

How adolescents with disruptive behaviors think and feel.

No registrations found.

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON26921

Source

Nationaal Trial Register

Health condition

Referred adolescent boys with severe disruptive behaviors.

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Accare Child Study Center

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Opleidingsinstituut PPO (Training institute for post master studies in psychology).

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The primary outcome of this study will consist of the externalising schema modes, as assessed with the 80-items version of the Schema Mode Inventory-research version (SMI-r; Lobbestael, van Vreeswijk, Spinhoven, Schouten, & Arntz, 2010; Keulen-de Vos et al., 2015).

Secondary outcome

The secondary outcomes of this study for both groups will include schemas of disconnection

and rejection, as assessed with the Young Schema Questionnaire for Adolescents (YSQ-A; Van Vlierberghe, Rijkeboer, Hamers, & Braet, 2004). For the referred group, we will also include as a secondary outcome mental health problems, more specific disruptive behaviors, as assessed with the Dutch version of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ; Goedhart, Treffers, & Van Widenfelt, 2003), and the internalising and healthy schema modes (SMI-r; Lobbetael, van Vreeswijk, Spinhoven, Schouten, & Arntz, 2010; Keulen-de Vos et al., 2015).

Study description

Background summary

Schema modes in referred adolescent boys with severe disruptive behaviors.

Early effective interventions are important for adolescents with severe disruptive behaviors. Evidence suggests that schema therapy and, in particular, working with schema modes ("schema modes focused schema therapy"), may be effective in the treatment of adults with severe behavior problems.

However, studies examining schema modes in adolescents with serious disruptive behaviors are scarce. Therefore, it is unclear whether schema modes focused schema therapy may also be a promising approach for adolescents.

This study aims to increase the knowledge about schema modes in adolescents with severe disruptive behaviors.

Using a cross-sectional design we will compare the severity of schema modes of a group of 51 referred adolescent boys with severe disruptive behaviors with a community sample of 51 adolescent boys. Secondary outcomes will be schemas and mental health problems.

Study objective

Compared to a control group of adolescent boys, referred adolescent boys with severe disruptive behaviors may have:

1. more serious dysfunctional externalising schema modes;
2. more serious early maladaptive schemas regarding experiences of disconnection and rejection in comparison to adolescents without disruptive behaviors.
3. In the group referred adolescent boys, it may be that early maladaptive schemas of disconnection and rejection activate disruptive behaviors through externalising schema modes (mediation analysis).

Study design

Participants will fill out three questionnaires at one time point.

Intervention

This study is a cross-sectional study, not involving any intervention. The participating adolescents will fill out three questionnaires and provide some basic demographic information (e.g. age, school type, social economic status).

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria of the adolescents with disruptive behaviors:

1. The adolescent is a boy;
2. The adolescent is between 12 and 23 years old;
3. The adolescent meets the diagnostic criteria of a DSM-IV-TR or DSM-5 diagnosis of an oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) or conduct disorder (CD);
4. The adolescent has committed at least one criminal act.

A community sample, consisting of adolescent boys who have been recruited at a secondary school, will serve as control group.

Exclusion criteria

Exclusion criteria of the adolescents with disruptive behaviors:

1. The adolescent has acute mental health problems that require an immediate psychiatric intervention;
2. The adolescent has insufficient mastery of the Dutch language.
3. The adolescent has insufficient cognitive abilities to fill out the questionnaires.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Other
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	01-09-2016
Enrollment:	102
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	NL7006
NTR-old	NTR7196
Other	non-UMCG-onderzoek : 201600178

Study results