

# Effectiveness of the Psychiatric Rehabilitation approach in the Netherlands.

No registrations found.

<b>Ethical review</b>	Positive opinion
<b>Status</b>	Recruitment stopped
<b>Health condition type</b>	-
<b>Study type</b>	Interventional

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON23591

### Source

NTR

### Brief title

N/A

### Health condition

persons with severe mental illness.

## Sponsors and support

### Primary sponsor: Primary sponsor:

- Altrecht Mental Health Care
- Rob Giel Research Centre
- Trimbos Institute (Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction)

### Secundaire sponsor:

- Bavo RNO Group Rotterdam
- Eindhoven Mental Health Care
- Groningen Mental Health Care

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** The Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development

Altrecht MHC, Bavo RNO Group, Eindhoven MHC, Groningen MHC

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

The primary outcome criterion is goal attainment. Patients are interviewed three times, at the start (T0) after one year (T1) and after two years (T2). At the same time rehabilitation workers and psychiatrists are asked to fill out questionnaires.

### Secondary outcome

Other outcome criteria are (changes in) functioning, empowerment, quality of life and (met and unmet) needs for care.

## Study description

### Background summary

This research is a RCT on the short term (1 year) and long term (2 years) effectiveness of PR for persons with severe mental illness. The PR approach, developed by Anthony & Farkas in the 1980's, was wide spread in Dutch MHC since 1992.

In the past years some naturalistic studies were done (Van Busschbach et al, 2002; Swildens et al, 2003) but no research on the effectiveness of the approach was available. In 2003 a research group was formed to set of the first Dutch RCT on PR.

The research is conducted in four MHC centres in The Netherlands. 157 Patients were included (80 EXP). The effectiveness of PR by fully trained rehabilitation workers is compared to 'rehabilitation as usual' by case managers/psychiatric-MHC nurses with no PR training.

The outcome measures are deduced from the central mission of the PR approach: "to help persons with long term psychiatric disabilities increase their functioning so that they are successful and satisfied in the environments of their choice, with the least amount of ongoing professional intervention (Farkas & Anthony, 1989)".

It concerns a pragmatic experiment; generalization to regular MHC practices is a central object.

### Study objective

The central research question is: what is the effectiveness of PR in attaining patients personal rehabilitation goals, in improving patients functioning, empowerment and quality of life compared to 'rehabilitation as usual'?

PR is a systematic rehabilitation process consisting of three phases:

1 diagnosis: helping patients gain insight into their future goals in the rehabilitation areas (housing, work/daily activities, learning and social contacts), and insight into which skills and resources are needed to attain these goals.

2 planning: describing the interventions necessary to attain the clients' rehabilitation goals.

3 intervention: conducting resource development and/or skill development.

## **Study design**

N/A

## **Intervention**

The study is designed as an RCT in four mental health organisations, comparing:

-PR by fully trained rehabilitation workers (EXP) and

-'Rehabilitation as usual' by case managers/ psychiatric-MHC nurses with no PR training (CC).

A total of 160 patients were planned to be included in the RCT: 80 EXP and 80 CC.

Fidelity criteria for the performance of PR in the experimental condition were developed at the start of the study.

The patients can receive either the PR intervention or 'rehabilitation as usual' during the whole research period of two years following randomisation.

In both conditions there is a minimum of at least once per three weeks an individual contact between the patient and the rehabilitation worker.

## **Contacts**

### **Public**

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## **Eligibility criteria**

### **Inclusion criteria**

1. Patients are adults with severe mental illness who receive MHC in clinical settings or in out-patients settings;
2. Patients must have a wish for change in at least one of the main rehabilitation areas (housing, work/daily activities, learning and social contacts);
3. Patients must have new goals: he/she is not already trying to obtain the goals mentioned with a rehabilitation worker;
4. Patients must accept the rehabilitation offer and participate in the research;
5. Patients should be willing to give informed consent.

### **Exclusion criteria**

There are no other exclusion criteria;

patients with severe mental illness with different ages, and different psychiatric diagnosis can participate.

## Study design

### Design

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

### Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-05-2003
Enrollment:	157
Type:	Actual

## Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	09-09-2005
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

NTR-new

NTR-old

Other

ISRCTN

### ID

NL251

NTR289

: N/A

ISRCTN73683215

## Study results

### Summary results

N/A