

EMDR in former child slaves in India

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Group EMDR treatment of former child slaves with (partial) PTSD will result in lower levels of posttraumatic stress, depression, and dysfunctional trauma-related cognitions at posttest compared to a waiting-list control condition.

Ethische beoordeling	Niet van toepassing
Status	Werving gestart
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Interventie onderzoek

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON26730

Bron

NTR

Aandoening

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Save by Seva Foundation
University of Amsterdam

Overige ondersteuning: Save by Seva Foundation
University of Amsterdam

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Posttraumatic stress (CRIES-13)

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Child slavery is a widespread phenomenon in India. Many victims develop serious psychological problems, including posttraumatic stress disorder and comorbid depressive symptoms. Adequate treatment of these problems is typically unavailable and the effectiveness of treatments used in Western countries is unclear in Indian populations. This pilot randomized controlled trial therefore evaluates the feasibility and effectiveness of group EMDR treatment for former child slaves in India. The intervention is adapted to participants' age and cultural background. Alongside trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy, EMDR is a treatment of choice for PTSD according to national and international multidisciplinary treatment guidelines. The present intervention (also known as EMDR G-TEP) is specifically adapted for minors in non-western countries, has proven feasible and effective in a number of studies, and is therefore particularly suitable for the present study group and setting. In addition, Hindi versions of three self-report questionnaires (CRIES-13, DSRS, and C-PTCI) will be developed and subjected to a preliminary psychometric evaluation. Study participants have been freed from child slavery for at least several weeks (up to several years) and remain in the Bal Ashram (Bachpan Bachao Andolan, NGO) Institute's safe and stable environment.

Doel van het onderzoek

Group EMDR treatment of former child slaves with (partial) PTSD will result in lower levels of posttraumatic stress, depression, and dysfunctional trauma-related cognitions at posttest compared to a waiting-list control condition.

Onderzoeksopzet

Baseline (28-10-2016), post-treatment (25-11-2016), follow-up after 3 months (01-03-2016)

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Group EMDR treatment (G-TEP)

Contactpersonen

Publiek

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

- (partial) PTSD diagnosis following child slavery
- Informed consent available
- Age 8-18

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

- Psychiatric problems other than PTSD that were likely to hinder study participation or required

clinical care that could not be offered in the present study: 1 september 2016- 1 december 2016

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	Gerandomiseerd
Blinding:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-09-2016
Aantal proefpersonen:	28
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Niet van toepassing	
Soort:	Niet van toepassing

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	NL5911
NTR-old	NTR6190

Register **ID**

Ander register Ethics Committee Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, University of
Amsterdam : 2016-CP-7234

Resultaten