Prodromal symptoms and early intervention to prevent a relapse.

Gepubliceerd: 13-09-2005 Laatst bijgewerkt: 13-12-2022

Could early treatment of prodromal symptoms prevent or postpone a psychotic relapse in schizophrenia?

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving gestopt
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Interventie onderzoek

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON20905

Bron
NTR

Verkorte titel
N/A

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Department of Psychotic Disorders
Mental Health Care Services Drenthe
PO Box 30.007
9400 RA Assen
drs J Arends Tel +31 (0)592 334883
Johan.Arends@GGZDrenthe.nl
Overige ondersteuning: This study was supported by grants of The Prevention Foundation (ZON), National Foundation of Mental Health Care (NFGV), The Per V. Petersen Foundation, National Foundation: ‘De Open Ankh’, National Foundation ‘Stichting tot Steun’.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Occurence of a psychotic relapse: a worsening of at least two points on the CGI as assessed by psychiatrist and verified by researcher by a PANSS-interview within a week.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

This study tested the effectiveness of an intervention that trained patients with schizophrenia with the Symptom Management Module (SMM) in terms of improvement in relapse risk and psychopathology during 18 months of follow-up compared with a self-monitoring of Early Warning Signs (EWS) intervention and treatment as usual.

Both the training group as well as the self-monitoring group showed a significant less total number of relapses during the follow up period of 18 months in comparison with the treatment as usual group.

The patients in the training condition had fewer relapses, compared with the patients in the monitoring condition. The difference was nearly significant.

The results were neither influenced by age, gender, diagnosis, age of illness, number of previous relapses, number of previous hospitalisations, medication and employment status.

No difference in duration of rehospitalisation was observed between the training and the self-monitoring condition during the follow up period.
Conclusion: The study provides evidence that training with SMM and self-monitoring of EWS are effective interventions compared to standard care.
Training with SMM showed an additional relapse preventive effect compared with another rigorous intervention.

Doel van het onderzoek

Could early treatment of prodromal symptoms prevent or postpone a psychotic relapse in schizophrenia?

Onderzoeksopzet

N/A

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

The Symptom Management Module (SMM), one of the independent living skills modules developed by the Los Angeles rehabilitation research group, is a psychosocial intervention to improve the capability of patients with schizophrenia to detect EWS of a psychosis and to learn the patients to manage them.

Two treatment conditions (symptom management module (N=46) vs self monitoring (N=52))and a comparison group (treatment as usual N=49) in patinets with schizophrenia or related psychotic disorders.

Contactpersonen

Publiek

GGZ Drenthe, Department of Psychotic Disorders, Mental Health Care Services Drenthe,
P.O. Box 30.007
J. Arends
Assen 9400 RA
The Netherlands
+31 (0)592 334883

Wetenschappelijk

GGZ Drenthe, Department of Psychotic Disorders, Mental Health Care Services Drenthe,
P.O. Box 30.007
J. Arends
Assen 9400 RA
The Netherlands
+31 (0)592 334883

Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

1. ICD-10 diagnosis of schizophrenia (F20) or schizoaffective disorder (F25);

2. A remitted state established by no more than one score of 4 on the positive scale of the PANSS (28);

3. Necessary skills in Dutch language to underwent a training in Dutch.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

Substance abuse.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

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

Deelname

Nederland

Status:	Werving gestopt
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-01-1997
Aantal proefpersonen:	147
Type:	Werkelijke startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies

Datum:	13-09-2005
Soort:	Eerste indiening

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
NTR-new	NL403
NTR-old	NTR443
Ander register	: N/A
ISRCTN	ISRCTN17350364

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten
Relapse Prevention in Schizophrenia: a randomised controlled trial between self-Monitoring and Training with the symptom management module, and a comparison with Treatment As Usual (submitted).