Emotion recognition during emotional arousal in patients with borderline personality disorder

Published: 21-09-2010
Last updated: 04-05-2024

To investigate whether emotional arousal impairs facial emotion recognition in BPD patients and how specific borderline symptomatology is related with this.

Ethical review	Not approved
Status	Will not start
Health condition type	Personality disorders and disturbances in behaviour
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON34608

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Emotion recognition in BPD

Condition

- Personality disorders and disturbances in behaviour
- Family issues

Synonym
Borderline personality disorder

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: GGZ Groep Noord en Midden-Limburg
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Onderzoek vindt plaats in het kader van de opleiding tot klinisch psycholoog specialist bij GGZ Noord- en Midden-Limburg

Intervention

Keyword: arousal induction, borderline personality disorder, emotion recognition

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Facial emotional recognition accuracy

Secondary outcome

To evaluate the success of inducing a state of arousal as measured by

(manipulation check):

Heart rate

salivary hormone concentrations

profile of mood states (POMS) to assess changes in affect during the experiment

To evaluate whether personality traits or level of borderline symptomatology

influence arousal conditions and emotion recognition accuracy self report

questionnaires will be administered.

Study description

Background summary

Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is characterized by severe difficulties in interpersonal relationships and emotional functioning. The purpose of this study is to investigate how problems in social interaction are related to emotional instability. The theory of Bateman and Fonagy (2004) sheds light on this issue and posits that the capacity to make sense of themselves and others becomes unstable during emotional arousal in individuals with BPD. The current proposal will test this hypothesis. Specifically we hypothesize that BPD patients misinterpret facial emotions of others during emotional arousal and we investigate the influence of specific borderline symptomatology on these factors.

To test above hypotheses the study uses a experimental design with a facial emotion recognition task before and after experimentally induced arousal.

Study objective

To investigate whether emotional arousal impairs facial emotion recognition in BPD patients and how specific borderline symptomatology is related with this.

Study design

Between-group design with measurements before and after experimental manipulation.

Intervention

Emotional arousal is induced by the Trier Social Stress Test. This test consists of a motivated performance task, in which the participant has to prepare and deliver a free speech and perform mental arithmetic (5 min) in front of the experimenter and a videocamera. This motivated performance task isbased on the Trier Social Stress Test, a common used protocol for inducing mild social stress. The Trier Social Stress Test procedure has been used successfully in borderline as well as in other psychiatric patients before, without known complications (Roelofs et al, 2009; Simeon, Knutselska, Smith, Baker & Hollander, 2004).
For further information see researchprotocol sections 7.3 and 10.4.

Study burden and risks

Being the first experimental investigation which studies social emotion recognition during arousal, the current study will contribute significantly to the understanding of borderline pathology and development of a new theoretical model for borderline personality disorder, which gives direction to treatment strategies. With informed consent, the individual patient information which is delivered after the debriefing can be used to improve the treatment of the patient. The risk associated with participation can be considered negligible and the burden can be considered minimal. However, as for any study using this experimental procedure of the Trier Social Stress Test, the patients may become upset by the stress manipulation. Nonetheless, we consider the use of this test essential to investigate our central hypothesis. Although we consider the chance that the participants will become upset low, patients will be debriefed and a clinician will be available after the experiment to make sure that the patients will not leave distressed. The patients will also be able to contact the clinician in the weeks after the experiment.Patients who are too unstable to cope with the experiment will be excluded form the study.

Moreover, the Trier Social Stress Test procedure has been used successfully in borderline as well as other psychiatric patients before, without known complications (Roelofs et al, 2009; Simeon, Knutselska, Smith, Baker & Hollander, 2004). No other adverse events are expected, and no pharmacological nor (otherwise) invasive interventions are applied.

Contacts

Public
GGZ Groep Noord en Midden-Limburg

Antiloopstraat 76
6531 TS Nijmegen
Nederland
Scientific
GGZ Groep Noord en Midden-Limburg

Antiloopstraat 76
6531 TS Nijmegen
Nederland

Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

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

Inclusion criteria

For patients: Borderline personality disorder
all participants:
only females
between 18-45 yrs.

IQ> 75

Exclusion criteria

Substance abuse or other factors who influence cortisol levels or cognitive performance
For BPD patients:psychotic disorder or bipolar disorder
For healthy volunteers: Axis I or II disorders, history of psychiatric treatment or significant Axis I or II traits

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non-randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Basic science

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Will not start
Enrollment:	78
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Not approved

Date:	21-09-2010
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	NL33037.097.10