

The effect of pain on task persistence: mood-as-input as a possible predictor.

Published: 29-01-2007

Last updated: 11-05-2024

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON33833

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

The effect of pain on task persistence

Condition

- Other condition

Synonym

emotional and taskperformance mechanisms

Health condition

pijnklachten

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Universiteit Maastricht

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: VICI: Mood;stop-rules and task performance in chronic pain

Intervention

Keyword: mood-as-input, pain, stop rule, task persistence

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Effect measures are: time spent on the impression task and amount of behaviours read by participants in order to form an impression about the target person.

Secondary outcome

n/a

Study description

Background summary

Researchers and clinicians are confronted with chronic pain patients who show persistence of daily activities despite experiences of pain complaints, such as patients with work related upper extremity pain (WRUEP). Biomedical models and the prevailing Fear-Avoidance model, that is successfully tested in patients with chronic low backpain who are inclined to avoid activities due to fear of movement, are insufficient in explaining development and maintenance of chronic pain and disability when associated with task persistence. Instead of explaining task performance as a consequence of main effects (pain, fear of movement), it will be examined if task performance can be predicted by an interaction effect. The Mood-as-Input model postulated by Martin (1993) hypothesized that the interaction between mood and goals (stop-rules) can lead to different motivational effects during task performance. When individuals adopt a goal directed stop-rule (or task-focused stop-rule), a negative mood will lead to a motivation to continue with the task, because of a dissatisfied feeling ("I have not done enough"), while a positive mood will lead to a motivation to stop ("I have done enough"). When individuals adopt an enjoy stop-rule, the opposite effect is seen, negative mood will lead to termination of task performance ("I do not enjoy this task anymore"), while positive mood

will lead to task continuation ("I do enjoy this task). Significant results for task persistence as a result of an interaction-effect between mood and stop-rules are found in earlier studies with healthy subjects.

The aim of the present study is to test the Mood-as-Input model on the performance of a cognitive task with administration of a painstimulus. It is hypothesized that a combination between negative mood and a task-focused stop-rule and positive mood and a enjoy stop-rule are leading to task persistence compared to the opposite combinations of mood and stop-rules.

Study objective

The aim of the study is to check if the mood-as-input model can give a possible explanation for the persistence behaviour seen in patients with work related upper extremity pain. Because of the fact that the mood-as-input model is only tested in non-clinical samples with the use of cognitive tasks, it is important to first test the mood-as-input model in healthy subjects using cognitive tasks with administration of a painstimulus before studies on mood-as-input and performance of physical tasks in chronic pain patients will be carried out.

Study design

Original study:

A 2 (mood: positive vs. negative) x 3 (stop-rule: no-stop-rule, task-focused, enjoy) factorial design will be used. Mood is the between-subjects factor and stop-rule is the within-subjects factor.

It is a double-blind experiment. First, to prevent for the fact that participants will give desirable scores on mood-ratings, they will be told that the experiment is about "Painful sensations affect your perspective on the environment" (using this title, the aim of the distraction task and the impression task are also covered). Second, the experimenter is unaware of the stop-rule manipulation as well.

Amendment:

A 2 (mood: positive vs. negative) x 2 (stop-rule: task-focused, enjoy) factorial design will be used. Mood and stop-rule are both between-subjects factors.

It is a double-blind experiment. First, to prevent participants giving desirable scores on mood-ratings, they will be told that the experiment is about "Painful sensations affect your perspective on the environment" (using this title, the aim of the distraction task and the impression task are also covered). Second, the experimenter is unaware of the stop-rule manipulation as well.

Study burden and risks

Original study:

Participants will be asked to complete some short questionnaires on the internet and to visit the laboratory for one hour.

According to the mechanical stimulation: sensitization of the painstimulus can appear, resulting in an increase of pain experiences during the task.

Participants have the ability to end the pain stimulus immediately at any time by lifting the crowbar. Painstimulation will be terminated immediately. The experimenter has the ability to hear and observe the participant and can therefore intervene when necessary. Maximum duration of the task is 10 minutes. According to the mood-induction: participants from the negative mood condition could be left with a negative mood due to exposure to the filmfragments. At the end of the experiment, they will receive a positive mood induction using a positive filmfragment. Their mood will be checked before leaving the laboratory. Taken into account these steps, execution of the experiment is, in our opinion, justified.

Amendment: (parallel to original study, only the prevention of sensitization by the use of different fingers for the different impression tasks won't be necessary because participants need only to execute the impression task once) Participants will be asked to complete some short questionnaires on the internet and to visit the laboratory for one hour.

According to the mechanical stimulation: sensitization of the painstimulus can appear, resulting in an increase of pain experiences during the task.

Participants have the ability to end the pain stimulus immediately at any time by lifting the crowbar. Painstimulation will be terminated immediately. The experimenter has the ability to hear and observe the participant and can therefore intervene when necessary. Maximum duration of the task is 10 minutes. According to the mood-induction: participants from the negative mood condition could be left with a negative mood due to exposure to the filmfragments. At the end of the experiment, they will receive a positive mood induction using a positive filmfragment. Their mood will be checked before leaving the laboratory. Taken into account these steps, execution of the experiment is, in our opinion, justified.

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

original study:

- Student from Maastricht University.
- The ability to speak, read and write in the Dutch language; amendment:
- The ability to speak, read and write in the Dutch language
- Aged between 18 and 35 years (because participants don't need to be a student at our university, this criteria has been added in order to have more or less a homogeneous population)

Exclusion criteria

- Chronic pain complaints
- Acute pain complaints
- Pregnancy

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Masking:	Double blinded (masking used)
Control:	Uncontrolled
Primary purpose:	Basic science

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	24-08-2007
Enrollment:	128
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO	
Date:	29-01-2007
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC academisch ziekenhuis Maastricht/Universiteit Maastricht, METC azM/UM (Maastricht)
Approved WMO	
Date:	24-09-2007
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	METC academisch ziekenhuis Maastricht/Universiteit Maastricht, METC azM/UM (Maastricht)
Approved WMO	
Date:	06-11-2009
Application type:	Amendment
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	NL15229.068.06