

The psychometric qualities of the Youngs Schema Questionnaire for the elderly, informant version.

Published: 02-12-2009

Last updated: 04-05-2024

The aim of this study is to develop an informantversion of the Youngs Schema Questionnaire for elderly persons. The Youngs Schema Questionnaire for elderly persons is based on the adult version of the Youngs Schema Questionnaire. It determines to...

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON32949

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Schema questionnaire for elderly, informant version.

Condition

- Other condition

Synonym

personality traits

Health condition

Persoonlijkheid, geen pathologie

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Universiteit Maastricht

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

Intervention

Keyword: Behavioral problems, Dementia, Personality, Schema theory

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The primary outcome of this study is the degree of reliability and validity of the informantversion of the Youngs Schema Questionnaire regarding older adults.

The main focus is de extent to which the items relate to the different schema domains in a predictive way (internal validity) and the extent to which the respondent data correlates with the informant data (construct validity).

Further correlations will be analysed.

In this study, the respondent data is the 'the golden standard'.

Secondary outcome

0

Study description

Background summary

Behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) are frequently seen. The common way of understanding these problems is that they are the result of a neurological proces.

Considerig that personality structure consists of deep patterns which are supposed to stay stable across the life span it seems only logic that personality traits have an impact on how possible BPSD evolve during dementia. However, there is little literature on the subject.

A widely accepted theory of personality is the Cognitive Schema Theory developed by Young (1994). In this study we assume that the dysfunctional

schema's defined by Young are related to behavioral problems in dementia. The clinical importance of understanding these symptoms within the context of the cognitive schema theory lies mainly in the potential to intervene in these symptoms by using behavioral cognitive techniques. However, there is an important diagnostic problem in determining dysfunctional schema's in persons with dementia. Due to cognitive problems it is not possible for patients with dementia to complete a list of items on personality aspects. Before studying the relation between dysfunctional schema's and BPSD we have to develop a instrument that is capable to determine these schema's on the basis of heteroamnestic information.

Study objective

The aim of this study is to develop an informantversion of the Youngs Schema Questionnaire for elderly persons. The Youngs Schema Questionnaire for elderly persons is based on the adult version of the Youngs Schema Questionnaire. It determines to which extent a person has higher rates on the several schema domains.

This study is part of a larger project which will possible lead to a PhD study. The aim of this study is to see if there is any correlation between the premorbid cognitive schema's and BPSD.

In this first phase the psychometric qualities of the informant version of the Youngs Schema Questionnaire will be explored. If these qualities are acceptable, then the informant version can be used in the next phase to determine premorbid cognitive schema in older adults suffering of dementia.

Study design

The original questionnaire will be completed by older adults selected form the normal population. At the same time a family member completes the informant version. Both lists explore the schema's of the elderly person. Statistic procedures will be used to analyse the data to determine the psychometric qualities of this questionnaire.

Study burden and risks

Completion of the list will take about 30 minutes time. There are no evident risks . Experience in clinical practice confirm that completing this questionnaire hardly ever leads tot problems.

If the respondent or informant has questions or experiences negative feelings after finishing the list, they can contact the researcher the same day.

Contacts

Public

Het onderzoek is een verplicht onderdeel van de opleiding tot Klinisch Psycholoog van de Rino Groep. Deze wordt als opdrachtgever aangemerkt.

Afdeling Psychiatrie en Neuropsychologie, postbus 616
6200 MD Maastricht
NL

Scientific

Het onderzoek is een verplicht onderdeel van de opleiding tot Klinisch Psycholoog van de Rino Groep. Deze wordt als opdrachtgever aangemerkt.

Afdeling Psychiatrie en Neuropsychologie, postbus 616
6200 MD Maastricht
NL

Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

Older than 64 years, younger than 85 years.

A son/daughter or spouse available

A good understanding and use of the dutch language.

Exclusion criteria

A psychiatric diagnosis or severe cognitive problems

The relationship with the familymember is dysfunctional

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Diagnostic

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruiting

Start date (anticipated): 01-01-2010

Enrollment: 480

Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 02-12-2009

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	NL28477.068.09