

# The cross-cultural adaptation to Portuguese of the Dissociative Experiences Scale for screening and quantifying dissociative phenomena

Adriana Fiszman,<sup>a,b</sup> Mariana Cabizuca,<sup>b</sup> Claudia Lanfredi<sup>b</sup> and Ivan Figueira<sup>b,c</sup>

Original version accepted in Portuguese

<sup>a</sup> Institute of Psychiatry of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro – UFRJ

<sup>b</sup> Research Group on Stress-related Disorders of the Institute of Psychiatry of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro – UFRJ

<sup>c</sup> Medical School of the Psychiatry of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro – UFRJ

## Abstract

**Objective:** This paper presents the cross-cultural adaptation to Portuguese of the Dissociative Experiences Scale, the worldwide most employed questionnaire for screening and quantifying dissociative phenomena.

**Methods:** Two translations and their respective back-translations were performed, as well as the evaluation of the semantic equivalence, the preparation of the synthetic version, the pre-testing on the target population, the definition of the final version and a second pre-testing on the target population.

**Results:** A high level of semantic equivalence between the original instrument and the two pairs of translations and back-translations was observed regarding the referential and general meanings. The two pre-testing in the target population led to alterations in order to achieve the criteria of semantic and operational equivalence.

**Conclusion:** This work provides the first adaptation of a specific instrument to detect and quantify dissociative symptoms in the Brazilian context.

**Keywords:** Dissociative disorders; Questionnaires; Translating

## Introduction

The end of the '80s was marked by the renewed interest in the theoretical and clinical studies on dissociative phenomena, especially regarding their relationship with traumatic experiences.<sup>1-3</sup> Recently, the interest in dissociative manifestations has increased with the creation of the acute stress diagnosis by the DSM-IV,<sup>4</sup> which emphasizes the occurrence of these symptoms. In the Brazilian context, as far as we know, there are no available specific instruments for the detection and quantification of dissociative symptoms, neither developed in Portuguese nor adapted from other languages.

This study presents the stages of translation and adaptation into Portuguese of the Dissociative Experiences Scale (DES)<sup>5-6</sup> the worldwide most used questionnaire for the screening and quantification of dissociative symptoms. Although the scale should not be used as a diagnostic instrument, the score 30 is considered as

the cut-off point above which patients with dissociative symptoms can be identified.<sup>5</sup> In a study by the authors of the DES, 74% of patients with dissociative identity disorder (DID) and 80% of those with other dissociative disorder were correctly identified by this cut-off point.<sup>5</sup> In this study, 63% of the patients who had a cut-off point above 30 and had not DID showed other dissociative disorder or post-traumatic stress disorder.

DES, therefore, can be used as an instrument to generate cases suspicious of having dissociative disorders. It has been already applied in more than 100 studies<sup>6</sup> and translated into 17 languages up to now (Sidran Institute, 2003). One validation using metanalysis has found high rates of convergent validity<sup>6</sup> showing a strong correlation of the DES with other questionnaires for dissociation and also with structured interviews for dissociative disorders, overall the SCID-D<sup>7</sup> and the DDIS.<sup>8</sup> Besides, the values of predictive validity, internal consistency and test-retest reliability were also satisfactory.<sup>6</sup>

## Methods

The process of transcultural equivalence based on the script developed by Herdman et al,<sup>9</sup> which has been recently employed in Brazil by Reichenheim et al,<sup>10</sup> and Moraes et al,<sup>11</sup> had 7 stages: translation, back-translation, assessment of semantic equivalence, elaboration of the synthetic version, pre-test in the target population, elaboration of the final version and the second pre-test in the target population.

In the first stage, 2 translations of the original English instrument were independently performed by 2 of the authors of this article (M.C., C.L.), both experienced psychiatrists and fluent in English. In the second stage, both translations were back-translated into English, also independently, by two bilingual translators, who were English native speakers.

