

Mechanisms Of Recovery & Empowerment for displaced populations following trauma focussed therapy.

No registrations found.

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON24932

Source

NTR

Brief title

MORE

Health condition

Refugees, victims of human trafficking, post-traumatic stress disorder, Narrative Exposure Therapy, prognosis.

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: University Utrecht (UU), Arq Psychotrauma Expertise Centre (Arq).

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: This study is funded by the initiator and Portacus Amsterdam CV.

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

- Emotion regulation measured by the DERS-18: Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale-Short

Version.

- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder measured by PCL-5: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist for DSM-5 and PCPTSD: Primary Care Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

- Perceived daily stress measured by the PSS: Perceived Stress Scale.

- Mood measured by using a validated single item measure ('In the last week I felt'). This mood item will be scored on a VAS-scale ranging from 0 (sad) to 100 (happy).

Secondary outcome

QPR-15: Questionnaire on Process of Recovery-Short Version.

Study description

Background summary

Background: Displaced victims of interpersonal violence, e.g. refugees, asylum seekers, and victims of sexual exploitation, are growing in numbers, and are often suffering from a posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). At the same time these victims are known to benefit less from trauma-focussed therapy, and are less compliant to treatment. In the present study, perceived daily stress, emotion regulation, and mood are investigated as predictors of change in PTSD symptoms during a trauma-focussed therapy (Narrative Exposure Therapy (NET)). Therefore these factors might promote or undermine therapy effectiveness.

Methods/design: 80 displaced victims of interpersonal violence will be measured before, during, and after partaking in NET following an observational treatment design. Questionnaires tapping the aforementioned possible predictors and PTSD will be administered. Multilevel modelling will be used to examine the relation between the possible predictors and treatment outcome.

Discussion: The present study is the first to examine the interplay of facilitating and interfering factors possibly impacting treatment outcome in displaced victims of interpersonal violence with PTSD receiving NET. The current study can help to improve future treatment based on individual characteristics.

Study objective

The primary hypotheses of the study are:

1) High perceived daily stress, emotion dysregulation, and low mood at baseline predict higher drop-out, higher no-show, and poorer treatment outcome of Narrative Exposure Therapy (NET) (i.e., less PTSD symptom reduction).

2) Changes in perceived daily stress, emotion regulation, and mood during NET are associated with changes in PTSD symptoms during NET; 3) Change in perceived daily stress, emotion dysregulation, and mood during NET predict subsequent change in PTSD symptoms during NET. Furthermore, the study aims to establish if NET contributes to positive aspects of mental health. The secondary hypothesis is 1) Partaking in NET coincides with personal recovery.

Study design

During baseline (T0), post-treatment (T1), and 6 weeks follow-up (T2) measurements will be administered.

At the start of each NET session the PCPTSD and mood + subscales of the DERS and PSS will be administered.

Intervention

Narrative Exposure Therapy (NET)

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

Patients will be included in the study if they are refugees, asylum seekers, or victims of human trafficking aged 18 years or older; if they have PTSD as a primary diagnosis; if individual Trauma Focussed Therapy in an outpatient setting has been indicated for them; and if they are cognitively able to give informed consent to participate in the study.

Exclusion criteria

Patients will be excluded from the study if they display signs of an acute crisis, such as, acute suicidality or acute severe psychosis; or suffer from persistent substance abuse.

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Intervention model: Other

Control: N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruiting

Start date (anticipated): 01-02-2018

Enrollment: 80

Type: Anticipated

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date: 11-07-2018

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	NL7154
NTR-old	NTR7353
Other	NL61808.058.17 : P17.270

Study results