

# A randomized controlled trial of the intervention Video-feedback of Infant-Parent Interaction (VIPI) for infants under 2 years of age

<b>Submission date</b> 02/07/2014	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
<b>Registration date</b> 04/08/2014	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Last Edited</b> 04/10/2023	<b>Condition category</b> Mental and Behavioural Disorders	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

We are carrying out a study of 200 families with interaction problems with their infants under the age of 2 years in Norway. Video feedback of Infant-Parent Interaction (VIPI) is a method which is widely practiced in primary healthcare in the Scandinavian countries, but no clinical study has been conducted of its effects on parent-child interaction. In this study, we want to compare the effects of VIPI with usual care on parent-child interaction.

### Who can participate?

Families who are considered to have interaction problems with their infants who are less than 2 years of age.

### What does the study involve?

The families are randomly allocated to one of two groups: VIPI or treatment-as-usual (TAU). Over a period of 2 years three trained research assistants will visit the families in their homes. During the visit, parents will complete questionnaires and will be videotaped when interacting with their infants for 30 minutes in a natural everyday situation like feeding, playing or nappy changing. These videotapes will later be assessed. We will assess the families before VIPI (T1), after VIPI (T2) and 6 months later. The TAU group in this study receives consultations from health nurses, social and child welfare workers, community psychologists, and practitioners.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

For most parents there will expectedly be an immediate direct treatment benefit either from VIPI or TAU. There will be no risk to the participants.

### Where is the study run from?

The VIPI study aims to recruit about 200 families from two major cities and six rural areas in Norway.

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?  
The study started in January 2011 and will last until December 2015.

Who is funding the study?  
National Network of Infant Mental Health, Oslo (Norway).

Who is the main contact?  
Professor Turid Suzanne Berg-Nielsen, tsbn@r-bup.no  
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## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

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## Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number**  
ISRCTN2014

## Study information

**Scientific Title**  
A longitudinal randomized controlled trial of the intervention Video-feedback of Infant-Parent Interaction (VIPI) for infants under 2 years of age

**Acronym**  
VIPI

**Study objectives**  
It is hypothesized that parents with moderate interaction problems with their infants will profit from the intervention (VIPI) compared to treatment as usual (TAU). Parents with either minor interaction problems or more serious problems will not benefit from VIPI than TAU. It is hypothesized that maternal depressive symptoms will moderate the effect of VIPI, with more symptoms resulting in less effect.

**Ethics approval required**  
Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

Regional Committee of Ethical Research in Mid-Norway, 02/10/2007, ref. 1.2007.2176

**Study design**

Naturalistic multi-site longitudinal randomized controlled trial with a parallel-group, consecutively randomized single-blinded design with a 1-2-1-2 allocation ratio within each site

**Primary study design**

Interventional

**Study type(s)**

Treatment

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

Psychiatry, developmental psychology

**Interventions**

Participants will be randomly allocated to one of two groups:

1. Video-feedback of Infant-Parent Interaction (VIPI)
2. Treatment as usual (TAU)

**Intervention Type**

Other

**Phase**

Not Applicable

**Primary outcome(s)**

An observational measure with standardized coding of parent-child interaction: The Emotional Availability Scales measured at baseline (T1), after 2 months (T2) and after 8 months (T3).

**Key secondary outcome(s)**

Ages & Stages Questionnaire social-emotional measuring parent-reported social-emotional development in infants measured at baseline (T1), after 2 months (T2) and after 8 months (T3).

**Completion date**

31/12/2015

**Eligibility****Key inclusion criteria**

Parents of infants under 2 years of age with interaction problems with their infant and sufficient proficiency in Norwegian to fill out questionnaires

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Sex**

All

**Total final enrolment**

112

**Key exclusion criteria**

Parents with:

1. Psychosis
2. Developmental delays
3. Ongoing substance abuse problems

**Date of first enrolment**

01/01/2011

**Date of final enrolment**

31/12/2015

**Locations****Countries of recruitment**

Norway

**Study participating centre**

RBUP

Oslo

Norway

0405

**Sponsor information****Organisation**

National Network of Infant Mental Health (Norway)

**Funder(s)****Funder type**

Other

## Funder Name

National Network of Infant Mental Health, Oslo (Norway)

# 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?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	video feedback of infant-parent interaction (VIPI) results	12/02/2015		Yes	No
<a href="#">Results article</a>	1-year interactional results	18/06/2018	23/04/2019	Yes	No
<a href="#">Results article</a>	Results in a low- to moderate-risk sample	14/09/2023	04/10/2023	Yes	No