Stage 3 consisted of the assessment of the semantic equivalence performed by the two other authors (A.F., I.F.), taking into account the referential and general meanings. It was firstly assessed the equivalence between the original instrument and each of the back-translations, considering the referential meaning of words. The referential meaning is related to the ideas and the objects of the world to which one or more words are referred, that is, if one word in the original instrument has the same referential meaning of the corresponding word in the back-translation, their literal correspondence may be affirmed.<sup>10</sup>

The second assessment in stage 3 was related to the general meaning of each item of the original instrument and its correspondent in each Portuguese version. The general meaning takes into account not only the literal correspondence between the words, but also more subtle aspects, such as the impact they have in the cultural context of the target population.<sup>10</sup> The divergences between the analyses of equivalence in this stage were the subject of debates, which led the group to the decisions made in the following stage.

In stage 4, a synthetic version has been elaborated. Some items were incorporated from one of the two versions, integrally or modified by the group, whereas the other items stemmed from the combination of the two versions. The result of this combination was sometimes modified to better meet the criteria of semantic equivalence.

Stage 5 involved a pre-test of the synthetic version in a sample of the target population which the questionnaire aims to cover, in order to detect possible incoherencies of meaning between this version and the original instrument. This version was applied to 10 outpatients at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro - UFRJ, aged 21 to 50 years, being 7 females and 3 males. All patients had coursed elementary school and had diagnostics of anxiety and/or depressive disorders according to the DSM-IV.<sup>4</sup> In stage 6, the team debated the acceptability of this version in the assessed population, and new modifications have been proposed, resulting in the elaboration of the final version. Stage 7 consisted of the application of the final version in other 10 patients of the same ambulatories, with similar sociodemographic and diagnostic characteristics to those of stage 5 patients.

## Results/discussion

The results of stages 1, 2 and 3 are in Table 1, which shows the original instrument, the translations (V1 and V2), performed by 2 of the authors (M.C., C.L.), and their respective back-translations

(R1 and R2). In order to assess the referential meaning (stage 3), the two other authors (A.F., I.F.) continuously judged the equivalence between the pairs of items of the original instrument and of the back-translations, with scores ranging between 0% and 100% (A1). These authors also assessed the general meaning (stage 3) through the comparison between the pairs of items of the original instrument and those of the back-translations using a 4-level qualification: unaltered, slightly altered, very altered and totally altered (A2).

Table 1 shows that the two back-translations (R1 and R2) had a high degree of equivalence of referential significance. None of their items showed a percentage of equivalence lower than 85%. Ninety percent of items of R1 and 73% of items of R2 achieved 100% of equivalence of referential meaning. The general meaning of the first translation (V1) remained unaltered for 28 items and slightly altered in only 1 item. The second translation (V2) behaved worse than V1, having 22 unaltered items and 7 slightly-altered items. None of the items of V1 and V2 showed very-altered general meaning.

During the elaboration of the synthetic version (stage 4), some priority was given to V1 in the decision-making process, as 14 items of V1 were chosen against 9 items of V2. In 6 situations, it was decided to combine the content of both translations, and this combination was modified in 2 items. Stage 5 revealed a difficult understanding of the synthetic version by the target population, what led to several modifications in stage 6.

Finally, it was detected a difficulty in the understanding of the instructions of the synthetic version, in which, as well in the original questionnaire, subjects were instructed to show at which percentage the situation asked in the question occurs in their daily life, circling a number between 0% and 100%. Due to the difficulty of most respondents to understand the concept of percentage, we have chosen to modify the answering system.

The version of the DES developed for adolescents contains an answering method which renders unnecessary the concept of percentage.<sup>12</sup> This method guides subjects to circulate one number from '0' to '10' in order to show at which point the situation of the question applies to their daily life. It was chosen to incorporate this answering system to the instructions of the final version.

This change has not affected the way of obtaining the questionnaire's score. In the original version, the score is obtained adding the answers of each of the 28 items, dividing the result by their total number. In this version, it suffices to proceed in the same way, although multiplying the final result by 10, as, in this case, answers varied from 0 and 10, and not from 0 and 100. Besides, the final version has respected the instrument's original format.

