**Hypothesis 1 - Extent of dissociative symptoms**

A comparison of the means of the Transsexuals in our German sample with a normative sample revealed significantly higher scores of the transsexual Ss for the DES-subscale "Absorption", "Derealization" and "De-personalization" as well as for the FDS total score (p < 0.05).

Table 1 shows that following the DES total score 30 percent of the Ss could be classified as experiencing increased dissociative symptoms. The corresponding relative frequencies ranged between 2 percent (amnesia) and 10 percent (depersonalisation) for the DES subscales.

**Hypothesis 2 - Extent of Childhood Trauma**

The proportion of Transsexuals who reports "moderate" to "severe" childhood experiences of neglect or abuse was 12.3% (n=5) for "Sexual Abuse", 18.4% (n=7) for "Physical Abuse", 31.5% (n=12) for "Emotional Abuse", 34.2% (n=13) for "Physical Neglect" and 52.6% (n=20) for Emotional neglect. Figure 1 illustrates the results.

**Hypothesis 3 - Dissociative symptoms and childhood trauma**

First analyses were made by calculating correlation coefficients between the DES total score and the percentages of each CTQ. Coefficients were ranged between r = -0.104 (Emotional neglect) and r = -0.171 (Emotional abuse), none of the coefficients significantly differed from zero (p<0.05).

In a second step the mean scores of the CTQ subscales were compared between Transsexuals with (n=12) or without (n=28) increased dissociative symptoms. Again, none of the t-tests for independent samples reached significance (p>0.05).

Table 2 summarises the results.

**References**


**Contact**

Michael Reutemann, PhD
Department of Psychiatry and Psychosurgery, University of Muenster
Albert-Schweitzer-Str. 11
D-48149 Muenster
Germany
Email: mreutem@uni-muenster.de