Reducing physical restraints in psycho-geriatric nursing home residents

Submission date	Recruitment status	Prospectively registered	
07/06/2006	No longer recruiting	☐ Protocol	
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan	
07/06/2006	Completed	[X] Results	
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data	
08/01/2021	Mental and Behavioural Disorders		

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number NL592, NTR648

Study information

Scientific Title

Reducing physical restraints in psycho-geriatric nursing home residents

Study objectives

It is hypothesized that an educational intervention will lead to a reduction of restraint use in psycho-geriatric nursing home residents.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Study design

Randomized controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Physical restraint use

Interventions

The educational intervention consists of an educational programme combined with consultation with a nurse specialist. The educational intervention is designed to comply with the decision-making process concerning restraint use defined in a Dutch guideline for restraint use in care situations and to cause nurses to embrace a philosophy of restraint-free care and be familiar with techniques of individualized care. Nurses in the experimental group attended the educational programme on restraint use. Furthermore, consultation with a nurse specialist was introduced on the experimental wards. There was no educational intervention in the control group and residents received the normal care.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

- 1. Restraint prevalence: the percentage of residents observed restrained at any time during the 24-hour period
- 2. Restraint intensity: the number of times in four observations that a particular resident is restrained
- 3. Restraint types: restraint types used in residents
- 4. Multiple restraint: the number of different restraint types used per resident recorded during the four observations

Key secondary outcome(s))

1. Residents' characteristics, like demographic characteristics, cognitive status, self performance in activities of daily living, mobility, fall incidence, fall-related injuries and psycho-active drug use

2. Organisational characteristics, like workload of nurses and staffing level on the wards

Completion date

01/10/2006

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Psycho-geriatric nursing home residents

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Senior

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

432

Key exclusion criteria

Nursing home residents suffering from Korsakov's disease or psychiatric diseases are excluded

Date of first enrolment

01/09/2003

Date of final enrolment

01/10/2006

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Netherlands

Study participating centre University Maastricht (UM)

Maastricht Netherlands 6200 MD

Sponsor information

Organisation

University of Maastricht (UM) (The Netherlands)

ROR

https://ror.org/02jz4aj89

Funder(s)

Funder type

University/education

Funder Name

University of Maastricht (UM), Province of Limburg, The Netherlands

Funder Name

Meander Care Group (Zorggroep Meander Oostelijk Zuid-Limburg, the Netherlands)

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	01/07/2009	08/01/2021	Yes	No