A pilot randomised trial to determine the efficacy of early cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) versus delayed treatment for children with significant post-traumatic reactions.

Submission date	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	Prospectively registered	
28/09/2007		☐ Protocol	
Registration date 28/09/2007	Overall study status Completed	Statistical analysis plan	
		[X] Results	
Last Edited 18/09/2017	Condition category Mental and Behavioural Disorders	Individual participant data	

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Prof Stallard Paul

Contact details

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number N0038183431

Study information

Scientific Title

A pilot randomised trial to determine the efficacy of early cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) versus delayed treatment for children with significant post-traumatic reactions.

Study objectives

What is the efficacy of early, brief trauma-focused CBT for the treatment of significant acute posttraumatic reactions in child road traffic accident (RTA) victims?

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Study design

Pilot randomised controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Mental and Behavioural Disorders: Post-traumatic disorder

Interventions

- 1. Immediate course of psychotherapeutic sessions
- 2. Delayed course of psychotherapeutic sessions

Initial assessments for subjective distress, and diagnostic symptoms of PTSD. Children with high scores entered into study. Diary completed daily by child for 3 weeks, followed by assessments for PTSD, anxiety and depression. Those with significant enduring posttraumatic symptoms as determined by the CIES or the CPSS randomised into either the immediate or delayed treatment arms of the study.

Change in the severity of posttraumatic symptoms, determined by MANOVA. Changes in associated anxiety and depression. CIES, CPSS. Treatment effect size for changes in PTST symptoms analysed using Cohen's D statistic.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

- 1. Child PTSD Symptom Scale (CPSS)
- 2. Children's Impact of Events Scale (CIES)

- 3. Children's Revised Manifest Anxiety Scale (MAS)
- 4. Birleson Depression Inventory (BDI)
- 5. 10 point cognitive change scale

Key secondary outcome(s))

Not provided at time of registration

Completion date

31/05/2007

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Children aged 7 to 18 who attend the A&E departments at the Royal United Hospital Bath, and Frenchay Hospital Bristol, following an RTA.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Child

Lower age limit

7 years

Upper age limit

18 years

Sex

Not Specified

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Experienced life threatening physical injuries (Triage rating 1)
- 2. Were unconscious for 15 minutes or more
- 3. Suffer significant learning difficulties
- 4. Live outside 30 mile radius of RUH in Bath (so cannot attend treatment sessions)

Date of first enrolment

27/04/2006

Date of final enrolment

31/05/2007

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

Study participating centre
Department of Child & Family Therapy
Bath
United Kingdom
BA1 3NG

Sponsor information

Organisation

Record Provided by the NHSTCT Register - 2007 Update - Department of Health

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust (UK), NHS R&D Support Funding

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/07/2008		Yes	No