

# Comparison of intensive and standard case management programmes for psychotic patients

**Submission date**

23/01/2004

**Recruitment status**

No longer recruiting

**Registration date**

23/01/2004

**Overall study status**

Completed

**Last Edited**

20/11/2009

**Condition category**

Mental and Behavioural Disorders

☐ Prospectively registered

☐ Protocol

☐ Statistical analysis plan

☒ Results

☐ Individual participant data

**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**

NMH10C GE179D

## Study information

Scientific Title

**Acronym**

UK700 study

**Study objectives**

Case management has increasingly been the recommended approach to care for the severely mentally ill as reliance on mental hospitals has diminished. An influential series of studies in the USA suggested that intensive case management, with case loads of 1:10-15, was particularly effective with the most severe patients, reducing hospitalisation and improving aspects of outcome. Despite equivocal results from replication studies in the UK and Europe this approach is becoming accepted policy. In this study we carried out a large multicentre investigation which was designed to test the impact of reduced case loads.

The aim of this study was to compare two levels of intensity of case management for patients with psychotic illnesses. Firstly to see if intensive case management reduces hospitalisation and costs. Secondly, to assess which levels of case management are appropriate for which levels of disability in terms of cost and outcome.

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

Not provided at time of registration

**Study design**

Randomised controlled trial

**Primary study design**

Interventional

**Study type(s)**

Other

**Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Schizophrenia and other psychoses

**Interventions**

Eligible patients were randomly allocated to standard case management (case loads 1:30-35) or intensive case management (case loads 1:10-15).

4 mental health centres in England, 3 in Inner London and 1 in Manchester.

**Intervention Type**

Other

**Phase**

Not Applicable

**Primary outcome(s)**

Clinical symptoms and social functioning were measured at baseline, one years and two years. Hospital use was assessed at two years with subgroup analyses for Afro-Caribbean and the most disabled patients. A range of secondary outcomes based on clinical and social functioning was also assessed.

**Key secondary outcome(s))**

Not provided at time of registration

**Completion date**

30/07/1998

## Eligibility

**Key inclusion criteria**

708 psychotic patients with histories of repeated hospital admission.

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Not Specified

**Sex**

All

**Key exclusion criteria**

Does not match inclusion criteria

**Date of first enrolment**

30/09/1994

**Date of final enrolment**

30/07/1998

## Locations

**Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

**Study participating centre**

Department of Psychiatry

Manchester

United Kingdom  
M13 9WL

## Sponsor information

### Organisation

Record Provided by the NHS R&D 'Time-Limited' National Programme Register - Department of Health (UK)

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

Government

### Funder Name

NHS Mental Health National Research and Development Programme (UK)

## 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?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	26/06/1999		Yes	No