Early screening of anxiety problems in young autochthon and allochtonous children

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Ethical review Approved WMO **Status** Recruiting

Health condition type Anxiety disorders and symptoms **Study type** Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON35518

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Early screening of anxiety problems in children

Condition

Anxiety disorders and symptoms

Synonym

Anxiety, fear

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: ZON-Mw

Intervention

Keyword: Anxiety, assessment, children

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Anxiety is the primary research variable in this study, and will be assessed in

various ways:

(1) The short version of the Behavioral Inhibition Questionnaire (BIQ; Bishop

et al., 2001) consists of 14 items that measure the characteristics of

behavioral inhibition, which is an early marker of anxiety problems in young

children.

(2) The Preschool Anxiety Scale-Revised (PAS-R) is a recently developed 30-item

questionnaire (Spence et al., 2001) that can be used to measure symptoms of

DSM-IV-TR defined anxiety disorders in 3- to 6-year-old children.

(3) The Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule for DSM-IV - Child version

(ADIS-C; Silverman & Albano, 1996; Dutch version by Siebelink & Treffers, 2001)

is a semi-structured interview that is administered to parents and that

assesses whether children fulfill the diagnostic criteria of DSM-IV-TR anxiety

disorders.

(4) The Koala Fear Questionnaire (KFQ; Muris et al., 2003) is a standardized

interview instrument that has been specifically developed to measure fear and

anxiety in children younger than 7 years.

Secondary outcome

Other instruments:

The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ; Goodman, 2001) is a reliable

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and valid questionnaire for measuring psychosocial difficulties as well as strengths. The SDQ consists of 25 items that are allocated to 5 scales: emotional problems, behavioral problems, peer problems, attentional problems and hyperactivity, and prosocial behavior.

Study description

Background summary

Anxiety disorders belong to the most prevalent types of psychopathological problems among youths: about 5% of all children has fulfilled the diagnostic criteria for at least one anxiety disorder before the age of 16 (Costello et al., 2003; Verhulst et al., 1997). However, because fear and anxiety are frequently not clearly visible to parents and other educators and because these internalizing symptoms are rarely problematic to the environment, these problems are not easily detected in youths. Nevertheless, even in very young children clear markers of anxiety problems can be discerned. For example, research has demonstrated that behavioural inhibition - the tendency to react unusually shy in and to withdaw from novel and unknown stimuli and situations - at the preschool age is an important predictor of significant anxiety problems in later childhood (Fox et al., 2005). However, in the Netherlands, there are no sensitive screeninginstruments available for detecting anxiety problems in young children.

Study objective

The main purpose of the current research proposal is to validate a specific screening instrument for detecting anxiety problems - the Behavioral Inhibition Questionnaire (BIQ) - in Dutch autochthon and allochtonous children at a very young age. The following psychometric properties will be investigated: internal consistency, test-retest reliability, inter-rater-reliability, and the convergent, divergent, predictive en discriminant validity. An additional purpose will be to collect normative data of the BIQ.

Study design

The parents of young autochthon and allochtonous children in Rotterdam will complete a new screening questionnaire for detecting anxiety problems. Part of the children/parents will be followed for several years. During the follow-up assessments it will be studied how the anxiety problems of the children develop. Further, various aspects of the reliability and validity of the

screening questionnaire will be examined.

Study burden and risks

The burden to the children is very small: only in Study C, children will participate in a standardized observation procedure and are tested with a brief questionnaire-interview (total duration of time: 20-30 minutes). The other assessments will be carried out with children's parents. There are no risks associated with the participation in this study.

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Children (2-11 years)

Inclusion criteria

All almost 4-year-old children (and their parents) who are invited by the GGD to get the

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DTP+aK vaccination.

Children in the clinical group (see Researchproposal Study D) who are 4 to 6 years of age (and their parents) and who are referred to Bureau Jeugdzorg or the RIAGG.

Exclusion criteria

As parents have to complete questionnaires for measuring anxiety symptoms in their children, it is necessary that they can read, speak, and write in Dutch, English, Turkish or Arabic at an eight-grade literacy level.

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): 10-05-2008

Enrollment: 3920

Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 02-05-2008

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam

(Rotterdam)

Approved WMO

Date: 02-07-2010

Application type: Amendment

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 NL21400.078.08