

Automatic processes in hair pulling disorder

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Not applicable
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON21748

Source

Nationaal Trial Register

Health condition

trichotillomania, hair pulling disorder

trichotillomanie, haartrekken

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: No sponsors, research is carried out at Ambulatorium ACSW, part of Radboud University Nijmegen

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: no funding, part of PhD project without funding

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The main study parameters are:

- Implicit action tendencies to hair pulling-related stimuli

- Severity and frequency of hair pulling
- Relapse

Secondary outcome

- Response inhibition
- Urge and resistance with respect to hair pulling
- Self-control cognitions
- Attentional biases towards hair pulling-related stimuli
- Implicit evaluations of hair pulling-related stimuli

Study description

Background summary

Rationale: The present study investigates implicit processes in trichotillomania (TTM). Previous research has shown that different implicit biases are found in unwanted habitual behaviour. In a study by Wiers, Eberl, Rinck, Becker, & Lindenmeyer on severe alcoholics (2011) an implicit training targeting action tendencies was added to standard treatment. Alcoholics that received training showed significantly less relapse one year after treatment. Adding this implicit training component to standard treatment may improve long-term treatment outcome in TTM also.

Objective: The primary objective of this study is to investigate whether adding the implicit training component to standard treatment improves long-term treatment effects in patients suffering from TTM. The second goal is to contribute to the knowledge about TTM and unwanted habits in general and investigate the underlying mechanisms of unwanted habits to improve future psychological treatment possibilities.

Study objective

The implicit training (AAT) added to standard behaviour therapy will reduce relapse rates after treatment when compared to the control group.

Study design

Before training, after training/before therapy, after therapy, 1, 3 and 12 month follow-up

Intervention

Behaviour therapy

Plus either implicit training aimed at decreasing an approach bias towards hair pulling, or a general implicit training

Contacts

Public

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

The inclusion criteria are an age between 18 and 65 and a current primary diagnosis of TTM.

Exclusion criteria

Exclusion criteria are a current psychotic episode, substance abuse disorder, and an inability to speak and understand Dutch. Patients who refuse the computer training are also excluded from the study. They are offered standard behaviour therapy, however.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Factorial
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Double blinded (masking used)
Control:	Active

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	01-09-2011
Enrollment:	78
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Not applicable	
Application type:	Not applicable

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	NL4391
NTR-old	NTR4522

Register

Other

ID

CCMO : 2011/262

Study results

Summary results

This study will result in two possible publications: one about the treatment data (difference in relapse between the groups) and one about the implicit data (pre-treatment differences and training effects before behaviour therapy)