More creative on cocaine?

Published: 24-05-2013 Last updated: 22-04-2024

The current research proposal is designed to assess the influence of cocaine on creativity.

Ethical reviewApproved WMOStatusRecruitment stoppedHealth condition typeOther conditionStudy typeInterventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON38473

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

cocaine and creativity

Condition

Other condition

Synonym

creativeness; divergent - and convergent thinking

Health condition

cognitief functioneren

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Universiteit Maastricht

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W

Intervention

Keyword: cocaine, convergent, creativeness, divergent

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Different measures of divergent and convergent thinking as measured with the

following tasks:

Divergent thinking:

- Alternative Use Task (testscore on originality, fluency, flexibility and

elaboration)

- Pattern Meanings Task (total number of responses, originality sum score)
- Picture Concepts Test (number of correct named relations)

Convergent thinking:

- Remote Association Task (number of correct named associations)
- Tower of London (total number of correct answers en reaction time)

Secondary outcome

Secundary outcome measures are the results on various questionnaires:

- Profile of Mood States
- Self Evaluation of Creative Performance Scales
- Visual Analogue Scales-high
- Barrat Impulsivity Scale
- Cloninger's Temperament and Character Inventory

Study description

Background summary

Large anecdotal evidence suggests that creative people sometimes use cocaine to help overcome "blocks". Indeed, the acute consumption of cocaine increases synaptic dopamine levels and induces optimism, mild euphoria, excitation, talkativeness, increased energy, and enhanced self-esteem; factors that are known to play a role in the creative process. Surprisingly, no study, so far, has systematically looked into the acute effect of cocaine on creativity, which fundamental ingredients are convergent and divergent thinking. These two processes are differently affected by mood: positive mood leads to a better divergent thinking, but it lowers convergent thinking.

Study objective

The current research proposal is designed to assess the influence of cocaine on creativity.

Study design

The study will be conducted according to a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, 2-way crossover design.

Intervention

The intervention will be cocaine HCL 300 mg and placebo for all participants.

Study burden and risks

Participants will go through 2 sessions of approximately 3 hrs. The load for a subject during a test day is restricted to (1) taking study treatments, (2) taking blood samples, (3) filling out questionnaires and doing computer tasks (60 minutes). During the periods that they are not tested (breaks), they will be seated in a waiting room where they will be in close contact with one of the researchers. In case they experience (medical) complaints, the medical supervisor will be contacted.

Before a subject is enrolled in the study a medical screening will take place (30 minutes). This screening also includes an ECG and urine - and blood analyses. Subjects have to make sure to get a good nights rest before each testday. Also they are not allowed to use cafeine or alcohol 24 hours prior to each testday. During their participation in the study they are not allowed to use any drugs.

Contacts

Public

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

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

Inclusion criteria

- subjects must have used cocaine on at least 12 separate occasions during the past two years;
- good physical and mental health as determined by medical history and medical, ECG and laboratory examination;
- BMI between 19 and 29 m2/kg;
- use of appropriate contraception;
- written informed consent;
- age between 18-40 (inclusive)

Exclusion criteria

- pregnancy or lactation;
- cardiovascular abnormalities as assessed by standard ECG;
- excessive alcohol use, defined as drinking more than 21 glasses of alcohol per week;
- history of drug abuse (other than the use of cocaine) or addiction;
- hypertension (diastolic> 90; systolic> 140);
- history of psychiatric and neurological disorders

Study design

Design

Study type: Interventional

Intervention model: Crossover

Masking: Double blinded (masking used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Treatment

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped

Start date (anticipated): 21-10-2013

Enrollment: 24

Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 24-05-2013

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC academisch ziekenhuis Maastricht/Universiteit

Maastricht, METC azM/UM (Maastricht)

Approved WMO

Date: 28-08-2013

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC academisch ziekenhuis Maastricht/Universiteit

Maastricht, METC azM/UM (Maastricht)

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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

EudraCT EUCTR2013-000179-34-NL

CCMO NL44859.068.13