

The role of pain-related fear in Complex Regional Pain Syndrome type I (CRPS-I)

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The aim of study is to find an answer on the question: What is the role of pain-related fear in the level of disability in patients with CRPS-I?

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON30021

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Pain-related fear & CRPS-I

Condition

- Other condition

Synonym

Posttraumatic Dystrophy, Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy

Health condition

pijnsyndroom

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Universiteit Maastricht

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W

Intervention

Keyword: CRPS-I, disability, gender specificity, pain-related fear

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The main study parameter is the experienced disability in patients with CRPS-I, measured by the Radboud Skills Questionnaire (RASQ) and the Walking Ability Questionnaire (WAQ).

Secondary outcome

nvt

Study description

Background summary

Complex Regional Pain Syndrome type I (CRPS-I) is a poorly understood chronic pain disorder with regard to pathophysiology and treatment (De Jong et al. 2005b). It is shown that in patients with non-specific chronic musculoskeletal pain, pain-related fear contributes to the development of a chronic pain problem (Keefe, Rumble, Scipio, Giordano, & Perri, 2004; Vlaeyen & Linton, 2000). There is substantial evidence showing that pain-related fear is more disabling than the pain itself (Crombez, Vlaeyen, Heuts, & Lysens, 1999). A recent study showed that graded exposure in vivo was also successful in decreasing levels of pain-related fear and disability in patients with CRPS-I (de Jong et al., 2005b). These findings suggest that pain-related fear and avoidance may also be a central mechanism in the development of chronic problems in neuropathic pain, such as CRPS-I. However, the number of studies which examine the role of pain-related fear in patients with neuropathic pain, is limited.

Study objective

The aim of study is to find an answer on the question:
What is the role of pain-related fear in the level of disability in patients with CRPS-I?

Study design

To test the hypothesis, a correlation study will be carried out. Participants fill in well validated questionnaires concerning: functional disability; participation; general health status and quality of life; fear of movement/re(in)jury; catastrophizing; pain; negative affectivity.

Study burden and risks

Participants will fill in eleven questionnaires. The burden is minimal; it will take one hour to fill in the questionnaires. There are no risks.

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

Patients are members of the Dutch association for patients with CRPS-I (Nederlandse Vereniging van Posttraumatische Dystrofie Patiënten) with age between 18 and 65. They master the Dutch language.

Exclusion criteria

illacery

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Basic science

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped

Start date (anticipated): 27-06-2006

Enrollment: 240

Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 27-06-2006

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	NL11664.068.06