

Interpersonal distance in forensic patients

Published: 02-03-2012

Last updated: 30-04-2024

The goal of this study is to explore how preferences for appropriate interpersonal distance varies across different forensic populations.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Personality disorders and disturbances in behaviour
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON35259

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Interpersonal distance in forensic patients

Condition

- Personality disorders and disturbances in behaviour

Synonym

antisocial personality disorder, psychopathy

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: NWO

Intervention

Keyword: forensic psychiatry, interpersonal distance, personal space

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

- * Interpersonal distance

Secondary outcome

- * Mini Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI): assessment of Axis-I disorders

- * SCID-II: assessment of personality disorders (Axis-II)

- * PCL-R: checklist designed for measuring level of psychopathy

- * NLV: IQ-test

- * IRI, POMS, SRI, STAXI, STAI, RPQ, LSAS, Boldness Scale, VAS Scale:

personality questionnaires

- * Physical and demographical characteristics: average age, ethnicity, body

length

Study description

Background summary

People have a natural need to keep a certain amount of distance when interacting with others. Successful regulation of this distance is crucial for making these interactions efficient. There are a number of biological and personality constructs that play a key role in modulating interpersonal distance, such as experienced fear and anxiety. Some forensic populations are known to be on the extremes of these types of dimensions and have problems showing desired social behavior, as is the case in psychopathy and other more reactive aggressive populations at the other end. This project is aimed at mapping possible group differences in preferences for interpersonal distance in these populations. Also, the relationship between interpersonal distance and several personality constructs will be explored.

Study objective

The goal of this study is to explore how preferences for appropriate

interpersonal distance varies across different forensic populations.

Study design

The study is performed according to a cross-sectional between-subjects design with a healthy control group matched to the patient groups on age, sex and intelligence.

Study burden and risks

There are no risks associated with participation

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

Age 18-60 years

*Male

*Group 1: Patient, scoring > 25 on the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R)

*Group 2: Patient, scoring *17 on the PCL-R

*Healthy controls, matched for age and intelligence, not meeting DSM-IV criteria for psychopathy or antisocial personality disorder (ASPD).

Exclusion criteria

DMS-IV Axis-II Psychiatric disorders

Somatic disorders

Pre-testing use of drugs and substances

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non-randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Other

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	18-03-2012
Enrollment:	105
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO
Date: 02-03-2012
Application type: First submission
Review commission: CMO regio Arnhem-Nijmegen (Nijmegen)

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	NL37947.091.11