

Childhood trauma, psychosis and cognition: what's the link?

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A history of childhood trauma is associated with poorer neurocognitive function including social cognition impairments and more psychopathology in patients with first episode psychosis when compared to those without a history of childhood trauma.

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

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON25632

Bron

Nationaal Trial Register

Aandoening

Psychosis/psychose
Childhood trauma/vroegkinderlijk trauma
Cognition/cognitie
Social cognition/sociale cognitie

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Yulius Mental Health

Overige ondersteuning: Yulius Mental Health

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

1. Cognitive functioning (IQ, memory, attention, executive functioning, social cognition)

2. Severity of psychotic symptoms

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Rationale: A history of childhood trauma (CT) is a risk factor for the development of psychosis, with a dose-effect relationship. Not only do patients with a psychotic disorder (PD) more frequently report CT, a history of CT can also have a detrimental effect on the course and outcome of the psychotic disorder. Studies have shown that patients with a PD show cognitive impairments, even at the time of their first-psychotic episode. Even worse cognitive performances are seen when patients are diagnosed with both a PD and a posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Many patients with PTSD have a history of CT. However, only a few studies examined the association between CT and neurocognition in patients with a PD and these showed inconclusive findings. The purpose of this study is to investigate this association in patients with a first-episode psychosis (FEP). We hypothesise that a history of CT is associated with poorer neurocognitive function including social cognition impairments and more psychopathology in patients with FEP when compared to those without a history of CT.

Objective: This study investigates the association between a history of CT, neurocognition and psychopathology in patients with FEP. In addition, we will explore gender or trauma type differences in this association.

Study design: The current study design is an observational cohort study. Standard clinical care (SCC) data, including a comprehensive cognitive assessment, a history of CT and psychopathological measures, will be collected from September until November 2019 from patients who have been diagnosed with a PD.

Study population: Patients between the age of 18 and 35 years, diagnosed with a PD with less than three years since treatment onset, will participate in the study. Every participant is in care in a first-episode psychosis mental health service team, of Yulius Mental Health. This study aims to include 49 patients.

Doel van het onderzoek

A history of childhood trauma is associated with poorer neurocognitive function including social cognition impairments and more psychopathology in patients with first episode psychosis when compared to those without a history of childhood trauma.

Onderzoeksopzet

This is a cross-sectional study. All measurements are done on one timepoint.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

No interventions.

Contactpersonen

Publiek

Mandy Wisman
[default]
The Netherlands

Wetenschappelijk

Mandy Wisman
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The Netherlands

Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

- diagnosed with a psychotic disorder according to the DSM-V with less than three years since treatment onset for psychotic symptoms
- age between 18 and 35 years

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

- the participant is in an acute phase of the disorder, therefore not able to undergo the neurocognitive assessment,
- there is active substance dependence (other than tobacco or cannabis),
- there is a presence of a documented neurological condition (i.e. epilepsy) or a documented history of severe head trauma with loss of consciousness,

-the female participant is pregnant,

-there are learning disabilities (IQ<70), language difficulties or visual impairments that limit the cognitive assessment

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel:	Anders
Blinding:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-11-2017
Aantal proefpersonen:	50
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	09-07-2018
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
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NTR-new	NL7392
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NTR-old	NTR7600
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Ander register Toetsingscommissie Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek Rotterdam : 2017-61

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

None.