In this way, we managed to meet not only criteria of semantic equivalence, but also those of operational equivalence. The latter refers to the possibility that the necessary changes in elements such as format, form of administration and instructions, remain similar to those of the original instrument, not affecting the final result.<sup>9</sup> The final version of the transcultural adaptation of the DES into Portuguese which was proposed in this study is presented in the appendix.

## Conclusion

This study provides the first adaptation into the Brazilian context of a specific instrument to detect and quantify dissociative symptoms. Based on a script provided within an epidemiological

survey,<sup>10-11</sup> the 7 stages of the transcultural adaptation of the Dissociative Experiences Scale achieved its objective of meeting criteria of semantic and operational equivalence.

The process of transcultural adaptation of this study was similar to those used by the translators of the DES into other languages, especially those who also employed back-translating techniques: Mandarin, Canadian French, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Spanish, Finish and Ukrainian (Sidran Institute, 2003). It should be highlighted that, despite the fact that the DES has been translated into 17 languages, only the Dutch, Spanish, French, German and Finish versions were submitted to validation studies.<sup>13-16</sup> Therefore, the satisfactory results obtained in this study should be reviewed based on future psychometric assessments.

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**Dissociative Experience Scale**

**DIRECTIONS**

This questionnaire consists of twenty-eight questions about experiences that you may have in your daily life. We are interested in how often you have these experiences. It is important, however, that your answers show how often these experiences happen to you when you are not under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

To answer the questions, please determine to what degree the experience described in the question applies to you and circle the number to show what percentage of the time you have the experience.

**EXAMPLE:**

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%  
(never) (always)

1. Some people have the experience of driving or riding in a car or bus or subway and suddenly realizing that they don't remember what has happened during all or part of the trip. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

2. Some people find that sometimes they are listening to someone talk and they suddenly realize that they did not hear part or all of what was said. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

3. Some people have the experience of finding themselves in a place and having no idea how they got there. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

4. Some people have the experience of finding themselves dressed in clothes that they don't remember putting on. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

5. Some people have the experience of finding new things among their belongings that they do not remember buying. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

6. Some people sometimes find that they are approached by people that they do not know who call them by another name or insist that they have met them before. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

7. Some people sometimes have the experience of feeling as though they are standing next to themselves or watching themselves do something and they actually see themselves as if they were looking at another person. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

8. Some people are told that they sometimes do not recognize friends or family members. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

9. Some people find that they have no memory for some important events in their lives (for example, a wedding or graduation). Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

10. Some people have the experience of being accused of lying when they do not think that they have lied. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

11. Some people have the experience of looking in a mirror and not recognizing themselves. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

12. Some people have the experience of feeling that other people, objects, and the world around them are not real. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

13. Some people have the experience of feeling that their body does not seem to belong to them. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

14. Some people have the experience of sometimes remembering a past event so vividly that they feel as if they were reliving that event. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

15. Some people have the experience of not being sure whether things that they remember happening really did happen or whether they just dreamed them. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

16. Some people have the experience of being in a familiar place but finding it strange and unfamiliar. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

17. Some people find that when they are watching television or a movie they become so absorbed in the story that they are unaware of the other events happening around them. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

18. Some people find that they become so involved in a fantasy or daydream that it feels as though it were really happening to them. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

19. Some people find that they sometimes are able to ignore pain. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

20. Some people find that they sometimes sit staring off into space, thinking of nothing, and are not aware of the passage of time. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

21. Some people sometimes find that when they are alone they talk out loud to themselves. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

22. Some people find that in one situation they may act so differently compared with another situation that they feel almost as if they were two different people. Circle a number to show what per-

centage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

23. Some people sometimes find that in certain situations they are able to do things amazingly easy and spontaneously that would usually be difficult for them (for example, sports, work, social situations, etc.). Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

24. Some people sometimes find that they cannot remember whether they have done something or have just thought about doing that thing (for example, not knowing whether they have just mailed a letter or have just thought about mailing it). Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

25. Some people find evidence that they have done things that they do not remember doing. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

26. Some people sometimes find writings, drawings, or notes among their belongings that they must have done but cannot remember doing. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

