

Screening for risk of posttraumatic stress disorder in children and parents after an accident.

No registrations found.

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON23622

Source

NTR

Brief title

STEPP

Health condition

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), children, adolescents, accidents, psychotrauma
PTSS, kinderen, adolescenten, psychotrauma, ongelukken

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: AMC/de Bascule traumacentrum

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: ZonMw

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Presence/absence of PTSD.

Secondary outcome

1. Comorbid anxiety, behaviour or mood disorders;
2. Quality of life.

Study description

Background summary

Yearly many children are involved in accidents and medically treated in the shockroom of the emergency department. As a result, 70% of the children develop posttraumatic stress symptoms. In the majority of the children the symptoms resolve themselves spontaneously. However, 10 to 15% of the children develop chronic posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), a debilitating psychiatric disorder, causing serious problems for the children and their family. The problems lead to a decrease in school performance and the development of comorbid disorders. Moreover, PTSD delays the physical recovery. If we could identify the children and parents at risk, we would be able to prevent the development of chronic PTSD. Because of the influence of parental stress on children, it is also important to monitor parental stress reactions. In the USA the STEPP (Screening Tool for Early Predictors of PTSD) appeared to be an efficient screening tool.

The purpose of this study is to validate the STEPP-tool for the Netherlands, to develop a short and userfriendly screening tool to identify children and parents at risk for posttraumatic stress disorder.

150 children from 8 to 18 years will be included within one week after an accident. Three months after the accident PTSD is assessed with a semistructured interview (ADIS-C) and screened with a self-report questionnaire (CRIES). Parents are screened on posttraumatic symptoms with SVL. Comorbid anxiety, behaviour and mood disorders are assessed with ADIS-C, RCADS and SDQ, and Quality of Life with Kidscreen 52. The study is conducted in AMC and VUmc in Amsterdam.

Study objective

Develop a screening tool to identify children at risk of posttraumatic stress disorder after an accident.

Study design

Three months after the accident PTSD is assessed with a semistructured interview (ADIS-C) and screened with a self-report questionnaire (CRIES). Parents are screened on posttraumatic symptoms with SVL. Comorbid anxiety, behaviour and mood disorders are assessed with

ADIS-C, RCADS and SDQ, and Quality of Life with Kidscreen 52.

Intervention

Screening instrument STEPP.

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

Children 8-18 after an accident and treatment in shockroom emergency care and one of the parents.

Exclusion criteria

1. Younger than 8;
2. Severe brain injury;
3. More than one week IC-dept;
4. IQ < 80.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Factorial
Allocation:	Non controlled trial
Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-03-2008
Enrollment:	150
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	12-05-2011
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	NL2760
NTR-old	NTR2899
Other	ZonMw : 15700.1014
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd.

Study results

Summary results

N/A