

Effectiveness of Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) compared with Creative Family Therapy.

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The main objectives of the present study are: determining short and long term effects of PCIT and Creative Family Therapy; assessing the efficiency of these therapies; and identifying the characteristics of those children and parents who do not...

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

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON25467

Bron

Nationaal Trial Register

Verkorte titel

N/A

Aandoening

disruptive behavior, antisocial behavior, emotional problems, parent-child interaction problems, family problems

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: University of Twente
Faculty Management & Governance
Prof. dr. M Junger

Overige ondersteuning: ZonMw

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

1. Decrease of the level of disruptive behavior;

2. Decrease of the level of parenting stress;

3. Improve parenting skills;

4. Improve the parent-child relationship.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Most important predictor of adult antisocial behavior is the occurrence of problems during early childhood. Disruptive behavior of children over 8 years of age might become chronic and becomes difficult to change. An early intervention is important for these children. Thereby it is important to treat disruptive behavior in children and to support parents for preventing antisocial behavior.

Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) is a treatment aimed for children between the ages of 2 and 7 with disruptive behavior. PCIT is designed in the USA and is implemented in the Netherlands at The Bascule since 2007. The Creative Family is designed in the Netherlands by Frans Beelen and is targeting the same population.

Unlike in some foreign countries, in the Netherlands there is little knowledge about treatment effects of PCIT and Creative Family Therapy. The aim of this study is to assess the efficiency of PCIT compared to the Creative Family Therapy.

Doel van het onderzoek

The main objectives of the present study are: determining short and long term effects of PCIT and Creative Family Therapy; assessing the efficiency of these therapies; and identifying the characteristics of those children and parents who do not respond to the given treatment.

Onderzoeksopzet

The study contains three measurements:

1. Prior to treatment;

2. Directly after treatment;
3. Six months after treatment.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

PCIT:

Parent-Child Interaction Therapy is an individualized intervention developed for caregivers and their 2- to 7-year-old children with disruptive and externalizing behavior. PCIT teaches authoritative parenting, a combination of nurturance, good communication and firm control in two phases of treatment. In the first phase, called the child-directed interaction (CDI) phase, parents learn skills to strengthen the parent-child bond, increase child prosocial behavior and decrease negative child behavior. In the second phase, called the parent-directed interaction (PDI), parents learn additional skills to reduce child non-compliance and other negative behaviors that show resistance to extinction in the child phase.

Creative family therapy:

This treatment focuses on positive changes in the interaction patterns of family members. Siblings can be involved in treatment too. Parents and children are working together on a creative task. Parents form their own treatment goals. The therapist creates a task adjusted to these goals. In this treatment parents learn to lead their children in a successful way.

Contactpersonen

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

1. The child's age is between 2 and 7 years;
2. The child displays disruptive behavior;
3. Dutch or English speaking parents.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

1. A severe sensory or mental impairment e.g., deafness, autism, mental retardation;
2. Another or simultaneous psychosocial treatment;
3. Parents with severe substance abuse problems.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	Gerandomiseerd
Blindering:	Enkelblind
Controle:	Actieve controle groep

Deelname

Nederland

Status:	Werving nog niet gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-05-2009
Aantal proefpersonen:	100
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	31-03-2009
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	NL1645
NTR-old	NTR1743
Ander register	ZonMw : 80-82435-98-8053
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

N/A