters of two diametrically opposed views have engaged in passionate debate for decades¹: the Trauma Model states that DID is a severe form of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) originating from severe and chronic (childhood) traumatization, whereas the Fantasy Model postulates that DID is predominately due to suggestion and enactment and is facilitated by high levels of fantasy proneness and suggestibility. Although the Trauma versus Fantasy debate has evolved and aetiological research has broadened in the last few decades² there are several reasons why the Fantasy Model continues to appeal to clinicians. One reason is that information in undergraduate and graduate textbooks about trauma and dissociation is inadequate or simply wrong, because it is 1) often based on experimental research in non-clinical samples, 2) is not fully based on scientific research, 3) contains unbalanced discussions about the detrimental impact of childhood traumatization, and 4) disregards empirical evidence showing a relationship between dissociation and antecedent trauma. Another reason is reluctance to accept the nature and severity of childhood abuse that individuals with DID report. It is troubling and painful to acknowledge how common and devastating trauma is, especially chronic childhood abuse. Subconscious protective mechanisms can take over to deny the reality of child abuse (in a similar way as denying racism, the Holocaust, or global warming³) and to believe that DID is a factitious disorder as stated by the Fantasy Model¹. However, it becomes increasingly apparent that severe child abuse, neglect and maltreatment are both part of many psychiatric disorders and of our society⁴.

(MIS)DIAGNOSING DID

The combination of insufficient training in recognising trauma-related dissociation, limited exposure to accurate scientific information about DID, symptom similarities with other disorders (such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and borderline personality disorder) and the aetiology debate has led to a reluctance to consider a diagnosis of DID, leading to under- and misdiagnosis of the disorder, hampering effective treatment⁵. From the moment of seeking treatment for symptoms to the time of an accurate diagnosis of DID individuals receive an average of four prior other diagnoses, inadequate pharmacological treatment, have several hospitalizations and consequently spend many years in mental health services. These years of misdirected treatment result in protracted personal suffering and high direct and indirect societal costs. Other factors contributing to under- and misdiagnosing DID are the unfamiliarity with the spectrum of dissociative disorders, the existence of feigned DID, the reluctance of individuals with DID to present their dissociative symptoms, often due to feelings of shame, and lack of knowledge and

appreciation of its epidemiology. DID has an estimated lifetime prevalence of around 1.5%⁵ meaning that at least one million people in the United Kingdom will suffer from DID during their life. It is therefore highly clinically relevant to move DID out of the abyss to facilitate earlier accurate diagnosis, prevent unnecessary suffering, and to promote research into faster and more targeted interventions.

NEUROBIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR THE TRAUMA MODEL OF DID

According to the DSM criteria, DID is characterized by, among others, two or more distinct personality states that coincide with fluctuating consciousness and changing access to autobiographical memory. Personality state-dependent brain activation was found for the first time in 1985 in a single patient at rest and has been confirmed in independent studies over time. In 2003, the first multi-subject stimulus driven brain-imaging study revealed personality state-dependent processing of neutral and trauma-related autobiographical memory scripts. In a follow-up study it was shown that individuals with DID can be distinguished from high and low fantasy-prone DID-simulating healthy controls¹. Importantly, these simulation independent differences in brain activation patterns between different personality states in DID were replicated in an independent sample, altogether discrediting the Fantasy Model for DID. In the DSM-5 a dissociative subtype for PTSD was included and the dissociative disorders were placed immediately after the trauma- and stress-related disorders to suggest a close relationship between dissociative PTSD and DID. Research confirmed similarities in brain activation patterns during emotion overmodulation and undermodulation in an indirect comparison between the two. These neurobiological similarities between personality states in DID and PTSD subtypes support a trauma-related aetiology of DID.

With regard to neurostructural evidence, a smaller hippocampal volume is the most consistently reported neuroanatomical correlate of childhood traumatization. Negative correlations between childhood maltreatment and hippocampal volume have been reported in both unmedicated individuals from the general community and trans-diagnostically in psychiatric disorders. Chalavi and colleagues⁶ built on this evidence to study hippocampal global and subfield volumes in PTSD and DID in relation to childhood traumatization with the aim to directly test the Trauma Model for DID. They found a negative correlation between hippocampal volumes and childhood traumatization across the two disorders, thereby providing neuroanatomical evidence for the clinical observations that DID is related to (severe) childhood trauma. This finding is particularly important because neuroanatomical data is unlikely to be subject to cognitive manipulation. Hence, these findings support the notion that DID is closely related to PTSD, as indicated by its placement in the DSM-5, especially when childhood trauma is involved, and provide evidence for the Trauma Model of DID. The finding that DID is related to environmental factors was further supported by a multicentre study that evaluated the neurodevelopmental

origins of abnormal cortical morphology in DID. This study examined the two constituents of cortical volume, that is, cortical thickness and surface area, in individuals with DID. It found that individuals with DID differed from controls in all three measures and provided evidence that non-genetic, environmental factors affect multiple aspects of brain development in DID. Negative associations between abnormal brain morphology and early childhood traumatization were found as well.

Taken together, brain activation studies have validated the DSM identity criterion of DID by showing the existence of two or more distinct personality states, each with their own distinct pattern of brain activation in response to autobiographical trauma-related information. Studies of brain structure in DID have shown that DID is not likely to be a neurodevelopmental disorder but that environmental factors, such as early childhood traumatization, impact on brain morphology in DID.

CONSIDERATIONS

The aetiology of DID has been debated for decades, questioning the validity of DID as a diagnostic entity in the DSM. Given that neurobiological and other evidence² supports the Trauma Model for DID it remains unclear why the aetiology of DID is still controversial because for most other major psychiatric disorders, such as psychosis, the aetiology is also insufficiently known without such detrimental impact on diagnostic detection, treatment and patient's quality of life. We therefore propose that based on the available neurobiological evidence it is time to move DID out of the shadows and to consider it as a mainstream psychiatric disorder.

National and international training information and training opportunities are available to support clinicians in becoming more familiar with dissociation, dissociative symptoms, DID and dissociative disorders in general. The Trauma and Dissociation Service at South London and Maudsley, the Clinic for Dissociative Studies (www.clinicds.co.uk) in London and the Pottergate Centre in Norwich are some of the national expertise centres. The European Society for Trauma and Dissociation (ESTD: www.estd.org) and the International Society for the Study of Trauma and Dissociation (ISSTD: www.isst-d.org) provide resources, information, training and advice to develop and promote comprehensive, clinically effective and empirically-based responses to trauma and dissociation.

A final consideration is to employ whole-brain structural brain imaging to aid the diagnosis of DID. Structural brain imaging holds the promise of using objective biomarkers at the single subject level to facilitate a fast and correct diagnosis of individuals with DID. A first study using pattern recognition methodologies has shown that individuals with DID can be distinguished from healthy controls at an individual level with a degree of accuracy that is comparable to what has been demonstrated for most psychiatric disorders⁵. Future studies are needed to enhance clinical relevance by replicating previous findings and by distinguishing between DID and other psychopathologies using these pattern recognition methodologies.

Moving DID out of the shadows of psychiatry will facilitate earlier accurate diagnosis, faster and more targeted interventions, prevent unnecessary direct and indirect societal costs, but most important of all prevent years of suffering for individuals with DID.

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