The Computer Automated Pause Software (CAPS) study, randomised controlled trial in the effectiveness of pause software in VDU workers.

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON25225

Source
NTR

Brief title
CAPS study

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Main outcomes are prevalence and incidence of RSI risk factors and complaints. A worker will be defined as a RSI case in case symptoms are present on at least 4 days during at least 1 week in the last 12 months. Symptoms have to be present in one or more of the upper extremity body regions: neck, upper back, shoulder, elbow, forearm, wrist and/or hand (SALTSA definition). Duration of computer use will be registered with WorkPace registration software. Complaints will be measured with the QuickDASH questionnaire. Pain and complaints in the previous 24 hours will be measured with a Visual Analogue Scale. The average pain intensity in will be evaluated by the worker on an 11-pointnumerical scale ranging from 0 (no pain) to 10 (as much as can be imagined).

Secondary outcome

Data on costs will be gathered from several sources. Data on sick leave will be gathered from the companies registration Direct costs (visits to the general practitioner etc) due to upper limb musculoskeletal disorders will be gathered by questionnaire. Data on productivity will be collected by registering the amount of processed claims.

Study description

Background summary

Aim of this study is twofold:

on the one hand to investigate whether use of break software reduces risk factors in VDU work and on the other hand whether RSI complaints are prevented and reduced.

Research questions:

1. Does the use of break software lead to a reduction of RSI risk factors in VDU workers, compared to not using break software?

2. Does efficient use of break software lead to prevention of RSI complaints in VDU workers compared VDU workers that do not have break software to their disposal?
3. Does efficient use of break software lead to a reduction of existing RSI complaints in VDU workers compared VDU workers that do not have break software to their disposal?

Study objective

N/A

Study design

N/A

Intervention

The intervention group will have break software at their disposal in an active way: they will know how to set up and use the software and will have background information on the possible benefits of the break software.

The control group will not have break software at their disposal.

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

Workers with at least 4 hours of VDU work per day. In light of the prevalence of complaints, a maximum of 40% of the included workers will have (or will have had) RSI complaints.

Exclusion criteria

All other than the inclusion criteria.

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):	22-08-2005
Enrollment:	600
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date:	24-06-2005
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	ID
NTR-new	NL23
NTR-old	NTR44
Other	: N/A

Register	ID
ISRCTN	ISRCTN13222474

Study results

Summary results
N/A