

Effect of Enriched environment on cognitive function and quality of life in patients with dementia

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Pending
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON20032

Source

NTR

Health condition

Dementia
Alzheimer's Disease
Frontotemporal dementia
Vascular dementia
Lewy Body dementia
Nursing home residents

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Atlant Zorggroep Apeldoorn The Netherlands

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: the Arnold Oosterbaan Hersenstichting

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

- Cognition (SIB-II, MMSE)

- Quality of life (QUALIDEM)
- Depression (MADRS)
- Apathy (NPI-NH Apathy scale)
- Agitation (CMAI)
- Rest-activity Rythm (actigraphy)
- Activities of Daily Life (Katz-ADL)

Secondary outcome

- Dementia Severity (GDS)
- Year diagnosis dementia
- Dementia Types
- Age
- Gender
- Education Level (according to verhage criteria)
- Medical comorbidities in the last 6 months
- Medication use in the last 6 months
- Presence/absence of walking function
- Overall measure of environmental quality (TESS-NH)

Study description

Background summary

Animal studies show that an impoverished environment, ie minimal physical activity and social interaction, is associated with a faster cognitive decline. Early geriatric research shows dat impoverished environment (i.e. no physical activity, social interaction and cognitive stimulation) affects cognition, quality of life, and mood and behavioral problems in patiënts with dementia. The nursing home can be a form of impoverished environment, because in a number of cases physical and cognitive activity are not stimulated.

the present study investigates whether a small-scale stay in an enriched green environment in a nursing home is related to a slower progression of cognitive functions, better mood, less behavioral problems, and a higher quality than if standard care is given. The enriched environment consist of small residential units where sensory stimulation (i.e. increasing daylight, green environment, animal-assisted therapy, music- and aromatherapy, social interaction) and physical activity will be stimulated.

174 patients with dementia who stay in Atlant Zorgcentrum in Apeldoorn, The Netherlands, will participate in the current study. 87 patiënt undergo the intervention (relocation) and 87 received no intervention (standard care). In both groups the cognition, mood, quality of life, behavior problems ad activities of daily lifes will be investigated by standard neuropsychological tests and behavioral observation methods rappedorted by blinded research assistents. There will be 3 measures: baseline measurement(T1) before the intervention, post measurment after 3 months (T2) and after 8 months (T3).

Study objective

the present study investigates whether a small-scale stay in an enriched green environment in a care center is related to a slower progression of cognitive functions, better mood, less behavioral problems, and a higher quality than if standard care is given

Study design

T1 Baseline Measurement 2 weeks before start intervention:

MMSE, TESS-NH, SIB-II, MADRS, CMAI, NPI-NH Apathy scale, Katz-ADL, QUALIDEM, Actigraphy, GDS.

T2 Follow-up Measurement 3 months after start intervention:

TESS-NH, SIB-II, MADRS, CMAI, NPI-NH Apathy scale, Katz-ADL, QUALIDEM, Actigraphy, GDS.

T3 Follow-up Measurement 8 months after starts intervention:

TESS-NH, SIB-II, MADRS, CMAI, NPI-NH Apathy scale, Katz-ADL, QUALIDEM, Actigraphy, GDS.

Intervention

The enriched environment consist of small residential units where sensory stimulation (i.e. increasing daylight, green environment, acces to a large safe garden, animal-assisted

therapy, music- and aromatherapy, social interaction) and physical activity will be stimulated.

The intervention group will be compared with a control group of residents of other psychogeriatric wards from Atlant Zorggroep. These residents receive standard care (no intervention)

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

- Patiënts with a clear diagnosis of dementia according to the ICD-10 and/or DSM criteria
- Patiënts with dementia staying in a long-term care nursing home 'Atlant Zorggroep' in Apeldoorn - The Netherlands

Exclusion criteria

- Patiënts without a clear diagnosis of dementia according to the ICD-10 and/or DSM criteria
- Patiënts who are terminally ill (life expectation < 4 weeks according to physican)

- Patiënts and legal representatives who refused to complete the informed consent form.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Non-randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Single blinded (masking used)
Control:	Active

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	01-08-2018
Enrollment:	174
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	10-07-2018
Application type:	First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register ID

NTR-new NL7151

NTR-old NTR7350

Other medical ethics comite - VU medical center Amsterdam : 2018.173

Study results