27. Some people sometimes find that they hear voices inside their head that tell them to do things or comment on things that they are doing. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

28. Some people sometimes feel as if they are looking at the world through a fog so that people and objects appear far away or unclear. Circle a number to show what percentage of the time this happens to you.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health of the Medical School of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro - UFRJ  
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## Correspondence

Adriana Fiszman  
Av. das Américas, 3.333, sala 1.018 – Barra da Tijuca  
22601-003 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil  
Phone/Fax: (21) 3325-3585  
E-mail: afiszman@rio.com.br

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Table 1 – Steps 1, 2 and 3 of the evaluation of semantic equivalence between the English version of the instrument *Dissociative Experiences Scale* and the pairs of translations (V1 and V2) and back-translations (R1 and R2)

Original Instrument (English)	V1 (Portuguese)	R1 (English)	A1 A2	V2 (Portuguese)	R2 (English)	A1 A2
<p><b>DIRECTIONS</b></p> <p>This questionnaire consists of twenty-eight questions about experiences that you may have in your daily life. We are interested in how often you have these experiences. It is important, however, that your answers show how often these experiences happen to you when you are <b>not</b> under the influence of alcohol or drugs. To answer the questions, please determine to what degree the experience described in the question applies to you and circle the number to show what percentage of the time you have the experience.</p>	<p><b>INSTRUÇÕES</b></p> <p>Este questionário contém 28 itens sobre experiências que você pode ter tido na sua vida diária. Nós estamos interessados em saber o quanto frequentemente estas experiências aconteceram. É importante, contudo, que suas respostas mostrem o quanto frequentemente estas experiências aconteceram com você quando você não estava sobre a influência de álcool ou drogas. Para responder estas questões, por favor, determine em que grau a experiência descrita na questão se aplica a você e circule o número que mostra a percentagem do tempo que você teve a experiência.</p>	<p><b>INSTRUCTIONS</b></p> <p>This questionnaire contains 28 items describing experiences that you may have had in your daily life. We are interested in the frequency with which these experiences occur. It is important, therefore, that your responses indicate the frequency with which these experiences occur when you are not under the influence of alcohol or drugs. To respond to the questions, please determine at what frequency the experience described in each question occurs in your life and circle the number that indicates the corresponding percentage of time that you have this experience.</p>	90	<p><b>DIREÇÕES</b></p> <p>Este questionário consiste de 28 perguntas sobre experiências que você pode ter no seu dia-a-dia. Nós estamos interessados na frequência em que você tem essas experiências. Por isso, é importante que suas respostas mostrem a frequência na qual essas experiências ocorrem quando você não está sob efeito de álcool ou drogas. Para responder essas perguntas, por favor, determine em que grau a experiência descrita na pergunta se aplica a você e circule um número para mostrar em que porcentagem de tempo isso acontece com você.</p>	<p><b>DIRECTIONS</b></p> <p>This questionnaire consists of twenty-eight questions about experiences, which you might have in your day-to-day life. We are interested in the frequency with which these experiences occur. Nevertheless, it is important that your answers reflect the frequency with which these experiences occur when you are not under the effects of alcohol or drugs. When answering the questions, please determine to what degree the experience described in each question applies to you. Then circle the number that best represents what percent of time you have this experience.</p>	100
<p>1. Some people have the experience of driving or riding in a car or bus or subway and suddenly realizing that they don't remember what has happened during all or part of the trip.</p>	<p>1. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de estarem dirigindo ou passando de carro ou ônibus ou metrô e, de repente, perceberem que não se lembram do que aconteceu durante toda ou parte da viagem.</p>	<p>1. Some people have the experience of driving or traveling in a car, bus or train and suddenly they perceive that they don't remember what has taken place during all or part of the trip.</p>	100	<p>1. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de, dirigindo ou andando de carro, ônibus ou metrô, repentinamente perceberem que não lembram o que aconteceu durante toda ou parte da viagem.</p>	<p>1. Some people have the experience, while driving or traveling in a car, bus or train of suddenly realizing that they cannot remember what happened during part or all of the trip.</p>	100
<p>2. Some people find that sometimes they are listening to someone talk and they suddenly realize that they did not hear part or all of what was said.</p>	<p>2. Algumas pessoas acreditam que, às vezes, estão escutando alguém falar e de repente elas percebem que não escutaram parte ou tudo do que acabou de ser dito.</p>	<p>2. Some people say that at times they are listening to someone talk and all of a sudden they perceive that they have not heard all or part of what has just been said.</p>	100	<p>2. Algumas pessoas notam que, às vezes, estão escutando alguém falar e, repentinamente, percebem que não ouviram parte ou tudo o que acabou de lhe ser dito.</p>	<p>2. Some people notice that occasionally they are listening to someone speak and they suddenly realize that they have not heard part or all of what has just been said to them.</p>	90
<p>3. Some people have the experience of finding themselves in a place and having no idea how they got there.</p>	<p>3. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de se encontrarem em um lugar e não terem idéia de como chegaram lá.</p>	<p>3. Some people have the experience of entering a place and not having any idea how they got there.</p>	100	<p>3. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de se encontrarem em um lugar e não fazerem idéia de como chegaram lá.</p>	<p>3. Some people have the experience of finding themselves in a place and having no idea how they got there.</p>	100
<p>4. Some people have the experience of finding clothes that they don't remember putting on.</p>	<p>4. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de se encontrarem vestidos com roupas as quais elas não lembram ter colocado.</p>	<p>4. Some people have the experience of finding themselves wearing clothing that they do not remember having put on.</p>	100	<p>4. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de se perceberem vestidas com roupas que não se recordam de terem colocado.</p>	<p>4. Some people have the experience of finding themselves wearing clothes that they don't remember having put on.</p>	100

