Counselling, prescribing and instruction-effects of closed circuit television systems in rehabilitation of visually impaired adults.

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Not applicable
Status	Pending
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON28689

Source
Nationaal Trial Register

Brief title
Closed circuit television systems instruction-effects

Health condition

Eye conditions, visually impairment.

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: VU medical centre
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: ZonMw

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

1. The development of an optimal rehabilitation protocol for the instructions of the use of

CCTVs for visually impaired adults.
It will focus on several specific objectives:
a. To study the present process of counselling, prescribing and delivering a CCTV to visually impaired patients.
b. To develop a standardized method to instruct and train visually impaired patients in using a CCTV.
c. To study the effectiveness of this instruction and training program in the use of a CCTV.
d. To study the feasibility of this instruction and training program

Secondary outcome

1. Reading speed (LEO test)
2. Understanding of texts (Aarnoutse test)
3. Activity Inventory, Frequency, nature and time of the use of a CCTV

Study description

Background summary

One of the major problems of visually impaired people is the inability to read. These reading problems are a major threat to the social functioning and independency. Important goals of rehabilitation processes are counselling, to prescribe reading aids and to give instructions how to use these aids. A closed-circuit television system (CCTV) offers the highest level of magnification of all low vision aids and is therefore prescribed to those patients who have profound or severe low vision. For many patients it takes effort to actually use the device and sometimes the prescribed CCTV will not be used at all. Studies on the process of counselling, prescribing CCTVs and on the effects of instructions on the use are scarce and standardized protocols are lacking. Also, those studies regarding the use of CCTVs performed in the past mainly focus on reading speed and are hard to compare. Other aspects of outcome such as the benefits and problems of CCTVs are virtually unknown. This study will examine the whole process of counselling and prescribing CCTVs and the outcomes of the use of CCTVs.

Study objective

The most important objectives in this study are:
1. The actual process of counselling,
prescribing and delivering a CCTV to visually impaired adults;
2. Tthe development of a standardized method to instruct and train patients how to use a CCTV;
3. The effectiveness of this instruction and training program in the use of a CCTV and 4. The feasibility of this instruction and training program.
It is to be expected that a standardized instruction program on how to use a CCTV will improve acceptance and that the frequency and time and number of tasks this aid is used by visually impaired people as well as reading speed, compared to those who only get the usual

delivery instruction will be higher.

Intervention

The intervention will consist of the newly developed standardized training program in the use of the CCTV for those persons who were counselled for this use in the three national Dutch rehabilitation centres

Contacts

Public
VU medical center
Dep. of Ophthalmology
P.O. Box 7057

G.H.M.B. Rens, van
Boelelaan 1117
Amsterdam 1007 MB
The Netherlands
+31 (0)20 444 4795
Scientific
VU medical center
Dep. of Ophthalmology
P.O. Box 7057

G.H.M.B. Rens, van
Boelelaan 1117
Amsterdam 1007 MB
The Netherlands
+31 (0)20 444 4795

Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

1. Visually impaired according to the Dutch guidelines (De Boer et al., 2004)
2. Acceptance of the conditions of the study (informed consent)
3. Above age of 18 years
4. Sufficient understanding of the Dutch language (Cito-NT2 level higher than or equal to 3)

5. Competence to understand the questions of the questionnaires (adequate cognitive ability)

Exclusion criteria

Patient stays (or stayed before) in a psychogeriatric institution.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Masking:	Single blinded (masking used)
Control:	Active

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	01-12-2007
Enrollment:	120
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	NL1002
NTR-old	NTR1031
Other	: 94305005
ISRCTN	ISRCTN80599264

Study results

Summary results

Burggraaff MC, Nispen RMA van, Boer MR de, Rens GHMB van (2006): Optometric and multidisciplinary approaches in prescribing low vision aids-Revised. Visual impairment research. 2006; 8: 7-24.
Burggraaff MC, Nispen RMA van, Boer MR de, Rens GHMB van (2005): Optometric and multidisciplinary approaches in prescribing low vision aids. Visual impairment research. 2005; 7: 71-78.