

# The effect of flicker stimulation of peripheral visual field on short-term recall.

<b>Submission date</b> 30/09/2004	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 30/09/2004	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 14/07/2009	<b>Condition category</b> Signs and Symptoms	<input type="checkbox"/> 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

**EudraCT/CTIS number**

**IRAS number**

**ClinicalTrials.gov number**

**Secondary identifying numbers**  
N0176135497

## Study information

## **Scientific Title**

### **Study objectives**

To test if flicker can enhance short-term recall in older people. To test if any flicker effects on short term recall are frequently-specific.

### **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

### **Secondary study design**

Randomised controlled trial

### **Study setting(s)**

Not specified

### **Study type(s)**

Other

## **Participant information sheet**

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

Signs and Symptoms: Memory

### **Interventions**

Randomised trial. The intervention is learning and recall of words. A flicker machine will occur on light emitting diodes, the randomisation will be the flicker frequencies. It is thought that specific frequencies (near 10Hz) will enhance recognition and lower and higher frequencies will not.

### **Intervention Type**

Other

### **Phase**

Not Specified

### **Primary outcome measure**

The endpoints of the study will be recognition of words that participants saw during the learning phase. We will test if particular frequencies of flicker that occurred in the learning phase enhance recognition.

### **Secondary outcome measures**

Not provided at time of registration

**Overall study start date**

19/12/2003

**Completion date**

28/02/2005

## **Eligibility**

**Key inclusion criteria**

50 healthy people, 50 patients

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Age group**

Senior

**Sex**

Both

**Target number of participants**

100

**Key exclusion criteria**

Does not match inclusion criteria

**Date of first enrolment**

19/12/2003

**Date of final enrolment**

28/02/2005

## **Locations**

**Countries of recruitment**

England

United Kingdom

**Study participating centre**

**OPTIMA**

Oxford

United Kingdom

OX2 6HE

# Sponsor information

## Organisation

Department of Health

## Sponsor details

Richmond House  
79 Whitehall  
London  
United Kingdom  
SW1A 2NL

## Sponsor type

Government

## Website

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/Home/fs/en>

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

## Funder Name

Oxford Radcliffe Hospitals NHS Trust (UK)

# Results and Publications

## Publication and dissemination plan

Not provided at time of registration

## Intention to publish date

## 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	05/03/2006		Yes	No