Table 1 – Steps 1, 2 and 3 of the evaluation of semantic equivalence between the English version of the instrument *Dissociative Experiences Scale* and the pairs of translations (V1 and V2) and back-translations (R1 and R2)

Original Instrument (English)	V1 (Portuguese)	R1 (English)	A1 A2	V2 (Portuguese)	R2 (English)	A1 A2
5. Some people have the experience of finding new things among their belongings that they do not remember buying.	5. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de encontrarem novos objetos entre seus pertences que elas não lembram ter comprado.	5. Some people have the experience of finding new objects among their belongings that they do not remember having purchased.	100 IN	5. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de encontrarem coisas novas entre seus pertences que não lembram terem comprado.	5. Some people have the experience of finding new items among their belongings that they don't remember having bought.	100 IN
6. Some people sometimes find that they are approached by people that they do not know who call them by another name or insist that they have met them before.	6. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, acreditam que são abordadas por pessoas que elas não conhecem e que as chamam por outro nome ou insistem que já encontraram com elas.	6. Some people believe that at times they are approached by people whom they do not know who call them by another name or who insist that they have previously met.	100 IN	6. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, vêem-se abordadas por pessoas que lhes são desconhecidas e que as chamam por outro nome ou insistem que já foram apresentadas anteriormente.	6. Some people occasionally find themselves being approached by strangers who call them by another name or insist that they have already been introduced.	90 PA
7. Some people sometimes have the experience of feeling as though they are standing next to themselves or watching themselves do something and they actually see themselves as if they were looking at another person.	7. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, têm a experiência de se sentir como se estivessem em pé perto delas próprias ou observando a si mesmas fazendo algo, e elas realmente se veem como se estivessem olhando para outra pessoa.	7. Some people at times have the experience of feeling as if they were standing next to themselves or observing themselves doing something, and they really see themselves as if they were looking at another person.	100 IN	7. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, têm a experiência de se sentirem próximas a elas mesmas ou se observando fazendo alguma coisa e realmente veem a si próprias como se estivessem olhando para outra pessoa.	7. Some people occasionally have the experience of feeling "next to" themselves, or of observing themselves doing something and truly "seeing" themselves, as though they were looking at another person.	85 PA
8. Some people are told that they sometimes do not recognize friends or family members.	8. Algumas pessoas são informadas de que elas, às vezes, não reconhecem amigos ou membros da família.	8. Some people are informed that at times they do not recognize friends or family members.	100 IN	8. É dito para algumas pessoas que, às vezes, elas não reconhecem amigos ou membros da família.	8. Some people are told that they sometimes fail to recognize friends or family members.	100 IN
9. Some people find that they have no memory for some important events in their lives (for example, a wedding or graduation).	9. Algumas pessoas acreditam que elas não têm lembrança de alguns eventos importantes de suas vidas (por exemplo, um casamento ou formatura).	9. Some people believe that they do not have memories of important events in their lives (for example, a wedding or graduation).	100 IN	9. Algumas pessoas percebem não ter memória para alguns eventos importantes de suas vidas (por exemplo, um casamento ou formatura).	9. Some people notice that they have no memory of certain important events in their lives (for example, a wedding or a graduation).	100 IN
10. Some people have the experience of being accused of lying when they do not think that they have lied.	10. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de serem acusadas de mentir quando elas não acreditam que mentiram.	10. Some people have the experience of being accused of lying when they do not believe that they have lied.	100 IN	10. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de serem acusadas de estarem mentindo quando elas não pensam ter mentido.	10. Some people have the experience of being accused of lying, even though they do not believe that they have lied.	100 IN
11. Some people have the experience of looking in a mirror and not recognizing themselves.	11. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de olhar em um espelho e não se reconhecerem.	11. Some people have the experience of looking into a mirror and not recognizing themselves.	100 IN	11. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de, ao se olharem no espelho, não se reconhecerem.	11. Some people have the experience of looking in the mirror and not recognizing themselves.	100 IN
12. Some people have the experience of feeling that other people, objects, and the world around them are not real.	12. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de sentir que outras pessoas, objetos e o mundo em volta delas não é real.	12. Some people have the experience of feeling like other people, objects, and the world around them are not real.	100 IN	12. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, têm a experiência de que outras pessoas, objetos ou o mundo a sua volta não são reais.	12. Some people sometimes feel that other people, objects, or the world around them are not real.	85 PA

