

Information processing, neuropsychological, and neurobiological processes in pediatric obsessive-compulsive disorder.

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON20975

Source

NTR

Brief title

N/A

Health condition

- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) (16 weekly sessions)
- Waitlist (8 weeks), followed by CBT (16 weekly sessions)
- For neurobiological measures there is a healthy control group.

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Academic Medical Centre (AMC), Amsterdam

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

1. Severity of OCD (CY-BOCS; measured at the start of the waitlist condition, directly before start of the CBT, session 4, 8, 12 and 16 and follow up after 16 weeks);
2. Anxiety / Depression (RCADS) measured at the start of the waitlist, directly before start of the CBT, at the end of the therapy (session 16) and follow up after 16 weeks).

Secondary outcome

1. Information-processing (explicit: OBQ-44 R, MCQ-A; Implicit: EAST) (measured at the start of the waitlist, directly before start of the CBT, session 8 and 16 and follow up after 16 weeks);
2. Inhibition / selective attention (Dot Probe; measured at the start of the waitlist, directly before start of the CBT, session 8 and 16 and follow up after 16 weeks);
3. Neuroimaging data: volumes grey and white matter, activity on planning (tower of London), selective attention (Flanker) and inhibition (DOT-probe) task in fMRI.

Study description

Background summary

For Pediatric Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) (with or without SSRI) is the initial treatment of choice. This treatment is found to be moderately effective. However, working mechanisms of CBT are unclear. Models on which CBT is based are hardly studied in children and adolescents. Knowledge about these issues is needed to improve treatment of OCD.

Cognitive theories propose that dysfunctional cognitions play a maintaining or even etiological role in OCD. Other theorists assume that a domain-specific deficit in the ability to inhibit impulses is the core problem of OCD. Furthermore, from a neurobiologically perspective, deviations in the prefrontal-striatal-thalamic circuit are considered to play a central role in the development and maintenance of OCD.

The purpose of this study is to determine some information-processing, neuropsychological and neurobiological mechanisms that contribute to the development and maintenance of OCD and/or mediate cognitive-behavioral treatment of OCD.

Study objective

Information-processing:

1. Changes in measures of severity of OCD are explained (partially) by changes in measures of meta-cognitions (explicit and/or implicit);
2. Changes in measures of meta-cognitions (explicit and implicit) precede changes in measures of severity of OCD.

Neuropsychological processes:

1. Changes in measures of severity of OCD are explained (partially) by changes in measures of inhibition of attentional processes;
2. Changes in measures of inhibition precede changes in measures of severity of OCD.

Neurobiological processes:

1. Volumes of prefrontal cortex and striatum, activity of anterior cingulate, orbitofrontal region and striatum differ from healthy controls and change during treatment.

Intervention

1. 16 weekly sessions Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT);
2. Waitlist (8 weeks) followed by 16 weekly sessions CBT.

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

1. Children and adolescents 8 - 18 years;
2. Primary diagnosis: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD);
3. OCD symptoms for more than 6 months;
4. CY-BOCS total score > 16;
5. IQ > 80;
6. Informed consent of parents and child.

Exclusion criteria

Use of the following medication:

1. SSRI;
2. TCA;
3. Anti-psychotic medication.

For neurobiological measures (fMRI):

1. Claustrophobia;
2. Metal on body.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-09-2006
Enrollment:	45
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	27-06-2006
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	NL707
NTR-old	NTR717
Other	: N/A
ISRCTN	ISRCTN07851536

Study results

Summary results
N/A