Prevention of childhood anxiety disorders via the parent or via the child?

No registrations found.

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON26006

Source
Nationaal Trial Register

Brief title
N/A

Health condition

Anxiety disorders in youth
(NLD: angststoornissen bij kinderen).

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Susan Bogels
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: ZonMw prevention
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Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Number of children that have not developed anxiety disorders.

Secondary outcome

SCARED anxiety symptom level.

Study description

Background summary

The present project aims to develop and evaluate interventions to prevent childhood anxiety disorders (AD) in children "at risk" for developing AD. The effectiveness of a cognitive-behavioral (CBT) intervention for parents will be compared with a CBT intervention for children and with no intervention (natural course) in at risk children. It is expected that the parent intervention is superior to the child intervention, in case the parents are anxious. In the at risk no intervention group, it is tested whether parental anxiety is a risk factor for child AD to develop. Furthermore, the cost-effectiveness of the screening, of intervention versus no intervention, and of the parent- versus child-based intervention is evaluated. The effectiveness of the screening to detect at risk children will be investigated, by comparing the natural course of at risk children with the natural course of not at
risk children. Based on a screening for anxiety symptoms of 3000 children aged 8-12, 156 at risk children will be selected and 52 not at risk children. The at risk children are randomly assigned to either the parent intervention (n=52), the child intervention (n=52), or no intervention (n=52). The not at risk children receive no intervention. All children are followed for 2 years, assessments take place before the intervention (pretest), 1 year and 2 years after pretest. The primary outcome parameter is the number of children who do not develop AD.

Study objective

It is hypothesized that
1. both interventions are more effective than no intervention;

2. parent CBT is more effective than child CBT if parents suffer from anxiety;

3. if untreated, at-risk children develop substantially more AD than not at-risk children;

4. if untreated, at-risk children develop more AD in case their parents are anxious.

Study design

1. Pretest (followed by intervention or natural course);

2. follow-up I (1 year after pretest);

3. follow-up II (2 year after pretest).

Intervention

We compare:

1. natural course;

2. parent training (parent CBT group);

3. child training (group CBT).

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

1. SCARED score in the highest 15%;

2. IQ above 80;

3. age 8-12;

4. Normal elementary school.

Exclusion criteria

1. Do not sufficiently master the Dutch language;

2. have substantial learning problems or a developmental delay.

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):	01-03-2004
Enrollment:	128
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date:	27-11-2007
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	NL1107
NTR-old	NTR1143
Other	ZonMW : 2001-2-1306
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd

Study results

Summary results
N/A