Randomised controlled trial and economic evaluation of two alternative strategies of providing support for socially disadvantaged inner city families with infants

Submission date	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	Prospectively registered		
25/04/2003		☐ Protocol		
Registration date 25/04/2003	Overall study status Completed	Statistical analysis plan		
		[X] Results		
Last Edited 08/11/2022	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 Ann Oakley

Contact details

Social Science Research Unit London University Inst of Education 18 Woburn Square London United Kingdom WC1H 0NR +44 (0)20 7612 6391 a.oakley@ioe.ac.uk

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

HTA 95/07/19

Study information

Scientific Title

Randomised controlled trial and economic evaluation of two alternative strategies of providing support for socially disadvantaged inner city families with infants

Study objectives

The proposed study will quantify the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of two alternative strategies of providing support for socially disadvantaged inner city families with infants. Families with infants living in a disadvantaged inner city area will be randomly allocated to receive either a home based support programme delivered by a research health visitor, a support programme provided by community based family support organisations, or standard services. The intervention will start when infants are approximately six weeks old and will continue for one year. The primary outcome measures (child injury, parental smoking, maternal psychological ill health) are important causes of mortality, morbidity and costs to the NHS.

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)

Prevention

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Mental and behavioural disorders

Interventions

- 1. Home based support programme delivered by a research health visitor
- 2. A support programme provided by community based family support organisations
- 3. Standard services

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome measure

The primary outcome measures (child injury, parental smoking, maternal psychological ill health) are important causes of mortality, morbidity and costs to the NHS.

Secondary outcome measures

Not provided at time of registration

Overall study start date

01/09/1998

Completion date

31/08/2001

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Families with infants living in a disadvantaged inner city area

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Sex

Female

Target number of participants

731

Key exclusion criteria

Not provided at time of registration

Date of first enrolment

01/09/1998

Date of final enrolment

31/08/2001

Locations

Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre Social Science Research Unit London

United Kingdom WC1H 0NR

Sponsor information

Organisation

Department of Health (UK)

Sponsor details

Quarry House Quarry Hill Leeds United Kingdom LS2 7UE +44 (0)1132 545 843 Sheila.Greener@doh.gsi.gov.uk

Sponsor type

Government

Website

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/index.htm

ROR

https://ror.org/03sbpja79

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

NIHR Health Technology Assessment Programme - HTA (UK)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

Not provided at time of registration

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	HTA monograph	01/08/2004		Yes	No