

Searching for an individualized EEG marker for predicting treatment outcome in PTSD

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The objective for this study is to examine alpha suppression in PTSD and evaluate it as a predictor of treatment outcome. We will first examine if there are differences in alpha suppression PTSD patients (prior to treatment) and the typical...

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON41229

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

EEG marker for treatment outcome in PTSD

Condition

- Anxiety disorders and symptoms

Synonym

PTSD en stress disorder

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Academisch Medisch Centrum

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

Intervention

Keyword: alpha suppression, EEG, psychotherapy, PTSD

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

We will first examine differences in the deviant-stimuli induced alpha suppression between PTSD and controls. We will then see how these differences in PTSD individuals relate to their treatment outcome.

Secondary outcome

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Study description

Background summary

The mismatch negativity (MMN) is observed following rare or unique sensory events, and reflects pre-attentional sensory processing of unexpected stimuli. The MMN is altered in several mental illnesses, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), but did not yield consistent result. The Achilles-heel of the MMN which limits its viability as clinical is that it cannot be reliably identified within all individuals. We propose to test an alternative EEG measure to the MMN, oscillatory alpha suppression, in patients with PTSD. Our previous work in the typical populations has shown alpha suppression to be reliably identified within individuals, and correlate with variability in attentional performance.

Study objective

The objective for this study is to examine alpha suppression in PTSD and evaluate it as a predictor of treatment outcome. We will first examine if there are differences in alpha suppression PTSD patients (prior to treatment) and the typical population. We will then see if these differences can be used as individualized predictors of treatment outcome.

Study design

a case controlled study, with comparison within PTSD patients and versus

control-subjects.

Study burden and risks

There are no risks for standard perceptual tasks, and EEG recordings are completely non-invasive.

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

Patients:

- Patients with a diagnosis of chronic PTSD with symptom duration > 3 months
- CAPS score of * 45

- Male and female, aged 18 years and above
- Written informed consent
- Eligible for exposure therapy; Controls:
- Meeting the stressor A criterion of DSM-IV PTSD
- Male and female, aged 18 years and above
- Written informed consent

Exclusion criteria

Patienten:

- Suicidal risk
- Presence of any of the following DSM IV diagnoses: psychotic disorder incl. schizophrenia, a bipolar disorder, depression with psychotic features, or excessive substance related disorder.
- Primary diagnosis of severe depressive disorder

Study design

Design

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

Primary purpose: Basic science

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-08-2012
Enrollment:	28
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 08-05-2012

Application type: First submission
Review commission: METC Amsterdam UMC

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	NL39956.018.12