

ABSTRACT

The current study investigated attachment style of women with conversion disorder and their corresponding relationship satisfaction. A total sample of 60 adult women, 30 with conversion and 30 with general medical condition, was drawn from 4 hospitals in Lahore. Women with conversion disorder were screened out using DSM-IV-TR (2000) criteria. Adult Attachment Scale (Collins, 1996) and Relationship Satisfaction Questionnaire (Burns & Sayers, 1988) were translated into urdu to measure the required variables. The results of the study revealed that most of the women in conversion group had fearful attachment style (63.3 %) while most of the women in GMC group had secure attachment style (63.3%). Moreover, attachment style was indicated to be the significant predictor of conversion disorder. The results of t-test revealed significant differences between conversion and GMC group on the domains of attachment and relationship satisfaction. Significant differences had also been indicated by the results of Factorial ANOVA among attachment styles for relationship satisfaction. The results of inter-correlation revealed strong positive relationship between dependdomain and relationship satisfaction with parents and significant negative relationship between anxiety domain and relationship satisfaction with parents in conversion group. While in GMC group, significant relationship was indicated between all domains of attachment and relationship satisfaction with parents and spouse. Stepwise regression analysis indicated attachment style as significant predictor of relationship satisfaction with parents in both groups while age to be the significant predictor of relationship satisfaction with husband across groups. Present study will provide an aid in the understanding conversion disorder and its etiology.