Consequences of Losing a Parent due to Intimate Partner Homicide

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The aim of the study is to examine the well-being of the children involved in fatal partner violence, in terms of post traumatic stress, comorbid psychopathology, mourning, daily functioning and quality of life. In addition, the aim is to...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Anxiety disorders and symptoms
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON38633

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Consequences of Losing a Parent due to Intimate Partner Homicide

Condition

- Anxiety disorders and symptoms
- Family issues

Synonym
Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), reactions to a traumatic event

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van Veiligheid en Justitie (Wetenschappelijk Onderzoeks en DocumentatieCentrum;WODC).

Intervention

Keyword: Children, Consequences, Fatal partner violence, Intimite partner homocide

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The participants* current level of posttraumatic stress.

Secondary outcome

The participants' current level of comorbid psychopathology, traumatic grief,

daily functioning, family functioning and quality of life.

The participants* narratives of their experiences, regarding their contact with

the offender-parent, the involvement of the families from both sides, their

living situation and the involvement of services.

Other parameters are demographic characteristics of the subjects (age, gender,

family and case file details) and prior PTSD diagnosis.

Study description

Background summary

Literature on prevalence and consequences of fatal (ex) partner violence in children is lacking. Fatal parental partner violence has a major impact on the involved children and their environment, in both the short and long term. Often children lose both parents at once: the victim-parent is deceased and the offended parent is either detained, on the run or has committed suicide. In addition, due to necessary changes of place of residence children lose their familiar living place and their direct social environment. Research suggest that the most children develop a Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) after experiencing such traumatic event.
To identify the needs and the well-being of children who lost a biological parent due to fatal partner violence, this study conducts a follow up questionnaire study and interviews. Children aged 8 to 25, who were minors at

time of violence, their caregivers and teachers of children aged up to 17 years old are approached. The aim of the study is to examine the needs and functioning of the children and subsequently formulate guidelines.

Study objective

The aim of the study is to examine the well-being of the children involved in fatal partner violence, in terms of post traumatic stress, comorbid psychopathology, mourning, daily functioning and quality of life. In addition, the aim is to investigate how the children and their caregivers evaluate their contact with the offending parent, the involvement of both sides families, their living situation and the involvement of children services.

Study design

The proposed study will have a cross sectional design, including a questionnaire and interview study.

Study burden and risks

There are no physical risks associated with participation in this study. Concerning psychological risks, only post traumatic stress reactions can occur, matching PTSD symptoms (i.e. re-experiencing the event or stress reactions), since the subject will be reminded of the event. The study contains a noninvasive method (questionnaire study and interviews), with few risks. If PTSD is diagnosed, therapy will be offered. This study can be seen as a additional follow-up in the care of children of fatal partner violence.

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age
Adolescents (12-15 years)
Adolescents (16-17 years)
Adults (18-64 years)
Children (2-11 years)
Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

In order to be eligible to participate in this study, a subject must meet all of the following criteria:
- Children who lost a biological parent due to intimate partner homocide by the other biological parent
- Minor at time of violence
- Aged 8 to 25 at time of inclusion
- Estimated intelligence quotient above 70
- Sufficient knowledge of the Dutch language
- Resident in the Netherlands
Or:
- Caregivers of children aged up to 25 who lost a biological parent due to intimate partner homocide by the other biological parent
- Sufficient knowledge of the Dutch language
- Resident in the Netherlands
Or:
- Teachers of children aged up to 17 years old who lost a biological parent due to intimate partner homocide by the other biological parent
- Sufficient knowledge of the Dutch language
- Resident in the Netherlands

Exclusion criteria

A potential subject who meets any of the following criteria will be excluded from participation in this study:

- Age above 17 years at time of violence
- Age above 25 years at time of inclusion
- Estimated IQ <70
- Insufficient knowledge of the Dutch language
- Not resident in the Netherlands

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Uncontrolled
Primary purpose:	Health services research

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	17-03-2014
Enrollment:	100
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date:	30-12-2013
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht (Utrecht)

Approved WMO

Date:	01-10-2014
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht (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	NL46423.041.13