Explaining the relation between perceived rejection and aggressive behaviour

Published: 14-09-2009 Last updated: 04-05-2024

The main objective of the present study is to test 1) whether paranoid anxiety moderates the relation between rejection and aggression, and 2) whether social anxiety moderates the relation between rejection and withdrawn behavior.

Ethical review Approved WMO **Status** Recruiting

Health condition type Personality disorders and disturbances in behaviour

Study type Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON33337

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

The relation between rejection and aggression

Condition

Personality disorders and disturbances in behaviour

Synonym

aggression, behavioural problems

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam **Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Ministerie van OC&W

Intervention

Keyword: Aggression, Experimental study, Rejection

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The possible moderating role of paranoid anxiety in the relation between rejection and aggression, and the possible moderating role of social anxiety in the relation between rejection and withdrawn behaviour.

Secondary outcome

1. If paranoid anxiety is related to aggression, it will be tested whether

blaming others

mediates the relation between paranoid anxiety and aggression

2. If social anxiety is related to withdrawn behavior, it will be tested

whether blaming

oneself mediates the relation between social anxiety and withdrawn behavior

Study description

Background summary

Perceived rejection has been shown to be related to withdrawn and aggressive behavior. However, it is not yet clear which factors moderate the relation between rejection and aggressive behavior and between rejection and withdrawn behavior. There are indications that paranoid anxiety may moderate the relation between rejection and aggression, and that social anxiety may moderate the relation between rejection and withdrawn behavior.

Study objective

The main objective of the present study is to test 1) whether paranoid anxiety moderates the relation between rejection and aggression, and 2) whether social

anxiety moderates the relation between rejection and withdrawn behavior.

Study design

The study has an experimental design. Participants will fill in questionnaires and perform two computer tasks.

Intervention

Manipulation of rejection:

Participants will play a virtual ball tossing game called Cyberball.

Participants log allegedly on to an online experiment, in which they play the virtual ball-tossing game with three other participants who have ostensibly logged on from somewhere else. Of these three other participants, two are played by the computer and the third is a confederate. After reading the instructions, they view a game in which the players are represented on the screen by animated icons and a picture of the alleged co-players. When receiving the ball, they can choose to which person they will throw the ball in return. This game will be played for about 5 minutes. Half the participants will receive the ball only for a few throws at the start of the game (rejection-condition), the other half of the participants will receive the ball from their co-players during the whole five minutes (acceptation-condition).

Study burden and risks

Nature and extent of the burden and risks associated with participation, benefit and group relatedness: Subjects have no immediate benefit by participating in this study other than the monetary reward (x15,-). There are no risks involved in this study. The only disadvantage is the time it takes to fill in the questionnaires.

Contacts

Public

Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam

's-Gravendijkwal 230 3015 CE Rotterdam NL

Scientific

Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam

's-Gravendijkwal 230 3015 CE Rotterdam

Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

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

Inclusion criteria

Minimum age of 18 Good comprehension of Dutch language

Exclusion criteria

Insufficient comprehension of Dutch language Medical student

Study design

Design

Study type: Interventional

Intervention model: Parallel

Allocation: Randomized controlled trial

Masking: Single blinded (masking used)

Primary purpose: Basic science

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruiting

Start date (anticipated): 09-11-2009

Enrollment: 80

Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 14-09-2009

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 NL28553.078.09