

# Risk communication about alternative health promotion strategies

No registrations found.

<b>Ethical review</b>	Positive opinion
<b>Status</b>	Recruiting
<b>Health condition type</b>	-
<b>Study type</b>	Observational non invasive

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON24480

### Source

NTR

### Brief title

RICALTS

### Health condition

E-cigarettes and immunisation of children

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** National Institute of Public Health and the Environment

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** National Institute of Public Health and the Environment

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

nvt

### Secondary outcome

## Study description

### Background summary

Governmental organizations usually only provide information on the best option to avoid or mitigate a specific risk, such as stop smoking or full vaccination. Many citizens do not follow this advice and do nothing, which is the worst option from a public health point of view. However, they may also seek alternative advices for second best options, such as using e-cigarettes or partial vaccination. Communication on alternative health options is currently not evidence based, and often performed by stakeholders with a vested interest. Including a second best option in health communications may increase public health and informed decision-making, but it may also result in counterproductive effects.

### Study objective

**Aim:** Our project aims to assess the effects of including second best options in risk communications that currently only contain best options, by studying two cases: smoking cessation versus e-cigarette use, and full versus partial vaccination.

**Objectives:**

1. Identify the determinants of choices concerning best, second best and worst options and factors that may prevent counterproductive effects;
2. Determine the effects of risk communication about best and second best options on
  - a. primary outcomes: citizens' intentions towards the best, second best and worst strategy
  - b. secondary outcomes: citizens' knowledge and accuracy of perceived risks, attitudes, self-efficacy/confidence about the different options, and informed decision making including decreased decisional conflict, increased satisfaction with the decision, increased decision self-efficacy, and reduced proportion remaining undecided.
3. Develop and test a Risk Prevention Decision Aid that can be used by the RIVM for providing risk communication that includes second best options. This will ensure effective

### Study design

nvt

### Intervention

nvt

## Contacts

### **Public**

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### **Scientific**

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## Eligibility criteria

### **Inclusion criteria**

Non smokers - between 13 and 17 years old

Smokers - older than 18

E-cigarette users - older than 18

parents of children between 0 and 4 years old that are over 18 - that use the national immunization program and that do not use the national immunization program.

### **Exclusion criteria**

nvt

## Study design

### Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Other
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

### Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	13-06-2016
Enrollment:	100
Type:	Anticipated

## Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	30-06-2016
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

### ID

NL5789

NTR5952

: 16-N-84

## Study results

### Summary results

nvt