

# Improving positive interaction between depressed mothers and their infants: A effect study on a preventive program for mother mother and child.

No registrations found.

<b>Ethical review</b>	Positive opinion
<b>Status</b>	Recruitment stopped
<b>Health condition type</b>	-
<b>Study type</b>	Interventional

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON29338

### Source

NTR

### Brief title

N/A

### Health condition

Experimental condition: mother-baby intervention.

Control condition: minimal intervention.

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** Community Mental Health Center RIAGG IJsselland, the Netherlands.

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Netherlands Health Research and Development Council ZonMw,  
The Foundation for Children's Welfare Stamps Netherlands SKN,

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

Quality of the mother-child interaction.

### Secondary outcome

Infant attachment security and socio-emotional functioning.

## Study description

### Background summary

Infants of depressed mothers are at high risk to develop mental and socio-emotional problems in adolescence and adulthood. Early interventions focused on improving mother-child interactions are deemed to benefit the infant's development and prevent psychopathology. The effects of an early mother-baby intervention program on the quality of the mother-child interaction and infant attachment security and socio-emotional functioning was tested.

### Design:

Randomized controlled trial.

### Setting:

Eight Dutch outpatient treatment centers serving adults with serious mental disorders.

### Participants:

Seventy-one depressed mothers, meeting the DSM-VI criteria for a depressive episode or dysthymia, with infants aged 1-12 months. Comorbid psychotic disorders, manic depression, and substance abuse were excluded, other psychiatric comorbidity was not.

Intervention:

Depressed mothers were randomly assigned to either the control (n = 36) or the experimental condition (n = 35), thus receiving either 3-month parenting support comprising three telephone contacts with a child therapist or the treatment program comprising 8-10 home visits by an experienced prevention therapist. All mothers concurrently received separate treatment by a psychiatrist or psychologist for their depressive symptoms.

Main outcome measures:

Quality of the mother-child interaction, infant attachment security and socio-emotional functioning.

### **Study objective**

The mother baby intervention positively affects the quality of the mother-child interaction, particularly the mother's sensitivity towards her child and the child's responsiveness and involvement, and (2) The intervention positively affects the children's attachment security and socio-emotional functioning.

### **Study design**

N/A

### **Intervention**

Intervention:

the mother-baby program comprising 8-10 home visits by an experienced prevention therapist.

Control condition:

3-month parenting support comprising three telephone contacts with a child therapist or.

All mothers concurrently received separate treatment by a psychiatrist or psychologist for their depressive symptoms.

## Contacts

### **Public**

University Medical Center St. Radboud, Department of Clinical Psychology, Prevention Research Center,  
P.O. Box 9104  
Karin Doesum, van  
Nijmegen 6500 HE  
The Netherlands

### **Scientific**

University Medical Center St. Radboud, Department of Clinical Psychology, Prevention Research Center,  
P.O. Box 9104  
Karin Doesum, van  
Nijmegen 6500 HE  
The Netherlands

## Eligibility criteria

### **Inclusion criteria**

1. Mothers with an infant not older than 12 months, who met the DSM-IV criteria for a major depressive episode or dysthymia and/or exhibited elevated levels of depressive symptoms (BDI >14);
2. psychiatric comorbidity was allowed.

### **Exclusion criteria**

1. Comorbid psychotic disorders;
2. manic depression;
3. substance abuse were excluded.

## Study design

## Design

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

## Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-01-2000
Enrollment:	71
Type:	Actual

## Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	16-10-2005
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	NL417

**Register**

NTR-old

Other

ISRCTN

**ID**

NTR457

: N/A

ISRCTN83523136

## Study results

**Summary results**

1. Van Doesum KTM, Hosman CMH, Riksen-Walraven JM. A model based intervention for depressed mothers and their infants. *Inf Mental Hlth J.* 2005;26(2):157-176. <br>
2. Van Doesum KTM, Hosman CMH, Riksen-Walraven JM, Hoefnagels C Predicting depressed mothers' sensitivity towards their infants: the role of maternal, child and contextual characteristics (in preparation). <br>
3. Van Doesum KTM, Hosman CMH, Riksen-Walraven JM, Hoefnagels C. A randomized controlled trial of an early intervention aimed at preventing relationship problems in depressed mothers and their infants. *Child Dev.* 2008 May-Jun;79(3):547-61.