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Original Instrument (English)	V1 (Portuguese)	R1 (English)	A1	A2	V2 (Portuguese)	R2 (English)	A1	A2
13. Some people have the experience of feeling that their body does not seem to belong to them.	13. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, têm a experiência de sentir que seu corpo não parece pertencer a elas.	13. Some people at times have the experience of feeling that their body does not belong to them.	100	IN	13. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, têm a experiência de sentir que seus corpos não parecem pertencer a elas.	13. Some people occasionally have the experience of feeling that their bodies do not belong to them.	85	PA
14. Some people have the experience of sometimes remembering a past event so vividly that they feel as if they were reliving that event.	14. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de, às vezes, recordar um evento passado tão vividamente que elas sentem como se estivessem revivendo o evento.	14. Some people at times have the experience of recalling a past event so vividly that they feel as if they are reliving the event.	100	IN	14. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de, às vezes, lembrarem um evento do passado de forma tão vívida que se sentem como se estivessem revivendo esse evento.	14. Some people have the experience of occasionally remembering a past event so vividly that they feel as though they were reliving that event.	100	IN
15. Some people have the experience of not being sure whether things that they remember happening really did happen or whether they just dreamed them.	15. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de não estarem certas se coisas que elas lembram ter acontecido aconteceram realmente ou se elas somente as sonharam.	15. Some people have the experience of not being certain if the things that they remember happening really happened or if they only dreamed them.	100	IN	15. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de não terem certeza se coisas das quais se recordam realmente aconteceram ou se apenas sonharam com elas.	15. Some people have the experience of not being sure whether the things they remember having happened really happened or if they only dreamed them.	100	IN
16. Some people have the experience of being in a familiar place, but finding it strange and unfamiliar.	16. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de estarem em um ambiente familiar, mas o acharem estranho e não familiar.	16. Some people have the experience of being in a familiar environment, but find it strange or unfamiliar.	100	IN	16. Algumas pessoas têm a experiência de estarem em um lugar familiar, mas o acharem estranho e não familiar.	16. Some people have the experience of being in a familiar place but finding it strange or unfamiliar.	100	IN
17. Some people find that when they are watching television or a movie they become so absorbed in the story that they are unaware of other events happening around them.	17. Algumas pessoas acreditam que, quando elas estão assistindo à televisão ou a um filme, elas se tornam tão absorvidas na história, que elas ficam sem perceber outros eventos que estão acontecendo ao redor delas.	17. Some people say that when they are watching television or a film, they become so absorbed in the story that they are unaware of the things that are happening around them.	100	IN	17. Algumas pessoas acham que, quando estão assistindo à televisão ou a um filme, tornam-se tão absorvidas na história que não percebem outros eventos que acontecem a seu redor.	17. Some people find that when they are watching television or a film, they become so absorbed in the story that they don't perceive other events that are happening around them.	100	IN
18. Some people find that they become so involved in a fantasy or daydream that it feels as though it were really happening to them.	18. Algumas pessoas acreditam que elas se tornam tão envolvidas em uma fantasia ou devaneio que isto parece realmente estar acontecendo com elas.	18. Some people say that they become so involved in a daydream or fantasy that it appears to be really happening to them.	100	IN	18. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, acham que se tornam tão envolvidas em uma fantasia ou sonhando acordadas que sentem como se elas estivessem realmente acontecendo.	18. Some people occasionally find that they become so wrapped up in a fantasy or daydream that they feel as though it were really happening to them.	85	PA
19. Some people find that they sometimes are able to ignore pain.	19. Algumas pessoas acreditam que, às vezes, elas são capazes de ignorar a dor.	19. Some people say that at times they are capable of ignoring pain.	100	IN	19. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, acham que são capazes de ignorar a dor.	19. Some people occasionally find that they are capable of ignoring pain.	100	IN



