Dual tasking and posttraumatic stress disorder

Gepubliceerd: 16-02-2020 Laatst bijgewerkt: 18-08-2022

Primary hypothesis is whether patients with a PTSD the distraction of a positive emotional valence will be more effective in decreasing the vividness and emotionality of a traumatic memory compared to distraction with a neutral task or exposure only…

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

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON29555

Bron
NTR

Verkorte titel
PTSD

Aandoening

Posttraumatic stress disorder

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: none
Overige ondersteuning: none

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

The primary outcome measures are the difference scores on the two VAS scales that are determined at the beginning (pre-measurement) and the end post measurement) of each

intervention block. These blocks takes four minutes. Each patient is exposed to the three different conditions (P, N,O). Total of 12 minutes.The patients are exposed to the three conditions two times. Total duration of intervention is 24 minutes.We also have measurements between the blocks. These difference scores within and between the blocks will be tested per variable, brightness/living condition and emotionality/unpleasantness with three-way.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

This study with patients with PTSD primarily seeks to examine working mechanisms of dual tasking by investigating whether the emotional valence of the distractor or the working memory load is of importance. The primary hypotheses is that a positive task will be more effective in distracting compared to distraction with a neutral or an exposure only task. We also assume that patients with a relative greater working memory will benefit more from the treatment compared to patients with less working memory capacity when the impact of the trauma is high. We expect that patients with a relative limited working memory capacity will benefit more when the impact of the trauma is light. This hypothesis is based on the so-called inverted U model (Van den Hout, & Engelhard, 2012). Possibly there exists an optimised interaction between maximum load, working memory capacity and the experienced impact of the traumatic experience. To ultimately optimize trauma treatment, research into these aspects is warranted.

Doel van het onderzoek

Primary hypothesis is whether patients with a PTSD the distraction of a positive emotional valence will be more effective in decreasing the vividness and emotionality of a traumatic memory compared to distraction with a neutral task or exposure only condition.

Onderzoeksopzet

We suppose to end our study when we have included thirty patients. We expect to end the inclusion of patients in November of 2020

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

In this study we use a cross over design. Patients are exposed to three different conditions namely distraction with a positieve (P), neutral (N) or exposure only (O) condition. The draw for all six possible orders is masked and balanced and takes place by an independent researcher after inclusion.

Contactpersonen

Publiek

GGZ Delfland
John Molenaar

06-42957530

Wetenschappelijk

GGZ Delfland
John Molenaar

06-42957530

Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

In order to be eligible to participate in this study a subject must meet all of the following inclusion criteria: (1) Patients have a posttraumatic stress disorder, according DSM-5 criteria. This is determined by the Dutch translation of the PTSD diagnostic Scale for DSM-5 (PDS-5) (Foa, 2013). (2) Patients are indicated for a treatment with EMDR or TF cognitive therapy and (3) the treatment is at the point of beginning or has begun until a maximum of three months and (4) the patients has not been treated for these the current complaints with TF cognitive therapy or EMDR in the last two years. (5) Age between 18 and 65 years old (6) being able to understand and speak Dutch (7) A stable use of psychotropic medication (8) informed consent to participate in the study.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

Patients were excluded when they suffered from severe emotional or psychosocial problems defined as: acute crisis, suicidality, psychosis or addiction to alcohol or drugs.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Cross-over
Toewijzing:	Gerandomiseerd

Controle: Geneesmiddel

Deelname

Nederland

Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-03-2019
Aantal proefpersonen:	30
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Voornemen beschikbaar stellen Individuele Patiënten Data (IPD)

Wordt de data na het onderzoek gedeeld: Nog niet bepaald

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies

Datum:	16-02-2020
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	NL8384
Ander register	Ethical board of the Leiden University medical centre, : This study received ethical board approval :P15.072

Resultaten