

Psychological treatment of Eating Disorders:

A multi-centered randomized controlled trial on the (cost-)effectiveness of Enhanced Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT-E)

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We expect that CBT-E will be preferred over TAU in terms of: Direct clinical effectiveness: higher percentage of recovery from ED Indirect clinical effectiveness: Improved health related quality of life. Improvement in related problem areas (...)

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

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON24839

Bron

NTR

Aandoening

Eating Disorders. Anorexia Nervosa. Bulimia Nervosa, Binge Eating Disorder.

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Parnassia Group/PsyQ Haaglanden/ department of eating disorders

Overige ondersteuning: fund=initiator=sponsor

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Recovery from Eating Disorder (SCID-I)

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Rationale: This is the first cost-effectiveness study of Enhanced Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT-E). Initial research in the UK suggests that CBT-E is more effective than the earlier version of CBT with eating disorders, especially Bulimia Nervosa (BN) and Eating Disorder Not Otherwise Specified (EDNOS). CBT-E has yet to be evaluated in other countries, like the Netherlands. The results from this multi-center study - with 3 sites specialized in eating disorders (PsyQ Haaglanden, PsyQ Groningen and Altrecht (Rintveld) - will deliver the foundations for an update of the Dutch Multidisciplinary Guidelines Eating Disorders.

Objective: To assess the (cost-)effectiveness of Enhanced Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT-E) compared to Treatment as Usual (TAU) for patients with an Eating Disorder (ED).

Study design: Multi-center RCT.

Study population: 132 Adult outpatients (from age 18) with an ED diagnosis (SCID-I) and a $17.5 < \text{BMI} < 40$.

Intervention (if applicable): 20 CBT-E sessions.

Main study parameters/endpoints: The primary outcome measure is recovery from ED (SCID-I). Secondary outcome measures include eating disorder psychopathology, screening for common mental disorders, anxiety and depressive symptoms, self-esteem, perfectionism, interpersonal problems, health related quality of life, health care use, productivity loss and caregiver burden. Tertiary outcome measures, including self-esteem, perfectionism and interpersonal problems, will be used to determine mediators, which can mediate the effect of the treatment.

Doel van het onderzoek

We expect that CBT-E will be preferred over TAU in terms of:

Direct clinical effectiveness: higher percentage of recovery from ED

Indirect clinical effectiveness: Improved health related quality of life. Improvement in related problem areas (self-esteem, depression)

Direct costs: Lower number of mental health care contacts and consequently treatment costs. Lower utilization of other health care and consequently costs. Less costs outside the health care e.g. travel and waiting time, out-of-pocket expenditures.

Indirect costs: Less absence from work. Less reduced efficiency.

Onderzoeksopzet

T0= baseline measurement; T1=after session 9 CBT-E/5 weeks after start treatment TAU; T2= posttreatment CBT-E/20 weeks after start treatment TAU; T3= at 20 weeks follow up CBT-E/40 weeks after start of treatment TAU; T4= at 60 weeks follow up CBT-E/80 weeks after start treatment TAU

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Condition 1: Cognitive Behavioral Therapie-Enhanced (CBT-E). CBT-E is the enhanced version of CBT and is designed to be suitable for the full range of ED diagnoses. It is based upon the transdiagnostic theory of the maintenance of EDs in which it is held that most of the mechanisms involved in the persistence of EDs are common to all three EDs rather than being peculiar to any one diagnostic group. CBT-E uses new strategies and procedures to address mechanisms that are central to the maintenance of EDs (e.g., procedures directed at over-evaluation of shape and weight). CBT-E consists of 20 treatments sessions over 20 weeks

Condition 2: Treatment as Usual (TAU). The usual treatment given at the site, in general based on Cognitive Behavior Therapy. Depending on the site's treatment policy, this may vary from low intensity care to high intensity care. The type of treatment provided is registered.

Contactpersonen

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

- Adult outpatients (from age 18) with an ED diagnosis, AN, BN, EDNOS (SCID-I, with additional proposed DSM-5 criteria for BED) and a $17.5 < \text{BMI} < 40$
- Informed consent

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

- Prior receipt of a treatment closely resembling CBT-E or an evidence-based treatment for the eating disorder in past two years.
- An axis 1 psychiatric disorder that makes the treatment impossible (e.g. psychoses, addiction)
- Medical instability/pregnancy
- Not available for the coming 20 weeks
- Patients who are receiving ongoing psychiatric treatment (exception for antidepressant medication)
- Suicidality
- Problems with Dutch language (talking, reading, writing)
- Mental deficiency

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	Gerandomiseerd
Blinding:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	Geneesmiddel

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	15-05-2013
Aantal proefpersonen:	132

Type:

Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies

Datum:

02-04-2014

Soort:

Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

ID: 39403

Bron: ToetsingOnline

Titel:

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL4345
NTR-old	NTR4485
CCMO	NL39205.058.12
OMON	NL-OMON39403

Resultaten