

Routine Risk Assessment and Care Evaluation (RACE) in outpatient forensic psychiatry

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Routine risk assessment and care evaluation reduces the frequency of violent behaviour (primary outcome) in outpatient forensic psychiatric clients, and increases the quality of life, psychiatric and social functioning, and satisfaction with care of...

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

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON23339

Bron

NTR

Verkorte titel

RACE

Aandoening

Mental and behavioural disorders

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Initiator

Division of Forensic Psychiatry

Mental Health Organization Drenthe

Performer

Rob Giel Research Center

for Mental Health Services Research

Department of Psychiatry

University Medical Center Groningen

Overige ondersteuning: Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development

(ZonMw)

Mental Health Organization Drenthe

Mental Health Organization Lentis

Mental Health Organization Friesland

Rob Giel Research Center
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Department of Psychiatry
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Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

The proportion of clients showing 'violent behaviour' (including criminal behaviour, physical violence, and verbal aggression) in the six months prior to follow-up (at 18 months or end of treatment). Information on violent behaviour is gathered in two ways. First, by continuous registration of violent incidents by the case manager, as part of the medical record of clients in both research conditions. And second, by self-report in a follow-up interview. Any reports of a violent incident is judged by a panel of forensic psychiatric experts, who will be blind about the research condition of the client, as will be the interviewers.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Violence risk assessment for forensic psychiatric patients has been dominated by the problem of violence prediction for release decisions. What has been neglected is the problem of ongoing risk monitoring and management for clients who receive (after)care in the community. This setting calls for a different approach; one that focuses on dynamic factors within the individual and situation, that determine the short term risk for violence and identify needs for risk management measures.

We developed a risk assessment procedure for outpatient forensic psychiatry, that is integrated with routine care evaluation by the case manager and client. In a pilot study we tested its feasibility and predictive validity for violent behaviour. In the present RCT we test whether routine Risk Assessment and Care Evaluation (RACE) actually prevents violence.

Doel van het onderzoek

Routine risk assessment and care evaluation reduces the frequency of violent behaviour (primary outcome) in outpatient forensic psychiatric clients, and increases the quality of life, psychiatric and social functioning, and satisfaction with care of the clients

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

In the experimental group routine risk assessment and care evaluation is carried out at every formal evaluation of the care plan, but at least once every six months. It consists of (1) an assessment of the violence risk of the client by the case manager using the START (Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability), and (2) a standardized evaluation by the case manager and client of the client's needs for care and satisfaction with care (covering a.o. the view of the client, the view of the case manager or care team, and discussion of adjustments to care). In the control condition no formal method of risk assessment or care evaluation is used, and Care-As-Usual is offered.

Contactpersonen

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

Included are clients of outpatient forensic psychiatric services.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

1. Seen less than once a month on average by their case manager;
2. Whose treatment is expected to end within three months.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

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

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-09-2007
Aantal proefpersonen:	680
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	27-08-2007

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	NL1013
NTR-old	NTR1042
Ander register	: ZonMw 100-003-023
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd

Resultaten