Sleep as an additional painkiller

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Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Pending
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON57133

Source ToetsingOnline

Brief title Sleep4Pain

Condition

- Other condition
- Sleep disturbances (incl subtypes)

Synonym Chronic pain and sleeplessness

Health condition

chronic pain

Research involving Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Amsterdam UMC Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Amsterdams Universiteitsfonds

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Intervention

Keyword: Chronic pain, Cognitive Behavioural Therapy, Insomnia, Internet-Based Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The primary outcome measure is the difference in insomnia severity between the intervention group (with and without the educational film) and the control group, as measured by the 7-item Insomnia Severity Index.

Secondary outcome

Secondary outcome measures include the differences in level of physical,

emotional and social well-being and functioning, standard pain treatment

duration, complexity, and costs.

To identify the facilitating and hindering factors for implementing i-CBT-I in

the daily practice, we will evaluate the effect of the educational film on

adherence to the i-CBT-I and we will conduct semi-structured interviews with

key stakeholders.

Study description

Background summary

Chronic pain is a pervasive experience that significantly impacts daytime functioning and disrupts sleep. Sleeplessness (insomnia) exacerbates patients* chronic pain and diminishes overall well-being and functioning. Moreover, the interplay between chronic pain and insomnia can escalate into a vicious cycle, hindering pain treatments' effectiveness, increasing the risk of a new pain problem after successful treatment, and therefore unnecessarily prolonging patient suffering as well as increases costs of pain healthcare. The hypothesis of this study is that enhancing standard pain treatment by adding an internet-based, guided Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for Insomnia (i-CBT-I) at the start of pain treatment may alleviate patient suffering and reduce healthcare costs associated with pain healthcare.

Study objective

The objective of the study is to investigate whether adding i-CBT-I at the start of standard pain treatment can enhance pain healthcare by reducing patient suffering and costs compared to Treatment As Usual (TAU). Our analyses will examine whether patient characteristics (such as having comorbid mental health problems) influence this effect. Additionally, we seek to evaluate whether providing a brief neuroscience educational film prior to i-CBT-I explaining the vicious cycle between sleep and pain improves the effectiveness and implementation of i-CBT-I. Lastly, we aim to identify factors that facilitate or hinder i-CBT-I implementation in the daily practice of a Pain Medicine outpatient clinic.

Study design

The study is a monocentric, pragmatic, randomised controlled trial, enrolling 182 patients. Patients will be randomised on a 1:1:1 basis to receive either i-CBT-I, i-CBT-I preceded by a brief neuroscientific educational film (i-CBT-I+) or TAU. Assessments will be conducted at baseline, upon completion the i-CBT-I or control condition and six months after completion of the i-CBT-I or control condition.

Intervention

The i-CBT-I utilised in our study, referred to as i-Sleep, consists of six weekly online sessions covering the following topics: sleep psychoeducation, sleep hygiene, sleep habits/lifestyle, sleep rhythm, cognitive strategies and relaxation. To customize i-Sleep while minimizing costs, therapists and patients communicate via text messages within the i-Sleep application.

Study burden and risks

Participating in the study entails completing assessments and, if randomised to i-CBT-I, adhering to the treatment, both of which require time and energy from patients. To minimize nocturnal discomfort, we utilise a sleep monitoring system positioned under the mattress rather than physically attached to the patient, ensuring minimal disruption to sleep and adherence to the research protocol.

Patients undergoing i-CBT-I may experience a reduction in insomnia, potentially improving physiological, psychological, and social well-being and functioning. However, i-CBT-I may also lead to temporary side effects, including sleep disturbances, fatigue, daytime sleepiness, loss of motivation/energy, and headaches. Patients will be informed in advance about these potential side effects.

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

- newly referred to the Pain Medicine outpatient clinic of Amsterdam UMC
- BPI sleep item score is greater than or equal to 6
- 18 years or older
- sufficient understanding and knowledge of the Dutch language
- ability to carry out the assignments in the study
- willing and able to provide written informed consent

Exclusion criteria

• working in shifts

(https://research.vumc.nl/ws/files/11435772/841330_Factsheet_infographic_versie_ 2_DEF.pdf)

• received cognitive behavioural therapy for insomnia in the past three months

Study design

Design

Primary purpose: Health services research		
Masking:	Single blinded (masking used)	
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial	
Intervention model:	Other	
Study type:	Interventional	

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	02-01-2025
Enrollment:	182
Туре:	Anticipated

Medical products/devices used

Registration:

No

Ethics review

Approved WMO	
Date:	13-11-2024
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 CCMO Other ID NL86400.018.24 NL9776