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Original Instrument (English)	V1 (Portuguese)	R1 (English)	A1	A2	V2 (Portuguese)	R2 (English)	A1	A2
20. Some people find that they sometimes sit staring off into space, thinking of nothing, and are not aware of the passage of time.	20. Algumas pessoas acreditam que, às vezes, elas estão sentadas olhando para o nada, pensando em nada, e não estão cientes do passar do tempo.	20. Some people say that at times they are sitting, looking at nothing, thinking about nothing, and are not conscious of the passing of time.	90	IN	20. Algumas pessoas percebem que, às vezes, permanecem sentadas olhando para o espaço, sem pensamentos, e não estão conscientes da passagem do tempo.	20. Some people notice that they sometimes sit staring into space, without thinking, and unconscious of the passing of time.	100	IN
21. Some people sometimes find that when they are alone they talk out loud to themselves.	21. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, percebem que, quando estão sozinhas, elas falam em voz alta consigo mesmo.	21. Some people perceive at times that when they are alone, they speak in a loud voice to themselves.	100	IN	21. Algumas pessoas percebem que, quando estão sozinhas, falam consigo mesmas.	21. Some people notice that when they are alone they talk to themselves.	85	PA
22. Some people find that in one situation they may act so differently compared with another situation that they feel almost as if they were two different people.	22. Algumas pessoas percebem que numa situação elas podem agir tão diferente de como o fazem noutra situação que elas se sentem como se fossem duas pessoas diferentes.	22. Some people say that in one situation they may react so differently than how they would react in another situation that they feel as if they were two different people.	100	IN	22. Algumas pessoas acham que podem agir de forma tão diferente em uma situação quando comparada a outra que se sentem quase como se fossem duas pessoas diferentes.	22. Some people find that they are capable of acting so differently in one situation as compared to another that they feel almost as though they were two different people.	100	IN
23. Some people sometimes find that in certain situations they are able to do things with amazing ease and spontaneity that would usually be difficult for them (for example, sports, work, social situations, etc.).	23. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, acreditam que, em certas situações, elas são capazes de fazer coisas com incrível facilidade e espontaneidade, coisas estas que geralmente seriam difíceis para elas (por exemplo, esportes, trabalho, situação social, etc.).	23. Some people say at times that in certain situations they are capable of doing things that are generally difficult for them with incredible ease and spontaneity (for example, sports, work, social situations, etc.).	100	IN	23. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, percebem que, em algumas situações, são capazes de fazer com facilidade impressionante e espontaneidade o que normalmente seria difícil para elas (por exemplo, esportes, trabalho, situações sociais).	23. Some people occasionally notice that in some situations they are capable of performing, with marked ease and spontaneity tasks that normally would be difficult for them (for example, sports, work, social situations).	100	IN
24. Some people sometimes find that they cannot remember whether they have done something or have just thought about doing that thing (for example, not knowing whether they have just mailed a letter or have just thought about mailing it).	24. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, percebem que elas não podem lembrar se fizeram alguma coisa ou só pensaram ter feito aquela coisa (por exemplo, não saber se elas enviaram uma carta ou apenas pensaram em enviá-la).	24. Some people say at times that they cannot remember if they did a certain thing or just thought that they had done it (for example, not knowing if they mailed a letter or just thought about mailing it).	100	IN	24. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, percebem que não conseguem lembrar se acabaram de fazer alguma coisa ou apenas pensaram em fazer (por exemplo, não sabem se acabaram de enviar uma carta ou se apenas pensaram em enviá-la).	24. Some people occasionally notice that they cannot remember if they have just done something or only thought about doing it (for example, not knowing if they have just sent a letter or only thought about sending it.)	100	IN
25. Some people find evidence that they have done things that they do not remember doing.	25. Algumas pessoas encontram evidências de terem feito coisas que elas não se lembram de terem feito.	25. Some people find evidence that they did things that they have no memory of doing.	100	IN	25. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, encontram evidências de terem feito coisas que não conseguem recordar.	25. Some people occasionally find evidence of having done things that they cannot remember doing.	85	PA

