# A study of the long-term and short-term efects of Snoezelen and Reminiscence therapy on patients suffering from dementia who have associated agitated behavior problems

Submission date	Recruitment status	<ul><li>Prospectively registered</li></ul>		
12/09/2003	No longer recruiting	☐ Protocol		
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan		
12/09/2003	Completed	[X] Results		
<b>Last Edited</b> 30/07/2009	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

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#### Contact details

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## Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

N0081063463

# Study information

#### Scientific Title

#### Study objectives

What effect does Snoezelen have on the behaviour and physiological responses of people with dementia who exhibit agitated behaviour, and how do these effects compare to those resulting from a more traditional form of therapy, such as Reminiscence?

As of 28/07/09 the target number of participants was updated from "not provided at time of registration" to 20 as detailed in 2004 results.

#### 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)

**Treatment** 

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

Mental and Behavioural Disorders: Dementia

#### **Interventions**

Comparative group study. Subjects randomly allocated to one of two groups. Each group will receive an initial introductory Snoezelen session after initial baseline assessments and observations.

Group 1 will then receive three Snoezelen sessions over 2 weeks, 1 week without intervention and then three reminiscence sessions over a further 2 weeks.

Group 2 will follow the same pattern, but will have reminiscence therapy first.

#### Intervention Type

Other

#### Phase

**Not Specified** 

#### Primary outcome(s)

- 1. Heart rate reduction
- 2. Frequency of observed agitated behaviour (Agitated Behaviour Mapping Instrument) after

each session

3. Frequency of agitated behaviour (Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory) after each intervention and at 2-week follow-up

#### Key secondary outcome(s))

Not provided at time of registration

#### Completion date

30/09/2006

# **Eligibility**

#### Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Subjects will have dementia and be reported by staff as exhibiting significant agitated behaviour, known to psychiatric services and either day patients or on an organic assessment ward.
- 2. No age limit will be applied but the range is expected to be between 55-85.

#### Participant type(s)

**Patient** 

#### Healthy volunteers allowed

No

#### Age group

Senior

#### Sex

All

#### Key exclusion criteria

Does not meet inclusion criteria

#### Date of first enrolment

01/02/2000

#### Date of final enrolment

30/09/2006

## Locations

#### Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

#### Study participating centre

#### **Psychiatry for the Elderly** Leicester United Kingdom LE5 4PW

# Sponsor information

#### Organisation

Department of Health (UK)

# Funder(s)

#### Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

#### Funder Name

Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust (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?
Results article	results	01/11/2004		Yes	No