

The diagnostic accuracy of the schoolAMPS for children in the age of 6 to 11 years with Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD)

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What is the diagnostic accuracy of the schoolAMPS for children with DCD in the age of 6 to 11 year, compared to typical developing children in the same age, in the Netherlands? With diagnostic accuracy is meant: is it possible with the schoolAMPS to...

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON32718

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

The diagnostic accuracy of the schoolAMPS for children with DCD

Condition

- Other condition

Synonym

clumsiness, Developmental Coordination Disorder, dyspraxia

Health condition

motorische ontwikkelingsstoornis

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Rijnlands RevalidatieCentrum

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Rijnlands Revalidatie Centrum

Intervention

Keyword: Developmental Coordination Disorder, Diagnostic Accuracy, Movement-ABC, SchoolAMPS

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The results of the study will be presented in a two-by-two table. The sensitivity- and specificity rates, likelihood rates and ROC-curves with AUC-values will be presented

Secondary outcome

not applicable

Study description

Background summary

The diagnosis Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) is quite common in rehabilitation for children. Children diagnosed with DCD have poor motor skills, compared to typically developing children of the same age. This impairment to acquire motor skills adequately has a significant, negative impact on academical skills and activities of daily living. The diagnosis DCD is made by four criteria which are stated in the DSM-IV. There is an international advice given about the use of diagnostic tests for every criterion for the diagnosis DCD in the DSM-IV. A child has to perform a test of locomotion, to make clear if that child has poor motor skills compared to children of the same age. In the Netherlands the Movement Assessment Battery for Children (the m-abc) is used. There is no objective diagnostic test to make clear if a child experiences problems to perform activities of daily living or academical skills.

Recently the schoolAMPS is developed. The schoolAMPS is a standardized

observation method to estimate the quality of performance of a child during academical activities. The schoolAMPS is developed for all children who are seen in child rehabilitation centers.

It's insufficiently clear if children with DCD deviate in scores on the schoolAMPS, compared to typically developing children of the same age in the Netherlands.

Study objective

What is the diagnostic accuracy of the schoolAMPS for children with DCD in the age of 6 to 11 year, compared to typical developing children in the same age, in the Netherlands?

With diagnostic accuracy is meant: is it possible with the schoolAMPS to determine and measure the differences between children with DCD and typical developing children of the same age in the Netherlands.

Study design

It will be a cross-sectional study design. All children who participate in the study will be examined with the schoolAMPS and de m-abc. The parents and the teachers are asked to fill in two questionnaires each. The examiners of each test will be blinded for the results of the other tests. The diagnosis DCD will be made based upon the results of the m-abc.

Study burden and risks

Children can only participate in the study, if their parents have signed the permission form.

Children who participate in this study are not at risk. They are going to perform a test of locomotion in Rijnlands Rehabilitation Center. The test items will be presented without effort. This will take 30 to 45 minutes for each child. Their parents and teachers will be asked to fill in two questionnaires. This will take them 30 to 45 minutes.

The schoolAMPS is an observation performed by an occupational therapist, in the classroom of the child. The child and the teacher will be performing the normal program of the class. The observation will take 30 tot 45 minutes. The teacher will be interviewed by phone, before the schoolAMPS observation will take place. This will take 15 minutes of time from the teacher.

Contacts

Public

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Children (2-11 years)

Inclusion criteria

- children in age of 6 to 11 year
- children with an IQ-rate >70
- typical developing children and children where DCD is suspected
- children who didn't have had Remedial Teaching in school
- children which parents and teacher agree to take part of the researchproject
- children who didn't have other medical conditions

Exclusion criteria

- children younger than 6 of elder than 11 year
- children with an IQ-rate < 70
- children whit the diagnosis DCD
- children who have (or have had) Remedial Teaching in school
- children which parents an teacher didn't agree to take part of the researchproject
- children who have other medical conditions

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): 26-03-2009

Enrollment: 60

Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 25-03-2009

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum (Leiden)

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

CCMO

ID

NL25945.058.08