

Confidence in Context in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Pending
Health condition type	-
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON23262

Source

NTR

Brief title

COCON-OCD

Health condition

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: NWO

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: NWO

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Our overarching main study parameter is the deviation in confidence judgments in OCD patients versus HC subjects. This is studied using four equally important computer tasks, leveraging the following four study parameters

- 1) The difference in confidence levels in symptom-related context versus neutral context.
- 2) The coupling between confidence and learning within a volatile environment.

- 3) The influence of post-decisional evidence on confidence level updating (i.e. changes of mind).
- 4) Global self-confidence and the relationship to local confidence levels.

Secondary outcome

- 1) YBOCS scores (OCD symptoms)

Study description

Background summary

Obsessive-compulsive disorder is an impairing psychiatric disorder which causes life impairment and suffering for patients. The metacognitive construct of confidence estimation is important for decision-making and, importantly, abnormal confidence judgments could lead to pathological decision-making. However, the role of (disorder-specific or volatile) context in confidence abnormalities in OCD is not clear. Furthermore, it is unclear whether OCD patients also suffer from abnormalities when using their confidence to regulate future behaviour (i.e. metacognitive control), and how this links to a broader construct of global self-confidence. Gaining this knowledge is highly valuable, as it could help to specifically target confidence abnormalities in a personalized context and thereby improve symptoms and treatment outcomes. We hypothesize that OCD patients show confidence abnormalities: specifically decreased levels of confidence. We expect this to be exaggerated in symptom-specific contexts. Moreover, we hypothesize that the coupling between learning and confidence is deviant in OCD and that patients show more changes of mind.

Study objective

We hypothesize that OCD patients show confidence abnormalities: specifically decreased levels of confidence. We expect this to be exaggerated in symptom-specific contexts. Moreover, we hypothesize that the coupling between learning and confidence is deviant in OCD and that patients show more changes of mind.

Study design

Our four primary outcome measures will be measured during one timepoint (when the subjects perform the task during their online visit). For this we will use online cognitive computer tasks.

For our secondary outcome we will have one timepoint as well, and this will be assessed using a questionnaire in a telephonic interview.

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

OCD subjects:

- DSM-5 diagnosis of OCD
- No other psychiatric disorder
- Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) score cut-off of 12 assessed by the treating therapist. This cut-off score has been chosen, since it allows us to achieve an increased degree of variability in the severity of the symptoms and thus to examine individual differences more closely.
- 18-65 years of age
- Willingness and ability to give written informed consent and willingness and ability to understand, to participate and to comply with the study requirements
- Access to internet with their own pc or laptop from home to perform online tasks and fill in online questionnaires

HC subjects:

- No current psychiatric diagnosis or history of OCD.
- 18-65 years of age
- Willingness and ability to give written informed consent and willingness and ability to understand, to participate and to comply with the study requirements
- Access to internet with their own pc or laptop from home to perform online tasks and fill in online questionnaires

Exclusion criteria

- Current major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, psychotic disorder, alcohol or substance

dependence, or any cognitive disorder as assessed with the MINI neurological disorders section

- IQ below 80
- Insufficient command of the Dutch language
- Endocrinological disorders or regular use of corticosteroids
- Current treatment with SSRIs, tricyclic antidepressant or antipsychotic medication, in order to reduce noise related to medication use.
- Use of other psychotropic medication or recent use of recreational drugs over a period of 72 hours prior to each test session, and use of alcohol within the last 24 hours before measurement.

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Intervention model: Other

Allocation: Non controlled trial

Control: N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Pending

Start date (anticipated): 02-11-2020

Enrollment: 90

Type: Anticipated

IPD sharing statement

Plan to share IPD: Undecided

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date: 02-11-2020

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	NL9023
Other	METC AMC : MEC2020-004

Study results