

Screening for risk of posttraumatic stress disorder in young children following an accident

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The aim of the study is to develop a screening tool to identify young children at risk of posttraumatic stress disorder following an accident.

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

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON27179

Bron

NTR

Verkorte titel

PEDS

Aandoening

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), accidents, young children, preschoolers, infants.

Dutch: Posttraumatisch stress stoornis (PTSS), ongeluk, jonge kinderen.

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Academic Medical Center (AMC), Amsterdam

Overige ondersteuning: Fund = initiator = sponsor

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Presence/absence of posttraumatic stress disorder in children and presence/absence of posttraumatic stress symptoms in parents.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Young children are very accident-prone. In comparison to older children, young children have a high risk of getting injured from accidents like near drowning, burns, poisoning, falls, suffocation and choking. Being involved in an accident is a potentially traumatic event, which places children at risk for posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS). The majority of children with unintentional injury are resilient or experience natural recovery in PTSS. However, a substantial number of the children do not recover and develop posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). PTSD is a debilitating psychiatric disorder. If remained untreated, PTSD can negatively influence the physical recovery, the psychosocial functioning and other domains of the development of children.

Studies on PTSD in young children exposed to accidental trauma show that about 10% of the children develop PTSD. In order to prevent the long-term negative consequences for these children, it is important to identify PTSD in an early stage. However, PTSD is often not recognized. If we could identify the children who are at risk of developing PTSD after the accident, we would be able to monitor these children and offer timely treatment.

For children 8-18 years a screening tool for the risk of PTSD is available in the Netherlands. However, we lack such a screening tool for young children 0-7 years. In Switzerland the Pediatric Emotional Distress Scale - Early Screener (PEDS-ES) appeared to be a valid screening tool for young children who are involved in an accident. The aim of the current study is to validate the PEDS-ES for the Netherlands. Furthermore, additional risk factors for PTSD, derived from literature, will be examined. The aim is to explore if these risk factors improve the psychometric properties of the PEDS-ES.

Doel van het onderzoek

The aim of the study is to develop a screening tool to identify young children at risk of posttraumatic stress disorder following an accident.

Onderzoeksopzet

- Within two weeks after the accident the PEDS-ES screening tool for the risk of PTSD in children and the STEPP screening tool for the risk of PTSD in parents is administered.
- Three months after the accident child PTSD and comorbid disorders are assessed with a semi-structured interview (Diagnostic Infant and Preschool Assessment; DIPA) and questionnaires (TSCYC, CBCL, CRIES for parents). Parents are screened for PTSD with self-report questionnaires (SVL, PCL-5).

- Six months after the accident parents fill in questionnaires on child and parental PTSD and on comorbid disorders in their children (TSCYC, CBCL, CRIES for parents, SVL, PCL-5).

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Not applicable.

Contactpersonen

Publiek

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

- Children 0-7 years.
- Children involved in an accident and thereafter transported to the hospital by ambulance, and medically treated in a trauma (resuscitation) room at the emergency department.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

- Children 8 years and older

- Inadequate proficiency of the Dutch language by parents
- Children who are injured due to child abuse

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

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

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	13-10-2014
Aantal proefpersonen:	150
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	06-08-2015
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	NL5204
NTR-old	NTR5352
Ander register	METC AMC : W14_281

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

N/A