Making sense of voices

Submission date	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	Prospectively registeredProtocol		
26/06/2015				
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan		
08/07/2015	Completed	[X] Results		
Last Edited 26/06/2020	Condition category Mental and Behavioural Disorders	[] Individual participant data		

Plain English summary of protocol

Plain English summary under review

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Craig Steel

Contact details

Department of Psychology Whiteknights Campus University of Reading Reading United Kingdom RG6 6AL 0118 378 7550 c.steel@reading.ac.uk

Type(s)

Public

Contact name

Dr Craig Steel

Contact details

Department of Psychology Whiteknights Campus University of Reading Reading United Kingdom RG6 6AL

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

N/A

Study information

Scientific Title

Making sense of voices: a case series

Study objectives

The main hypothesis to be tested is whether the Making Sense of Voices intervention will reduce the level of distress associated with the experience of hearing voices.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

NRES South Central Berkshire B, ref: 15/SC/0013

Study design

The study design is a multiple baseline case series design with a randomised duration of waitlist.

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Study setting(s)

Community

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use contact details to request a participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Hearing voices

Interventions

1. Phase 1: Assessment and construct:

The Maastricht Hearing Voices Interview: This is a clinical interview. For most voice hearers, the interview is part of an intervention as the conversation challenges cognitive avoidance of the topic.

The construct: The construct relates voices to the personal history of the voice hearing individual. Voice hearers acquire insight in the assumed original mechanisms of their voices. The individuals who represent the voices and the problems that the voices represent are identified. Making a construct is comparable with constructing a functional analysis as is done in behavioral therapy.

2. Phase 2: Intervention:

The intervention is aimed at reducing distress, and improving the quality of the relationship between voice hearer and her/his voices. Often voice hearers experience an unequal relationship with their voices, where the voices dominate in a negative way and are responsible for disturbing daily functioning.

To improve the relationship with the voices 3 types of methods are used:

- 2.1. Homework assignments: to communicate with the voices at a set time during each day.
- 2.2. Role play: to exercise how to communicate with the voices in the session
- 2.3. Talking with the voices: the therapist communicates indirectly or directly with the voices.

The communication with the voices is guided by the assumption that voice hearing is traumatic in origin and that the voices are signals to protect certain vulnerabilities. Many voice hearers experience their voices as attacking self esteem and self-efficacy; by this intervention the communication is bent towards voices as 'allies', from a destructive towards a constructive relationship.

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome measure

Hallucination Change Scale (HCS). Each participant generates a narrative description of their auditory hallucinations (AH) scored for the 24-hour time period just prior to initiation of the trial, which was scored as a 10. The Hallucination Change Scale (HCS) is scored in subsequent assessments by requesting the patient to generate a new narrative description of AHs. Follow-up severity scores ranged from 0, corresponding to no hallucinations, to a maximum score of 20, corresponding to hallucinations twice as severe as baseline.

Secondary outcome measures

- 1. Voice hearing:
- 1.1. Psychotic Symptoms Rating Scale (PSYRATS (AH)): 11 items completed on the basis of a clinical interview, and enables analysis in relation to voice distress specifically as well as a wider range of voice characteristics
- 1.2. Positive and Negative Symptom Scale (PANNS): A widely used clinical interview assessing a wide range of symptoms associated with a diagnosis of a psychotic disorder
- 1.3. Beliefs about Voices Scale (BAVQ-R). A 35-item self-report measure of the appraisals made in relation to a voice hearing experience
- 1.4. The Voice and You Rating Scale (VAY). A 28-item self-report measure assessing the relationship an individual has with their voices
- 1.5. The DAIMON Scale. A 28-item self-report measure assessing how an individual relates to a voice hearing experience

- 2. Anxiety and Depression:
- 2.1. Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD7). A 7-item self-report anxiety measure
- 2.2. Physical Health Questionnaire (GAD9). A 9-item self-report measure of depression
- 3. Dissociation:
- 3.1. Dissociative Experience Scale (DES). 28-item self-report measure
- 4. Wellbeing
- 4.1. Warwick Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWB) 14 item self-report measure
- 4.2. Self Compassion Scale (SCS) a 12 item self-report measure

Overall study start date

01/05/2015

Completion date

31/12/2016

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Participants will be eligible if they:

- 1. Report currently distressing voices as determined by a rating of 2 or above on the 'Intensity of Distress' item on the PSYRATS scale
- 2. Has had recorded contact and treatment from mental health services at the point of recruitment
- 3. Aged 18-65
- 4. No significant history of organic, or drug/alcohol factors implicated in the aetiology of psychotic symptoms
- 5. English speaking
- 6. Provides informed patient consent
- 7. Not receiving care from a learning disability service
- 8. Has a fixed abode. Having a fixed abode is operationalised as having a current address (including B&B or open access hostel) and evidence (e.g. from key worker) indicating that the person is more likely than not to have a reliable address throughout the 2 years. Although the exclusion of those with no fixed abode may limit the sample, this is a necessary restriction to avoid inevitable sample attrition from this group

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Upper age limit

65 Years

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

15

Total final enrolment

15

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Unable to provide informed consent
- 2. Unable to communicate sufficiently in English
- 3. Of no fixed abode

Date of first enrolment

01/05/2015

Date of final enrolment

31/12/2015

Locations

Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre Berkshire Healthcare Foundation Trust

Fitzwilliam House Skimped Hill Lane Bracknell United Kingdom RG12 1BQ

Sponsor information

Organisation

Berkshire Healthcare Foundation Trust

Sponsor details

Berkshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust Fitzwilliam House Skimped Hill Lane Bracknell England United Kingdom RG12 1BQ 01344 415825 stephen.zingwe@berkshire.nhs.uk

Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

ROR

https://ror.org/03t542436

Funder(s)

Funder type

University/education

Funder Name

University of Reading

Alternative Name(s)

UoR

Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Universities (academic only)

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

Planned publication in a high-impact peer-reviewed journal

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 results	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article		02/01/2019	26/06/2020	Yes	No
HRA research summary			28/06/2023	No	No