Effectiveness of Neurofeedbacktraining for improving attention, special relevance to the ADHD population.

Published: 10-07-2007
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To evaluate the effectiveness of neurofeedbacktraining on enhancing attention.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Impulse control disorders NEC
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON30441

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Effectiveness Neurofeedbacktraining on attention

Condition

- Impulse control disorders NEC

Synonym
ADHD, High impulsivity

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

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

Intervention

Keyword: ADHD, attention, neurofeedback, sham

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Impulsivity-score on Questionnaires

R-CPT, false alarms

STOP-task, stopping reaction time.

QEEG

Secondary outcome

not applicable

Study description

Background summary

Neurofeedbacktraining is a treatment already being applied by several institutes. Many studies strongly suggest an above placebo effect of neurofeedbacktraining on attention. However, to this date, no strong sham-included, double-blind studies have been conducted which specifically evaluate the effect of neurofeedback on attention.

Study objective

To evaluate the effectiveness of neurofeedbacktraining on enhancing attention.

Study design

Two groups: sham-group and treatment group.
Two measurements (+ one interim analysis), before and after the experiment (neurofeedback training / sham training)

Participants are randomly assigned to either the treatment group or the sham group. The study is double-blind, the experimenter nor the subject is aware of the assignment.

For statistical analysis, an ANOVA will be performed, and an interaction between measurement and group is expected.

Intervention

Neurofeedbacktraining.

Study burden and risks

Participants are within the experiment for about 18 weeks, they have twice a week a session of 30 minutes.

It is expected that participants in both groups will benefit from the experiment.
Participants in the treatment group will probably benefit because of the neurofeedback treatment + placebo + practice effects, and participants in the sham group will likely benefit because of just the placebo en practice effects. Besides this benefit, they will also receive proefpersoonuren and a modest financial compensation.

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

Relatively high impulsive students
18-27 year old

Exclusion criteria

psychological disorders, drug use, epilepsy

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Double blinded (masking used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Treatment

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	29-10-2007
Enrollment:	40
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO Date:	10-07-2007
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht (Utrecht)

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	NL16220.041.07