trauma, personality and prostitution in drugaddicted women

Published: 26-06-2006
Last updated: 14-05-2024

Which factors contribute to addicted women becoming involved in prostitution?- Do addicted prostitutes have higher scores on the temperamental factor *novelty seeking* than 1) addicted women without a history of prostitution, 2) prostitutes without...

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON30098

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
n.v.t.

Condition

- Other condition
- Psychiatric and behavioural symptoms NEC
- Family issues

Synonym
addiction, drugdependency

Health condition

factoren van invloed op de gezondheidstoestand en op contact met de gezondheidszorg

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

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

Intervention

Keyword: drugaddiction, personality, prostitution, trauma

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The variables addiction, temperament (specifically: novelty seeking) and trauma

are determined respectively by a semi-structured interview and two standard

questionnaires, which will be conducted once.

• The EuropASI for describing the targetgroups (enumerates various aspects of

the subjects life, including User history). Duration approximately 40 minutes

• Cloninger*s V-TCI (Verkorte (Abridged) Temperamental Character Inventory) for

exploring the personality. Duration approximately 20 minutes

• The VBE, Vragenlijst Belastende Ervaringen (Traumatic Experiences Checklist

(TEC)), a questionnaire for taxing stressful experiences, for the enumeration

of trauma (both past and recent). Duration approximately 20 minutes.

Secondary outcome

not applicable

Study description

Background summary

According to Bouman GGZ addiction is a result of genetic and biological factors combined with life-experience (i.e. psychosocial factors and the availability of the addicting substance). Therefore, it concerns a degree of vulnerability combined with critical events (diathesis stress model). Studies have shown that a relation exists between addiction and/or prostitution on one hand and trauma in childhood on the other hand. The trauma refers to sexual abuse, experience of violence, and leaving the parental home prematurely either by being evicted or by running away. Studies have also indicated that street prostitutes are more likely to become repeat victims than prostitutes not working the street. Many studies have been conducted on Cloninger*s psychobiological theory of personality and addiction. Cloninger hypothesized that the four temperamental factors that are aspects of personality are probably influenced by heredity, while the three character dimensions are a result of interactions between temperamental factors and environmental influences. Addiction has been repeatedly linked to the temperamental factor *Novelty seeking*.

To date there has been no specific scientific research directed towards studying the personality characteristics of addicted prostitutes. Addicted prostitutes are admitted in the VOCC, the admissions department of the Bouman GGZ..

Clinical findings confirm the research results that many of these women have trauma in their case history and indeed a common finding is that their being repeatedly revictimized. It is plausible that the women remain in prostitution to finance their addiction. Although they don*t have direct withdrawal symptoms anymore and experience considerable less craving as a result of treatment, return to the world of prostitution is a frequent phenomenon. The women reason that they find the sheltered day-to-day life boring and that they miss the kick of the *Red Light district*. The question is whether this craving for excitement correlates with the more extreme personality characteristics that make the women predisposed to be more vulnerable to becoming involved in prostitution than their addicted companions without a history of prostitution.

Study objective

Which factors contribute to addicted women becoming involved in prostitution?

- Do addicted prostitutes have higher scores on the temperamental factor *novelty seeking* than 1) addicted women without a history of prostitution, 2) prostitutes without a history of addiction, 3) women without history of prostitution and addiction?

- Do addicted prostitutes have more trauma, more severe trauma, more long-term or other kinds of trauma in their past history than 1) addicted women without a history of prostitution, 2) prostitutes without a history of addiction, 3) women without a history of prostitution and addiction?

Study design

It concerns a comparison study with four groups, where is hypothesized that 1>2 & 3 > 4

ADDICTION
PROSTITUTION YES NO
YES 1 n = 25 2 n = 25
+++ trauma + trauma
+++ novelty seeking + novelty seeking

NO 3 n = 25 4 n = 25
+ trauma - trauma
+ novelty seeking - novelty seeking

ANOVA shall be used to compare the group differences with regard to trauma and the temperamental factor *novelty seeking*

Study burden and risks

Due to the content of the questionnaire and the interview the study can be emotionally taxing. Furthermore it can be mentally burdening, due to the fact that the target group is not used to having to concentrate for an extended period of time. For this reason the choice is made to use the V-TCI, which is half the length of the TCI. Aftercare is provided when required. There are no risks connected to the research.

Contacts

Public
GGZ Bouman

Pieter de Hoochweg 14
3024 BH Rotterdam
Nederland
Scientific
GGZ Bouman

Pieter de Hoochweg 14
3024 BH Rotterdam
Nederland

Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

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

Inclusion criteria

female
drugaddicted and/or prostitute

Exclusion criteria

male
bad understanding of written and spoken Dutch
inability understanding the questions due to impaired reality testing or neuropsychological
deficits.
IQ below 80

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non-randomized controlled trial

Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Basic science

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	01-07-2007
Enrollment:	100
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date:	26-06-2006
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam (Rotterdam)

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	NL11760.078.06