Emotions and thoughts associated with pain

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The aim of this study is to gather more insight on which model might provide a suitable theoretical framework for the conceptualisation of pain-related catastrophizing.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON29840

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
nvt

Condition

- Other condition

Synonym
nvt

Health condition

pijn

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Universiteit Maastricht
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W

Intervention

Keyword: - Appraisal Model, - Catastrophizing, - Communal Coping Model, - Pain

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Independent variables:

- Social context and threat

Dependent variables:

- Pain reports = reported pain intensity (cont : 0-10)

- Pain behaviour = total pain behaviour (cont.), pain communication behaviour(cont.) and pain management behaviour (cont.) using video recordings during the ice water immersion.

- Duration of pain behaviour = total pain behaviour post-immersion (cont.), pain communication behaviour post immersion (cont.) and pain management behaviour post immersion (cont.)

- Coping = amount of cognitive coping strategies (cont.)

Secondary outcome

nvt

Study description

Background summary

The intention of this study is to replicate a study that has been conducted by Sullivan et al. (2004) to test the predictions of the communal coping model. The study was designed to assess whether the social context of a pain experience impacted on the relation between catastrophizing and duration of pain behaviour and coping strategies.
In our study, we want to take the design of Sullivan et al. (2004) a step further, and not only concentrate on the predictions of the communal coping model, but also include the predictions of the appraisal model. Where in the communal coping model the social context is expected to influence the relation between catastrophizing and pain, the appraisal model beholds that status for the concept of threat.
To determine which of these models provides the best model for the conceptualisation of pain catastrophizing, it is important to have a closer look at the distinguishing aspects between these models, and at the theoretical insights gathered through pain research until now.
In a laboratory induced pain experiment with a non-clinical population, the basic hypotheses derived from both models will be addressed to answer the following research question: *Should we better use a communal coping model or an appraisal model in the conceptualisation of catastrophizing and pain?* A more formal question might be :* Which of both models* (communal coping model or appraisal model) predictions is best supported in a comparative experiment with laboratory induced pain?*

Study objective

The aim of this study is to gather more insight on which model might provide a suitable theoretical framework for the conceptualisation of pain-related catastrophizing.

Study design

This study will have an experimental design.

Intervention

Acold pressor procedure is executed during this experiment. Ice water will act as pain stimulus. This stimulus has repeatedly proved its benefits being used in many pain experiments including the experiment of Sullivan (2004) that will be replicated in this study. Ice water immersion has also been proven to be a stimulus that elicits facial expression (Sullivan, 2004). The immersion will have a duration of 1 minute. During the immersion of 1 minute and the first minute post-immersion pain intensity, pain behaviour and the duration of pain behaviour will be measured. Pain behaviour will be distinguished in pain behaviour with a communicative function and pain behaviour with a management

function. Coping strategies that are used by the participants during the immersion will be inquired after the immersion.

Study burden and risks

Comparable research shows that there are no risks to the cold pressor procedure.
The cold pressor procedure can be experienced as unpleasant. It is possible that participants feel a light tingle in the non-dominant arm after immersion. This will gradually disappear.
If participants develop complaints after the experiment they can consult an independent doctor.

The burden for the participant will be limited to a total of 45 minutes (including the cold pressor procedure and the time needed to fill in the questionnaires

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age
Adults (18-64 years)
Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

No chronic pain complaints
Age between 18 and 60

Exclusion criteria

Chronic pain complaints
A medical condition that might be adversely affected by the pain procedure (e.g. cardiovascular problems)
Age under 18 and above 60

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Masking:	Single blinded (masking used)
Control:	Uncontrolled
Primary purpose:	Other

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-05-2006
Enrollment:	138
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date:	07-06-2006

Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC academisch ziekenhuis Maastricht/Universiteit Maastricht, METC azM/UM (Maastricht)

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
CCMO	NL11965.068.06