Differentiation between autism and schizophrenia in the screening phase. Pilot-research.

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Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Developmental disorders NEC
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON32100

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Differentiation between autism and schizophrenia in the screening phase

Condition

- Developmental disorders NEC

Synonym
autism and schizphrenia

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: GGZ Eindhoven (Eindhoven)
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: GGZE

Intervention

Keyword: adult, autism, schizophrenia, screening

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

To test hypothesis 1 the mean sumscores per instrument, per group will be calculated for both versions of the VIS-V and the AQ. The mean total scores of the two groups for both versions of the VIS-V and the AQ will be compared to each other with T-tests. These tests are used to determine the equality of the mean scores of the two independent groups.

To test hypothesis 2 the meanscores of the subscales of the VIS-V and the AQ for both groups will be compared with T-tests. These tests are used to determine the equality of the mean scores of the two independent groups.

Secondary outcome

To test hypothesis 3 the interference of negative symptomatology with the hight of the scores on the VIS-V and AQ questionnaire is measured with a liniair regressionanalysis.

Study description

Background summary

It is normally not easy to differentiatie between schizofrenia and autism. Especially the negative symptoms of schizofrenia make it hard to differentiate between the two disorders.

Screening instruments in the field of autism for adults are not yet elaborated enough, to proof their effectiveness between the two disorders. This survey

makes an effort to contribute to this effectiveness. Therefore subject to this study is to find out to what extend the VIS-V and the AQ will differentiate between the two disorders.

Study objective

In the study at hand it is unclear if the VIS-V and the AQ make a differential diagnostic difference between autism and schizofrenia.
The objective of this study is to test if the sumscores of the two questionnaires differentiate (significantly, if any) between autism and schizofrenia.
Furthermore with use of the SPQ questionnaire will be analyzed to what extend the negative symptomatology in the group of schizofrenic participants interfere with the results of the VIS-V and AQ questionnaire.
We formulate the central question for this study as follows: Does the group participants with the diagnosis autism has significantly higher scores on the VIS-V and the AQ then the group participants with the diagnosis schizofrenia

Study design

The central question for this study is leading to the following hypothesis:
1. Individuals with the diagnosis autism has significantly higher scores (sumscores) on the VIS-V and the AQ then the group participants with the diagnosis schizofrenia
2. Individuals with the diagnosis autism has significantly higher scores (all subscales) on the VIS-V and the AQ then the group participants with the diagnosis schizofrenia
3. The degree of negative symptomatology in the group of schizofrenic participants, measured by the SPQ, interfere positively with the hight of the scores on the VIS-V and AQ questionnaire.

Intervention

zie Nederlandse tekst

Study burden and risks

There is a certain timeburden.

The clients with autism will have to fill out two questionnaires (SPQ an VIS-V), for the AQ and the subtasks of the WAIS were previously done as a standard diagnostic instrument by the intake of this participants as clients of the healthcare institute.
The participants will need approximately 40 minutes to fill out the two forms.

The group with schizophrenic participants will be invited twice. The first time

to undergo the Mini-SCAN and to test the oral subtasks of the WAIS III. The Mini-SCAN takes about 15 minutes. The total interview time of this first session is about 55 minutes.
During the second session the participants have to fill out three questionnaires (VIS-V, the AQ and the SPQ). The second session will take about 40 minutes time.

For all participants from both groups (autistic and schizophrenic) their coaches (casemanagers) from the GGZE will be asked to fill out het heteroanamnestic version of the VIS-V questionnaire. This will take about 20 minutes time per participant.

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

- male
- age between 18 and 65
- normal or high verbal intelligence
- diagnosis schizophrenia or high functioning autism
- a comorbid psychiatric desease may not be prominent

Exclusion criteria

see D4a

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Uncontrolled
Primary purpose:	Diagnostic

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	16-04-2008
Enrollment:	50
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date:	05-06-2008
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METIGG: Medisch Ethische Toetsingscommissie Instellingen Geestelijke Gezondheidszorg (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	NL22718.097.08