# Efficacy and cost-effectiveness of short-term inpatient psychotherapy (STIP) as compared to outpatient psychotherapy: a randomised clinical trial among patients with personality disorders in the Netherlands

Submission date	Recruitment status	Prospectively registered
08/03/2006	Stopped	☐ Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
08/03/2006	Stopped	Results
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data
05/11/2008	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

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# Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

## ClinicalTrials.gov number

# Secondary identifying numbers

**NTR583** 

# Study information

#### Scientific Title

## Study objectives

It is expected that STIP shows superior efficacy in terms of faster improvement in the first 12 months of the trial and a higher recovery rate at 24 months of follow-up. In addition, it is expected that the higher direct medical costs of STIP are compensated by higher reduction of indirect medical costs and productivity losses. Therefore, we hypothesise that STIP shows a superior cost-benefit ratio as well.

## Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

## Ethics approval(s)

Received from the local medical ethics committee

## Study design

Randomised, active controlled, parallel group trial

## Primary study design

Interventional

# Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

## Study setting(s)

Not specified

# Study type(s)

Quality of life

## Participant information sheet

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

Personality disorder

#### Interventions

Short-term inpatient psychotherapy (STIP) versus 12-month outpatient psychotherapy

This trial was terminated in October 2006:

We aimed to compare Short-Term Inpatient Psychotherapy (STIP) with long-term outpatient Schema-Focused Therapy (SFT). Unfortunately, this trial has failed to succeed due to slow

patient recruitment, a large refusal rate and several methodological reasons. After five months of patient recruitment, we had only been able to include one patient in the study. Eight other patients refused participation in the randomised trial, but were included in a parallel preference trial in which they received the treatment of their choice (either SFT or STIP). An important implication of this research failure may be that a randomised design is not feasible for all scientific studies. Patient preferences play an important role in this matter, especially when huge differences between the treatment conditions exist (for example in treatment length and setting) as in our study. Alternative designs should then be considered.

## Intervention Type

Other

### Phase

**Not Specified** 

## Primary outcome measure

- 1. Symptomatic improvement
- 2. Structural improvement
- 3. Functional improvement
- 4. Quality of life

## Secondary outcome measures

No secondary outcome measures

## Overall study start date

15/02/2006

## Completion date

15/02/2009

## Reason abandoned (if study stopped)

We aimed to compare short-term inpatient psychotherapy (STIP) with long-term outpatient schema-focused therapy (SFT). Unfortunately, this trial has failed to succeed due to slow patient recruition, a large refusal rate and several methodological reasons. After five months of patient recruition, we had only been able to include one patient in the study. Eight other patients refused participation in the randomised trial, but were included in a parallel preference trial in which they received the treatment of their choice (either SFT or STIP). An important implication of this research failure may be that a randomised design is not feasible for all scientific studies. Patient preferences play an important role in this matter, especially when huge differences between the treatment conditions exist (for example in treatment length and setting) as in our study. Alternative designs should then be considered.

# **Eligibility**

## Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) diagnosis of one or more cluster B or C personality disorders or personality disorder not otherwise specified (PDNOS) (as evidenced by a semi-structured interview)
- 2. Personality pathology as focus of treatment
- 3. Age at least 18

- 4. Residing within a 30-mile circle around Centre of Psychotherapy De Viersprong in Halsteren (i.
- e. Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Breda, Antwerpen, Zeeland)

## Participant type(s)

**Patient** 

## Age group

Adult

## Lower age limit

18 Years

### Sex

Both

## Target number of participants

80

## Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Insufficient command of Dutch language
- 2. Severe cognitive impairments
- 3. Mental retardation or borderline intellectual functioning
- 4. Severe Axis I comorbidity as indicated by the presence of chronic psychotic disorder, bipolar disorder or substance dependence
- 5. A history of psychosis
- 6. Past year treatment history including one of the treatments in the current study AND a clear rationale why repetition of that treatment is contraindicated

## Date of first enrolment

15/02/2006

## Date of final enrolment

15/02/2009

# Locations

## Countries of recruitment

**Netherlands** 

## Study participating centre

Viersprong Institute for Studies on Personality Disorders (VISPD)

Halsteren Netherlands 4660 AA

# Sponsor information

## Organisation

Viersprong Institute for Studies on Personality Disorders (VISPD) (The Netherlands)

## Sponsor details

P.O. Box 7 Halsteren Netherlands 4660 AA

## Sponsor type

Not defined

## **ROR**

https://ror.org/048jnwk41

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Research organisation

## **Funder Name**

The Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development (ZonMw) (The Netherlands)

# **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