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Original Instrument (English)	V1 (Portuguese)	R1 (English)	A1	A2	V2 (Portuguese)	R2 (English)	A1	A2
26. Some people sometimes find writings, drawings, or notes among their belongings that they must have done but cannot remember doing.	26. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, encontram escritos, desenhos ou notas entre os seus pertences que elas provavelmente fizeram, mas não conseguem se lembrar de terem feito.	26. Some people at times find writings, drawings or notes among their belongings that they probably did, but cannot remember having done.	80	PA	26. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, encontram escritos, desenhos ou notas entre seus pertences que elas devem ter feito, mas não conseguem lembrar.	26. Some people occasionally find writings, drawings, or notes among their belongings that they must have made, but cannot remember making.	100	IN
27. Some people sometimes find that they hear voices inside their head that tell them to do things or comment on things that they are doing.	27. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, acreditam que elas ouvem vozes dentro de suas cabeças que falam para elas fazerem coisas ou comentam sobre coisas que elas estão fazendo.	27. Some people say at times that they hear voices inside their head that tell them to do things or comment on things that they are doing.	100	IN	27. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, acham que escutam vozes dentro de suas cabeças que lhe dizem para fazerem coisas ou comentam sobre suas ações.	27. Some people occasionally find that they hear voices inside their heads that tell them to do things or make comments about their actions.	100	IN
28. Some people sometimes feel as if they are looking at the world through a fog so that people and objects appear far away or unclear.	28. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, sentem como se estivessem olhando o mundo por uma nuvem através da qual as pessoas e os objetos parecem distantes ou pouco nítidos.	28. Some people at times feel as if they were looking at the world from a cloud through which people and objects appear distant or unclear.	100	IN	28. Algumas pessoas, às vezes, sentem como se estivessem olhando para o mundo através de uma névoa de modo que pessoas e objetos parecem estar longe ou sem nitidez.	28. Some people occasionally feel as though they were looking at the world through a thick fog, that people and objects seem far away or unclear.	100	IN

.A1 = Evaluation of the percentage of concordance on referential meaning

.A2 = Evaluation of the general meaning according to the categories:

IN = unaltered; PA = slightly altered; MA = very altered; CA = totally altered.