Cognitive profiles: psychopathy & substance abuse

Published: 14-12-2017
Last updated: 13-04-2024

Explore if it's possible to distinguish conditions (psychopathy, addicition) using experimental computertasks on attention, social cognition and inhibition.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	Personality disorders and disturbances in behaviour
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON50233

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Cognitive profiles

Condition

- Personality disorders and disturbances in behaviour

Synonym
addiction, psychopathy

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: kwaliteit forensische zorg

Intervention

Keyword: Addiction, Antisocial behaviour, Neuropsychology, Psychopathy

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Examined is wether psychopathic patients (PCL-R totalscore >25) and addicted patients PCL-R-score * 25 & primary DSM-classification of a Substance Use Disorder) can be distinguished, based on a cognitive profile of their individual performance (measured in reaction time and accuracy) on five experimental tasks.

Secondary outcome

Examined is wether in patients, which are classified as having a 'double diagnosis' (i.e. being diagnosed with both psychopathy (PCL-R totalscore >25) and a substance use disorder (DSM-classification), there primary diagnoses can be distinguished based on their cognitive profile. In the regression model, age, intelligence, medication, personality and performance on the neuropsychological screening are added as covariables in order to clarify the unique predictive validity of the experimental tasks.

Study description

Background summary

Antisocial behaviour, substance abuse and their interaction are barriers in forensic treatment. Especially when a patient has dual diagnosis (addiction & personality disorder), predicted treatment outcome is poor (MDR PersoonlijkheidsstoornissenTrimbos, 2008). If this dual diagnosis leads to criminal transgressions it's a heavy burden for society. The addiction within this dual diagnosis increases and intensifies criminality, compared to the personality disorderd group without comorbid addiction (Achtergrondrapport bij de Richtlijn problematisch middelengebruik in de forensische klinische zorg, Victas/IVO, 2015). Because of the shortcomings in distinguishing both disorders with current common psychodiagnostic instruments, choices in treatment focus

are not easily made (Koeter & Maastricht, 2006).
Therefore, in this study we try to clarify the distinction on a neuropsychological level. The relevance of the usage of neuropsychologic tests is found in previously demonstrated cognitive problems in two main predictors of antisocial behaviour: addiction and psychopathy. Both condtions are known for their distinctive cognitive problems (Field, Munafò, & Franken, 2009; Newman & Baskin-Sommers, 2011). Because of this double dissociation experimental tasks will be used on several cognitive domains (i.e. attention, social cognition and inhibition) in order to discriminate between disorders in case of dual diagnosis.

Study objective

Explore if it's possible to distinguish conditions (psychopathy, addicition) using experimental computertasks on attention, social cognition and inhibition.

Study design

An experimental, multi-centre study with mixed design (cross-sectional, between subject, field experiment) will be performed. Both (incarcerated or outpatient treated) patients and healthy controls (community sample) will be included.

Study burden and risks

There's no risk in participating in the study: tasks are relatively easy, do not affect daily functioning and will be conducted by trained researchers in familiair surroundings. Partcipants will be compensated upon partaking. The only burden is the time needed for the total test, which will be approximately 2,5 hours. Healthy controls will be invited to the Erasmus Behavioral Lab for testing; patients will be tested within their own facility in a designated (test)room.

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

All (wo)men aged 18-65 incarcerated in or in treatment at the partcipating (forensic) psychiatric facilities, who have signed an informed consent form, including:
- personality disordered patients;
- addicted patients;
- patients with all other psychiatric disorders, besides psychotic disorders;
- delinquents with known disorder;
- delinquents without (knwon) disorder;
- healthy people recruited from general population, who don't meet exclusion criteria;

Exclusion criteria

- Schizofrenic / active psychotic patients or bipolar disorderd patients with psychotic features
- adminstered use of anti-psychotic medication;
- colorblindness of other visual impairment
- IQ < 75
- age <18 or > 65, - controlgroep:
* AUDIT-score >20 (indicatief voor alcoholafhankelijkheid)
* DUDIT-score >25 (indicatief voor drugsafhankelijkheid)

Study design

Design

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

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	05-02-2018
Enrollment:	300
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO Date:	14-12-2017
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam (Rotterdam)
Approved WMO Date:	30-07-2020
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	NL61928.078.17