Prevention of loneliness and depression in elderly nursing home patients living in Amsterdam using life review therapy

Submission date	Recruitment status	[X] Prospectively registered
01/02/2007	No longer recruiting	Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
01/02/2007	Completed	Results
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data
01/02/2007	Mental and Behavioural Disorders	Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Contact details

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number N/A

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

Life review therapy will have a positive effect on the level of depressive symptoms of nursing home inhabitants.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Study design

Randomised controlled, parallel group trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Depressive symptoms

Interventions

Intervention:

The life review consisted of autobiographical retrieval practice that entailed focusing on a particular life period each week - childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and summary. For each period 14 quesions were asked that were designed to prompt specific memories. Examples of questions include "What did your mother or father do one day when you were a child that astonished you?".

Intervention sessions were tape-recorded and were scored by a psychologist. At pre- and post-test the following questionnaires were administered:

- 1. Depressive symptoms (eight-item Geriatric Depression Scale [GDS-8])
- 2. Cognitive functioning (Mini Mental State Examination [MMSE])
- 3. Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of mental disorders [DSM] diagnoses depression and dysthymia)
- 4. Anxiety (Hamilton Anxiety and Depression Scale [HADS])
- 5. Loneliness (De Jong Gierveld Loneliness Scale)
- 6. Autobiographical Memory Test (AMT)
- 7. Worrying (Penn State Worry Questionnaire [PSWQ])
- 8. Neuroticism (Neuroticism-Extraversion-Openness Five-Factor Inventory [NEO-FFI]-subscale)
- 9. Quality of life (Dutch Scale for Subjective well-being of the elderly [SSWO], short Portable Mental Status (PMS) questionnaire, "balans opmaken vragenlijst")

Control:

Waiting list (after three months).

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

- 1. Depression (GDS-8, MINI-interview) and loneliness (De Jong Gierveld Loneliness Scale)
- 2. Anxiety, HADS, autobiographical memory (AMT)

Post-treatment one or two weeks after ending intervention (four weeks after inclusion).

Key secondary outcome(s))

Analysing the influence of covariates on the outcome of the life review therapy (neuroticism [NEO-FFI], worrying [PSWQ-11], quality of life)/mastery (PMS).

Completion date

01/08/2007

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Aged over 65
- 2. Living in a nursing home
- 3. Normal cognitive functioning/no signs of dementia
- 4. No pharmacological treatment

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Senior

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. No or less depressive symptoms
- 2. Mild or severe cognitive symptoms

Date of first enrolment

01/02/2007

Date of final enrolment

01/08/2007

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Study participating centre VU University Medical Center Amsterdam Netherlands 1081 BT

Sponsor information

Organisation

VU University Medical Centre (The Netherlands)

ROR

https://ror.org/00q6h8f30

Funder(s)

Funder type

Other

Funder Name

Stichting Nuts Ohra (The Netherlands)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration