

# Train alcoholism away

No registrations found.

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

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON24227

### Source

NTR

### Brief title

Alcoholtraining

### Health condition

Alcoholism

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** Wiers & coworkers

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** N.W.O. Applied cognition, Grant awarded to Wiers

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

Attentional bias for alcohol

Approach bias for alcohol

Subjective craving

Treatment outcome (relapse)

## **Secondary outcome**

Self-efficacy

# **Study description**

## **Background summary**

Participants are allocated to one of the training varieties, either focussing on an attentional bias or on an approach bias or to a placebo-training. Prior research has shown that these biases are related to addictive behaviors, including alcohol dependence.

The different forms of training consist of computer tasks in which alcohol related en neutral stimuli are presented, to which participants have to respond. In the attentional training the participant learns to steer their attention away from the alcoholic stimuli, and during the automatic approach training or action tendency training (ATT), participants learn to push alcohol away (training an avoidance response instead of an approach response). In one of the varieties of the action tendency training, the participant is instructed to respond to the relevant features of the presented stimuli (push alcohol pictures away), in the other varieties and in the placebo-control condition they are instructed to respond to an irrelevant feature of the presented pictures (for example; pull all the pictures presented in landscape format toward you, and push all pictures presented in portrait format away). The automatic tendency from the participants to approach alcohol will be influenced during these trainings sessions by presenting (almost) all alcohol related pictures in the format which is pushed away, and (almost) all soda pictures in the format which is pulled. In the control condition the push/pull ratio for alcohol and softdrink pictures is set at 50%.

## **Study objective**

Main hypothesis of this study is that re-training of an attentional bias for alcohol, decreases the attentional bias for alcoholic stimuli, and that a re-training the automatic approach bias for alcoholic stimuli decreases this cognitive bias.

Further, this study will investigate whether the effects of each training are specific for each bias, or if the training of attentional bias will also effect the approach bias and vice versa. Finally, we will also study the effects of both varieties of training on several clinically relevant variables, such as relapse, craving and motivation to change drinking behaviour.

## **Study design**

Direct post-training; + 1 month; + 3 months

## Intervention

Different varieties of "re-training" of attentional bias for alcohol or of automatic approach tendencies for alcohol

## Contacts

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## Eligibility criteria

### Inclusion criteria

1. Adult (18-65) patients treated for alcohol dependence (DSM IV)

### Exclusion criteria

1. Low intellectual ability
2. Psychotic problems
3. Depression or other Axis 1 disorder which needs urgent treatment.

## Study design

## Design

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

## Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	01-03-2008
Enrollment:	100
Type:	Anticipated

## Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	13-03-2008
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	NL1204

**Register**

NTR-old

Other

ISRCTN

**ID**

NTR1249

MEC : 07-3-099

ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd

## Study results

**Summary results**

Wiers, R. W., Cox, W. M., Field, M. Fadardi, J. S., Palfai, T. P., Schoenmakers, T. & Stacy, A. W. (2006). The search for new ways to change implicit alcohol-related cognitions in heavy drinkers. *Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental Research*, 30, 320-331.