

# The Frisian Trauma and Personality Studies: Two-year course of personality disorders and trauma-related disorders in patients in mental health care

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

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON40511

### Source

ToetsingOnline

### Brief title

The Frisian Trauma and Personality Studies

### Condition

- Personality disorders and disturbances in behaviour

### Synonym

traumatized; post traumatic stress disorders

### Research involving

Human

### Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** GGZ Friesland (Leeuwarden)

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

## **Intervention**

**Keyword:** course, longitudinal, personality disorders, trauma related disorders

## **Outcome measures**

### **Primary outcome**

What is the course of (symptoms of) trauma-related and personality disorders in a sample of patients in treatment over a follow-up period of two years? More specifically, what is the course of the core symptoms (PTSD, dissociation, personality pathology, affect regulation and general functioning) in a sample of treatment seeking adults?

### **Secondary outcome**

Is it possible to relate the diagnostic square to changeability of psychopathology within a period of two year? What are demographic (gender, age) and clinical (dissociation, comorbidity in general, personality pathology) predictors of a favourable course after two years? To what extent is course outcome dependent on the type or duration of treatment (e.g., inpatient, outpatient, crisis, and pharmacotherapy, psychotherapy or supportive therapy)?

## **Study description**

### **Background summary**

Personality disorders and trauma-related disorders are associated with significant personal and societal burden for a large part because of the development of chronicity and public health consequences. Data on the long-term prognosis (course) of trauma-related disorders and personality disorders, in particular among victims of chronic childhood traumatization are scarce. The available data suggest that both disorders tend to run a chronic course,

however, most studies tend to focus on the naturalistic short-term course of the disorders in patients referred to mental health care centres and do not focus on the (course of the) comorbidity between both disorders. Proper insight into the naturalistic course of personality disorders and trauma-related disorders, in particular data indicating whether the naturalistic course of comorbidity of the disorders differs across both categories of disorders, is of great importance for clinical practice. Therefore, research efforts investigating the naturalistic long-term course of personality disorders and trauma-related disorders, and especially what the effect of the comorbidity between these disorders is on course prediction in patients referred to mental health care centres are needed. These studies are also important to examine to what extent demographics (e.g., gender, age), clinical features of the disorders itself (e.g., severity, number of criteria present, type/cluster) and other clinical factors (e.g., type and severity of comorbid symptoms, severity of childhood abuse or perceived neglect) are important for prognosis. In addition, based on this research the prognostic value of Draijer's (2003) theoretical model of the relationship between trauma-related disorders and personality disorders in early traumatized individuals can be examined.

## **Study objective**

The general research question of this study is: what is the course of (symptoms of) trauma related and personality disorders in a sample of patients in treatment over a follow-up period of two years?

More specifically, what is the course of the core symptoms (PTSD, dissociation, personality pathology, affect regulation and general functioning) in a sample of treatment seeking adults? Is it possible to relate the diagnostic square to changeability of psychopathology within a period of two years? What are demographic (gender, age) and clinical (dissociation, comorbidity in general, personality pathology) predictors of a favourable course after two years? To what extent is course outcome dependent on the type or duration of treatment (e.g., inpatient, outpatient, crisis, and pharmacotherapy, psychotherapy or supportive therapy)?

This study contributes to the perception of trauma related disorders. It provides insight in the relation between symptoms of trauma related disorders and personality disorders and how they affect each other during time, while they are frequently treated separately nowadays. Based on the results of this study, it is possible to appeal for an more integrated treatment of these disorders. Identifying factors, which influence the course of the trauma related and personality disorders, makes it possible to make predictions about the future course and offers indicators for treatment. Furthermore, the study can contribute to improve diagnosing trauma related disorders.

## **Study design**

Observational, non-invasive, follow-up cohort study.

## Study burden and risks

During the assessment, participants can experience an temporary increase of tension. However, all participants are familiar with the assessment, due to their participation in the baseline study.

## Contacts

### Public

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NL

### Scientific

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## Trial sites

### Listed location countries

Netherlands

## Eligibility criteria

### Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

### Inclusion criteria

In order to be eligible to participate in this study, a subject must have participated in the SECT-study (baseline study). See page 18 of the research protocol.

## Exclusion criteria

patients who speak Dutch insufficiently

## Study design

### Design

**Study type:** Observational non invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Diagnostic

### Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped

Start date (anticipated): 01-05-2014

Enrollment: 200

Type: Actual

## Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 18-02-2014

Application type: First submission

Review commission: RTPO, Regionale Toetsingscie Patientgebonden Onderzoek (Leeuwarden)

## 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	NL47054.099.14