

Comparison of intensive and standard case management programmes for psychotic patients

Submission date

23/01/2004

Recruitment status

No longer recruiting

☐ Prospectively registered

☐ Protocol

Registration date

23/01/2004

Overall study status

Completed

☐ Statistical analysis plan

☒ Results

Last Edited

20/11/2009

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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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

NMH10C GE179D

Study information

Scientific Title

Acronym

UK700 study

Study objectives

Case management has increasingly been the recommended approach to care for the severely mentally ill as reliance on mental hospitals has diminished. An influential series of studies in the USA suggested that intensive case management, with case loads of 1:10-15, was particularly effective with the most severe patients, reducing hospitalisation and improving aspects of outcome. Despite equivocal results from replication studies in the UK and Europe this approach is becoming accepted policy. In this study we carried out a large multicentre investigation which was designed to test the impact of reduced case loads.

The aim of this study was to compare two levels of intensity of case management for patients with psychotic illnesses. Firstly to see if intensive case management reduces hospitalisation and costs. Secondly, to assess which levels of case management are appropriate for which levels of disability in terms of cost and outcome.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study type(s)

Other

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Schizophrenia and other psychoses

Interventions

Eligible patients were randomly allocated to standard case management (case loads 1:30-35) or intensive case management (case loads 1:10-15).

4 mental health centres in England, 3 in Inner London and 1 in Manchester.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

Clinical symptoms and social functioning were measured at baseline, one years and two years. Hospital use was assessed at two years with subgroup analyses for Afro-Caribbean and the most disabled patients. A range of secondary outcomes based on clinical and social functioning was also assessed.

Key secondary outcome(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Completion date

30/07/1998

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

708 psychotic patients with histories of repeated hospital admission.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Not Specified

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

Does not match inclusion criteria

Date of first enrolment

30/09/1994

Date of final enrolment

30/07/1998

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

Department of Psychiatry

Manchester

United Kingdom
M13 9WL

Sponsor information

Organisation

Record Provided by the NHS R&D 'Time-Limited' National Programme Register - Department of Health (UK)

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

NHS Mental Health National Research and Development Programme (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	26/06/1999		Yes	No