

Confidence in Context in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

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We hypothesize that OCD patients show confidence abnormalities: specifically decreased levels of confidence. We expect this to be exaggerated in symptom-specific contexts. Moreover, we hypothesize that the coupling between learning and confidence is...

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving nog niet gestart
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON23262

Bron

NTR

Verkorte titel

COCON-OCD

Aandoening

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: NWO

Overige ondersteuning: NWO

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Our overarching main study parameter is the deviation in confidence judgments in OCD patients versus HC subjects. This is studied using four equally important computer tasks,

leveraging the following four study parameters

- 1) The difference in confidence levels in symptom-related context versus neutral context.
- 2) The coupling between confidence and learning within a volatile environment.
- 3) The influence of post-decisional evidence on confidence level updating (i.e. changes of mind).
- 4) Global self-confidence and the relationship to local confidence levels.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Obsessive-compulsive disorder is an impairing psychiatric disorder which causes life impairment and suffering for patients. The metacognitive construct of confidence estimation is important for decision-making and, importantly, abnormal confidence judgments could lead to pathological decision-making. However, the role of (disorder-specific or volatile) context in confidence abnormalities in OCD is not clear. Furthermore, it is unclear whether OCD patients also suffer from abnormalities when using their confidence to regulate future behaviour (i.e. metacognitive control), and how this links to a broader construct of global self-confidence. Gaining this knowledge is highly valuable, as it could help to specifically target confidence abnormalities in a personalized context and thereby improve symptoms and treatment outcomes. We hypothesize that OCD patients show confidence abnormalities: specifically decreased levels of confidence. We expect this to be exaggerated in symptom-specific contexts. Moreover, we hypothesize that the coupling between learning and confidence is deviant in OCD and that patients show more changes of mind.

Doel van het onderzoek

We hypothesize that OCD patients show confidence abnormalities: specifically decreased levels of confidence. We expect this to be exaggerated in symptom-specific contexts. Moreover, we hypothesize that the coupling between learning and confidence is deviant in OCD and that patients show more changes of mind.

Onderzoeksopzet

Our four primary outcome measures will be measured during one timepoint (when the subjects perform the task during their online visit). For this we will use online cognitive computer tasks.

For our secondary outcome we will have one timepoint as well, and this will be assessed using a questionnaire in a telephonic interview.

Contactpersonen

Publiek

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

OCD subjects:

- DSM-5 diagnosis of OCD
- No other psychiatric disorder
- Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) score cut-off of 12 assessed by the treating therapist. This cut-off score has been chosen, since it allows us to achieve an increased degree of variability in the severity of the symptoms and thus to examine individual differences more closely.
- 18-65 years of age
- Willingness and ability to give written informed consent and willingness and ability to understand, to participate and to comply with the study requirements
- Access to internet with their own pc or laptop from home to perform online tasks and fill in online questionnaires

HC subjects:

- No current psychiatric diagnosis or history of OCD.
- 18-65 years of age
- Willingness and ability to give written informed consent and willingness and ability to understand, to participate and to comply with the study requirements
- Access to internet with their own pc or laptop from home to perform online tasks and fill in online questionnaires

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

- Current major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, psychotic disorder, alcohol or substance dependence, or any cognitive disorder as assessed with the MINI neurological disorders section
- IQ below 80
- Insufficient command of the Dutch language
- Endocrinological disorders or regular use of corticosteroids
- Current treatment with SSRIs, tricyclic antidepressant or antipsychotic medication, in order to reduce noise related to medication use.
- Use of other psychotropic medication or recent use of recreational drugs over a period of 72 hours prior to each test session, and use of alcohol within the last 24 hours before measurement.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel:	Anders
Toewijzing:	N.v.t. / één studie arm
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving nog niet gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	02-11-2020
Aantal proefpersonen:	90
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Voornemen beschikbaar stellen Individuele Patiënten Data (IPD)

Wordt de data na het onderzoek gedeeld: Nog niet bepaald

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies

Datum: 02-11-2020
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	NL9023
Ander register	METC AMC : MEC2020-004

Resultaten