Dopamine, stress reactivity & hearing impairment.

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Not applicable
Status	Pending
Health condition type	-
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON26246

Source
Nationaal Trial Register

Health condition

psychosis
stress
hearing impairment
psychose
slechthorendheid

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Maastricht University
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Maastricht University

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Relationship between hearing impairment and reactivity (changes in affect and psychotic symptoms) to self-reported stress in daily life, assessed using the Experience Sampling Method (ESM).

Secondary outcome

1. Association between dopamine release and stress reactivity;

2. Group level differences in reactivity to other forms of (event related, activity) stress;

3. Additional parameters measured: IQ (non-verbal), non-clinical psychotic symptoms, depression score, discrimination, perception of living environment, childhood care and abuse, life events, bullying, perceived effects of stigma. Also data from study NL24257.018.08.; self-other schemas, childhood trauma, social defeat score, family structure, SES, urbanicity, self-esteem, drug-use.

Study description

Background summary

Background of the study:

It has been suggested that the experience of social defeat / social exclusion is a major risk factor for psychosis. Such experience may account for a large portion of the increased psychosis risk under hearing impaired individuals, a group which has trouble participating in hearing society and does not identify with the signing Deaf. Research with the Experience Sampling Method has shown that psychosis patients and their siblings react more strongly to daily life stress. Increased stress reactivity meets the criteria for an endophenotype for psychosis. We hypothesize that sensitisation of the stress system through chronic exposure to
social stress is an important mechanism leading to increased psychosis risk in the hard of hearing. If this is the case, healthy hearing impaired individuals should show increased stress reactivity and this result should be related to dopaminergic activity. Understanding the pathogenic mechanism would allow for the development of preventive interventions to improve minority mental health.

Objective of the study:

To examine whether hearing impaired young adults are sensitised to social stress and whether this related to dopaminergic activity.

Study design:

Observational, 2 groups (normal hearing / hearing impaired).

Study population:

30 healthy human volunteers, 18-30 years old. Participated in study NL24257.018.08. Bilateral hearing loss > 60 dB (hearing impaired) or < 20 dB (normal hearing).

Primary study parameters/outcome of the study:

Relationship between hearing impairment and reactivity (changes in affect and psychotic symptoms) to self-reported stress in
daily life, assessed using the Experience Sampling Method (ESM).

Secundary study parameters/outcome of the study:

1. Association between dopamine release and stress reactivity;

2. Group level differences in reactivity to other forms of (event related, activity) stress.

Nature and extent of the burden and risks associated with participation, benefit and group relatedness:

Briefing, debriefing and all tests and questionnaires can be done at home in 3 hours. ESM is integrated in daily life and takes about 3 hours over a period of eight days. Time investment (6.5 hrs) will be compensated with a monetary reward. Participants
will not benefit directly, but will contribute to better prevention of psychotic disorder. No health risks are involved in the study.

Hard of hearing individuals are selected as proxy for social exclusion because of reports of elevated psychosis risk in that group.

Study objective

We hypothesize that sensitisation of the stress system through chronic exposure to social stress is an important mechanism leading to increased psychosis risk in the hard of hearing. If this is the case, healthy hearing impaired individuals should show increased stress reactivity and this result should be related to dopaminergic activity.

Study design

1. Briefing session;

2. 8 days of Experience sampling;

3. Debriefing session.

Intervention

N/A

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

Completed study NL24257.018.08.

Exclusion criteria

N/A

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Non-randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	01-10-2011
Enrollment:	30
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Not applicable

Application type:	Not applicable

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

ID: 37943
Bron: ToetsingOnline
Titel:

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL2832
NTR-old	NTR2973

Register	ID
CCMO	NL37458.068.11
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd.
OMON	NL-OMON37943

Study results

Summary results
N/A