Effectiveness of early intervention among employees at high risk for long-term sickness absence.

Gepubliceerd: 05-09-2005 Laatst bijgewerkt: 18-08-2022

What is the effectiveness of early preventive intervention among employees at high risk for long-term sickness absence?

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

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON27443

Bron
Nationaal Trial Register

Verkorte titel
N/A

Aandoening

Study involves healthy employees at high risk for future sickness absence.

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: - Department of Epidemiology, Maastricht University, Maastricht
- ABN AMRO Arbo Services, Amsterdam
Overige ondersteuning: - ABN AMRO Arbo Services, Amsterdam
- Department of Epidemiology, Maastricht University, Maastricht

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Primary outcome is sickness absence. All information regarding sickness absence will be gathered through record linkage on an individual level with the company register on sickness absence.
Sickness absence measures include absence frequency, time to onset of first absence spell, and sickness absence duration. Sickness absence will be assessed during the complete follow-up period of 12 months.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

The reduction of both sickness absence and work disability is given high priority in the Netherlands by both employers and employees organisations and the government. So far, the reduction of sickness absence is mainly focused on improving the effectiveness of the socio-medical counselling/treatment of employees already on sick leave.

To date however, the results of treatment and rehabilitation of employees on sick leave are limited.

Therefore, a preventive approach aimed at early treatment of employees before sickness absence occurs, is likely to be more effective in preventing future sickness absence. So far, scientific evidence to support this preventive approach is lacking and thereby hindering the implementation of such a strategy. In this study, the effectiveness of an innovative preventive strategy will be examined by conducting a randomised controlled trial.

The study will be based on a sample of 10,000 employees of ABN AMRO in the Netherlands. Employees at high risk for long-term sickness absence will be identified by the screening questionnaire Balansmeter.

The study involves employees whose high risk for long-term sickness absence can be prompted by either somatic conditions or mental health complaints, or both. Employees will be asked to provide informed consent and those scoring above the cutoff point of the Balansmeter will be randomised over the experimental group and the control condition.

Employees in the experimental group will receive early treatment. Early treatment involves an interview by the occupational physician, which may be followed either by further guidance by the occupational physician or by external referral/guidance. External referral may include psychotherapy, cognitive behavioural therapy or social work.

The control group receives care as usual, as provided by the occupational physician, if the employee asks for help. In case of sickness absence the control group will receive socio-

medical counselling in accordance with the practice guidelines of the NVAB. Outcomes will be evaluated at 6 and 12 months after randomisation.

Doel van het onderzoek

What is the effectiveness of early preventive intervention among employees at high risk for long-term sickness absence?

Onderzoeksopzet

N/A

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

The effectiveness of early intervention among employees at high risk for sickness absence will be determined by means of a randomised controlled trial, with an initial total follow-up period of 12 months.

The study will be based on a sample of 10,000 employees of ABN AMRO in the Netherlands. Selection of this sample will be based on the initial letter of the employees' surname. To ensure smooth enrolment in the trial, the study population will be divided in five batches. Employees at high risk for long-term sickness absence will be identified by the screening questionnaire Balansmeter. The study involves employees whose high risk for long-term sickness absence can be prompted by either somatic conditions or mental health complaints, or both.
Employees will be asked to provide informed consent and those scoring above the cutoff point of the Balansmeter will be randomised over the experimental group and the control condition.
Employees in the experimental group will receive early treatment. Early treatment involves an interview by the occupational physician, which may be followed either by further guidance by the occupational physician or by external referral/guidance. External referral may include psychotherapy, cognitive behavioural therapy or social work.

The control group receives care as usual, as provided by the occupational physician, if the employee asks for help. In case of sickness absence the control group will receive socio-medical counselling in accordance with the practice guidelines of the NVAB. Outcomes will be evaluated at 6 and 12 months after randomisation.

Contactpersonen

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

Employees at high risk for future long-term sickness absence as identified by a validated screening questionnaire called "Balansmeter".

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

1. Employees on sick leave;

2. Pregnant employees;

3. Treatment/guidance by occupational physician.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel

Toewijzing:	Gerandomiseerd
Blindering:	Enkelblind
Controle:	Geneesmiddel

Deelname

Nederland

Status:	Werving gestopt
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-01-2003
Aantal proefpersonen:	327
Type:	Werkelijke startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies

Datum:	05-09-2005
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	NL177
NTR-old	NTR214
Ander register	: N/A
ISRCTN	ISRCTN91445383

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten
J Occup Rehabil. 2008 Mar;18(1):79-86. Epub 2008 Jan 15.