Virtual Reality treatment for improving SOcial functioning and Participation

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Young people with a psychotic disorder have the same social goals as their healthy peers, but their social networks are smaller, they participate less often in leisure activities and are less successful in work and education. This impairment in…

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

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON21243

Bron
NTR

Verkorte titel
VR-SOAP

Aandoening

Psychosis (psychotic disorder).

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: University Medical Center Groningen (Hanzeplein 1, 9713 GZ Groningen).
Overige ondersteuning: NWO (Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek)

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Feasibility and acceptability of the therapy (flow chart including the amount of patients that were invited to participate, the amount of patients that decided to participate, and reasons

for not participating, drop-out and adherence rates). Also input from therapists and participants (questions about the length of sessions, order and structure of modules, exercises, time spent in VR, acceptability, process of change, barriers and suggestions for further improvement etc.).

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Young people with a psychotic disorder have the same social goals as their healthy peers, but their social networks are smaller, they participate less often in leisure activities and are less successful in work and education. Causes of these problems are multifaceted, but culminate in difficulties with interacting in daily life social situations. Current treatments have only moderate effects on social functioning. Virtual Reality (VR) has a great potential to improve training of social interaction difficulties. A novel VR treatment for this problem has been developed (VR-SOAP). The objective of this study is to pilot this novel VR treatment for social interaction difficulties in preparation of a subsequent randomized controlled trial (RCT). The aim of the study is threefold: 1) to determine the feasibility and acceptability of the therapy, 2) to evaluate and improve the treatment protocol using input from therapists and participants, 3) to explore sensitivity to change of outcome measures. This study is a pilot study with a pre-test-post-test quasi-experimental design. Six patients will be included in the study.

Doel van het onderzoek

Young people with a psychotic disorder have the same social goals as their healthy peers, but their social networks are smaller, they participate less often in leisure activities and are less successful in work and education. This impairment in social functioning can result in a lower quality of life and insecurity about the future. Current treatments have only moderate effects on social functioning. Virtual Reality (VR) has a great potential to improve training of social interaction difficulties. Therefore, we developed a new Virtual Reality intervention (VR-SOAP) for enhancing the social contacts, leisure activities and social participation of young people with psychosis. VR-SOAP is expected to be accepted by therapists and patients and that the treatment is feasible. This study aims to test this hypothesis.

Onderzoeksopzet

All measures will be administrated at baseline (T0) and post-treatment (T1).

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

VR-SOAP consists of 14 weekly sessions (60 minutes) focused on enhancing the quantity and quality of social contacts, leisure activities and participation of young people with a psychotic disorder. VR-SOAP has four optional modules (1-4) and one fixed module (5). In session 1-2

the patient and the therapist discuss the baseline assessment summary and formulate goals concerning social contacts, leisure activities and/or social participation. At the end of session 2, VR-SOAP is introduced. Patient and therapist select two out of four optional VR modules (four sessions each), depending on the perceives causes of the social interaction difficulties and the patient's goals: Negative symptoms (1), Social cognition (2), Paranoid ideations and Social anxiety (3), Self-esteem and Self-stigma (4). All patients will end with the Communication and Interaction skills module (5, 4 sessions), in which experiences, knowledge and skills from the other modules are integrated and applied.

Contactpersonen

Publiek

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

DSM-5 diagnosis of schizophrenia spectrum or other psychotic disorder (1). Reduced quantity or quality of social contacts, leisure activities or social participation, according to treating clinician and/or patient (2). Age 18-35 (3).

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

Estimated IQ ˂70, according to the treating clinician (1). Insufficient command of the Dutch language (2). (Photosensitive) epilepsy (3).

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type: Interventie onderzoek

Onderzoeksmodel: Anders

Toewijzing: N.v.t. / één studie arm

Blindering: Enkelblind

Controle: N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland
Status: Werving gestart

(Verwachte) startdatum: 01-07-2020

Aantal proefpersonen: 6

Type: Verwachte startdatum

Voornemen beschikbaar stellen Individuele Patiënten Data (IPD)

Wordt de data na het onderzoek gedeeld: Nog niet bepaald

Toelichting
N/A

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies
Datum: 29-06-2020

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	NL8741
Ander register	METc UMCG : METc 2019/562; ABR NL71197.042.19; UMCG 201900610

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten
N/A