

Opgroeien in Amsterdam

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Ethische beoordeling	Niet van toepassing
Status	Werving nog niet gestart
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Interventie onderzoek

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON20437

Bron

NTR

Verkorte titel

OiA

Aandoening

Increased parental stress and child disruptive behavior

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)

Overige ondersteuning: The Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research, grant no. 016.vici.185.063

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Primary outcome variables in this study are:

- parental sensitivity, observational (emotional availability scales)
- parenting practices, questionnaire (CECPAQ)

- parental self-efficacy, questionnaire (MaaP)

- parenting stress, questionnaires (OBVL-k).

Each measurement will be administered at the three time points (pre-intervention, post-intervention, and follow-up).

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Dysfunctional parenting in early childhood constitutes a major risk factor for the development of irritability and disruptive behavior, and for the development of broader physical and mental health problems. Studies suggest that dysfunction in the epigenetic regulation of the stress response is an important mediator in the association between parental caregiving and the functioning of children's stress response system and disruptive behavior. Specifically, insensitive parental care, and also a lack of warmth and harsh and/or inconsequent discipline, has been linked to differential methylation of stress system/stress related genes in offspring. Moreover, these differences in methylation have been associated with a dysfunctional physiological stress response and, in turn, increased rates of stress-related disorders. However, previous findings on these associations should be considered preliminary, as they are based on small retrospective correlational studies. The causal chain from parenting to subsequent stress system functioning and disruptive behavior through DNA methylation has yet to be established in humans. Furthermore, it remains unclear whether this causal chain can be broken, with a proven effective parenting intervention. The current project addresses these gaps in our knowledge through the implementation of a RCT of a preventive parenting intervention (VIPP-SD) aimed at increasing sensitive parenting in families at-risk for dysfunctional parenting. By increasing sensitive parenting, we aim to revert differential methylation of stress related genes, leading to improved stress system functioning in young children and, in turn, a reduction in disruptive behavior.

Doel van het onderzoek

The primary aim of this study is to examine whether a parenting intervention that increases sensitive parenting improves children's stress system functioning and reduces disruptive behavior, and to examine whether these improvements are causally mediated by alterations in DNA methylation at stress related genes. Core hypotheses are:

1. The VIPP-SD parenting intervention leads to improved parenting (more positivity and warmth; higher parental self-efficacy; less parenting stress; more sensitive and consequent disciplining by parents).
2. The VIPP-SD parenting intervention leads to alterations in DNA methylation at stress system/stress related genes.
3. Improved parenting leads to improvements in children's stress response and reduced child disruptive behavior.
4. Improvements in children's stress response and reduced child disruptive behavior are induced by alterations in DNA methylation at stress system/stress related genes.

Onderzoeksopzet

Pre-intervention assessment

Post-intervention assessment

Follow-up assessment, at 6 months after completion intervention

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Experimental group: Video-feedback Intervention to promote Positive Parenting and Sensitive Discipline (VIPP-SD)

Control intervention group: semi-structured interviews via phone calls

Contactpersonen

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

Children aged 12-16 months old, screened within the Sarphati Amsterdam cohort (<https://www.sarphaticohort.nl/>) using the OBVL (Opvoedingsbelasting Vragenlijst). A 75th percentile cut-off on the OBVL will be used to select parents that may be potentially at-risk for having increased levels of parenting stress and for the development of dysfunctional parenting behavior. Primary caregivers will be included.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

Not mastering the Dutch language and a (mental) health condition in the parent and/or child that does not allow an effective and safe participation in the home assessments.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	Gerandomiseerd
Blinding:	Enkelblind
Controle:	Geneesmiddel

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving nog niet gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-01-2021
Aantal proefpersonen:	262
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Voornemen beschikbaar stellen Individuele Patiënten Data (IPD)

Wordt de data na het onderzoek gedeeld: Nog niet bepaald

Ethische beoordeling

Niet van toepassing	
Soort:	Niet van toepassing

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
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NTR-new	NL9104
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Ander register Ethics Committee – University of Amsterdam : 2019-CDE-10160

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

Overbeek, G., Creasey, N., Wesarg, C., Huijzer-Engbrengenhof, M., & Spencer, H. (2020). When mummy and daddy get under your skin: A new look at how parenting affects children's DNA methylation, stress reactivity, and disruptive behavior. *New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development*, 172, 25-38. doi.org/10.1002/cad.20362