

# The effects of observation of chewing on chewing, food intake, cognition, activities of daily living, depression, and quality of life in older adults with dementia

No registrations found.

<b>Ethical review</b>	Not applicable
<b>Status</b>	Recruiting
<b>Health condition type</b>	-
<b>Study type</b>	Interventional

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON25878

### Source

Nationaal Trial Register

### Health condition

Dementia; demencie

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Ambient Assisted Living Joint Programme

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

Masticatory ability

-- Two-colour chewing gum test

## **Secondary outcome**

- Food intake

-- Weighed inventory method

- Cognition

-- Mini-Mental State Examination (this is the only cognitive test that is administered for participants with an MMSE score <15)

-- Eight words test (subtest ADS)

-- Picture completion (subtest GIT)

-- Letter fluency test

-- Digit span (subtest WAIS-III)

-- Face recognition and Picture recognition (subtest RBMT)

-- Category fluency tests (subtest GIT)

-- Visual memory span (subtest WMS)

- Activities of daily living

-- Katz index

- Depression

-- Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia

- Quality of life

-- DQoL

-- QUALIDEM

# Study description

## Background summary

This study examines the effects of video observation of chewing during lunchtime on masticatory ability, food intake, cognition, activities of daily living, depression, and quality of life in older adults with dementia, residing in residential care settings

## Study objective

- Video observation of chewing during lunchtime has a beneficial effect on masticatory ability in older adults with dementia
- Video observation of chewing during lunchtime has a beneficial effect on food intake, cognition, activities of daily living, depression, and quality of life in older adults with dementia

## Study design

Four moments of measurement: T1: baseline (week 0), T2: halfway through the intervention (week 7), T3: post-intervention (week 13), and T4: follow-up (week 19)

## Intervention

The experimental group watches videos of people eating/chewing, and the control group watches videos of nature and buildings. Both groups watch these videos for three months, five days a week, during lunchtime. Videos are shown on tablet-PCs

# Contacts

## Public

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## Eligibility criteria

### Inclusion criteria

- Having a diagnosis of dementia (as stated in the medical status of the person)
- MMSE score of max. 25
- Age: at least 70 years

### Exclusion criteria

- History of alcoholism
- Cerebral trauma
- Hydrocephalus
- Visual impairments
- Neoplasm
- History of depression
- Personality disorders, other than those based on dementia
- Disturbances of consciousness
- Dysphagia

## Study design

### Design

Study type: Interventional

Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Single blinded (masking used)
Control:	Placebo

## Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	02-04-2013
Enrollment:	199
Type:	Anticipated

## Ethics review

Not applicable	
Application type:	Not applicable

## 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	NL4887
NTR-old	NTR5124
Other	AAL-project : 60-61700-98-023 / 32 030 0003

## Study results