

The effectiveness of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) versus interpersonal psychotherapy (IPT) in panic disorder without agoraphobia.

Gepubliceerd: 13-06-2006 Laatst bijgewerkt: 18-08-2022

To asses the effectivity of CBT vs. IPT in panic disorder without agoraphobia.

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

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON29181

Bron

NTR

Verkorte titel

N/A

Aandoening

There are two conditions; patients will be randomly allocated to either CBT or IPT.

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Maastricht University

EPP (Experimental Psychopathology)

Overige ondersteuning: -

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

1. panic free status (defined with panic diaries);
2. performance on a behavioural test (3 situations).

Panic diaries are completed at 0 months (pre-treatment), during treatment, 3 months (post treatment), 4 months (follow up 1) and 9 months (follow up 2).

Performance on the behavioural test is assessed at 0 months (pre-treatment), 4 months (follow up 1) and 9 months (follow up 2).

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

In panic disorder with agoraphobia, CBT is an effective empirical based treatment approach in which exposure in vivo and cognitive therapy are important elements. In panic disorder without agoraphobia the component of exposure may not be as relevant as the cognitive component (van den Hout, Arntz, & Hoestra, 1994). In addition, a nonprescriptive treatment, stressing that panic disorder begins as a reaction to life stress, may have comparable treatment outcomes as CBT in panic disorder (Shear, Pilkonis, Cloitre, & Leon, 1994). IPT is a therapeutic approach emphasizing the role of interpersonal problems in psychiatric conditions. IPT appears to be an efficacious treatment in depressive disorder, and eating disorders. Furthermore, primary panic attacks seem to arise during times of increased interpersonal stress (Craske, Miller, Rotunda, & Barlow, 1990). Therefore, it is very interesting to investigate the effectivty of CBT versus IPT in panic disorder without arogoraphobia.

Doel van het onderzoek

To asses the effectivity of CBT vs. IPT in panic disorder without agoraphobia.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Patients will receive 12 therapeutic sessions of either CBT or IPT. Once a week a sessions takes place and one session takes one hour.

Contactpersonen

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

1. main diagnosis panic disorder without agoraphobia;
2. aged between 18 and 60.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

1. co morbid psychosis or bipolar disorder;
2. the use of psychoactive drugs;
3. Intelligence Quotient (IQ) < 80;
4. insufficient knowledge of the Dutch language;
5. previous formal IPT or CBT received (for the same complaint in the past year);
6. alcohol or drugs dependency;
7. cardiovascular disease;
8. respiratory disease;
9. epilepsy.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel

Blindering: Open / niet geblindeerd

Controle: Geneesmiddel

Deelname

Nederland

Status: Werving gestart

(Verwachte) startdatum: 05-06-1997

Aantal proefpersonen: 80

Type: Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies

Datum: 13-06-2006

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

NTR-new

NTR-old

Ander register

ISRCTN

ID

NL641

NTR701

: N/A

ISRCTN42388561

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

N/A