

# Can a simple task help reduce intrusive memories in patients suffering from intrusions after traumatic events?

<b>Submission date</b> 27/10/2021	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
<b>Registration date</b> 29/10/2021	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Last Edited</b> 17/06/2024	<b>Condition category</b> Mental and Behavioural Disorders	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Some people who have experienced traumatic events (e.g. violence, accidents, or critical illness) suffer from intrusive memories. These are memories - often in the form of mental images, or films - that occur involuntarily and can cause severe distress. Intrusive memories form a core symptom of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), a mental condition that causes severe suffering in patients and poses a considerable social and economic burden. While a number of effective treatments for PTSD have been established, many of them require highly-trained specialists and are therefore (or for other reasons) limited in their availability. This study investigates the effect of a novel approach to reduce intrusive memories, using a simple visuospatial task after reactivation of a traumatic memory. The task is part of a commonly used test for prospective physicians (so called Test für Medizinische Studiengänge -TMS) and examines skills in spatial imagination. The effect of this intervention is compared to another intervention, in which participants will read a text and answer questions relating to the text afterwards. We hypothesize that the visuospatial intervention leads to a greater reduction of intrusions than the control condition.

### Who can participate?

Adults (at least 18 years of age) who have experienced at least one traumatic event and are currently suffering from intrusive memories. Participants must have sufficient knowledge of the German language to read and understand longer texts (~25min).

### What does the study involve?

Participants will have 3 study appointments over the course of 4 weeks. Throughout, they will keep an electronic "intrusion diary", in which they will record the occurrence of specific intrusive memories, which have been decided upon on the first appointment. 2 weeks after the first appointment, they will receive one of two interventions: They will either be asked to write down one of the intrusive memories and deal with a repetitive simple visuospatial task. In this task 80 items will be provided. The challenge is to rotate two cubes mentally. Those two cubes are identical but shown from different perspectives. The participants' job is to find out how to rotate the first cube to make it look like the second one. In the other condition, they will read an

article from Wikipedia, and answer some multiple-choice questions relating to the article afterwards. 2 weeks after the intervention, participants will be invited to answer some questions about the study and are asked for permission to be contacted 6 months after the end of the study for a telephone follow-up.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

In case the intervention proves effective, participants would directly benefit from the reduction of intrusive memories. We expect no negative effects from the questionnaires, the visuospatial task, or reading the Wikipedia Article. Writing down the traumatic memory could possibly lead to arousal and distress. To ensure maximum safety, study sessions take place in the secure and well-monitored environment of a university hospital, and professional support from psychotherapeutically trained physicians is always available. During the study sessions, a member of the research team is always present in the room.

Where is the study run from?

LWL University Hospital Bochum (Germany), Department of Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy.

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

January 2021 to June 2023

Who is funding the study?

Application for funding from the Ruhr-University Bochum (FoRUM) is planned.

Who is the main contact?

Professor Henrik Kessler  
henrik.kessler@ruhr-uni-bochum.de

## Contact information

**Type(s)**

Scientific

**Contact name**

Prof Henrik Kessler

**Contact details**

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## Additional identifiers

## Study information

## Scientific Title

Investigation on a novel approach for reducing intrusions in patients after a traumatic event. A randomized, controlled interventional trial using a memory reminder and a visuospatial task.

## Study objectives

Reactivation of a trauma-related memory, followed by executing a visuospatial task (a commonly used task to test skills in spatial imagination) will significantly reduce the frequency of visual intrusions of the traumatic event in the weeks following the intervention, compared to a verbal control task.

## Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

## Ethics approval(s)

Approved 07/10/2021, Ethikkommission der Fakultät für Medizin an der Ruhr-Universität Bochum (Ethics committee at the department of Medicine, Ruhr-University Bochum, Gesundheitscampus 33, Bochum, Germany; +49 (0)234 7981 6555; [ethik@ruhr-uni-bochum.de](mailto:ethik@ruhr-uni-bochum.de)), ref: 21-7268

## Study design

Single-center interventional randomized controlled trial

## Primary study design

Interventional

## Study type(s)

Treatment

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

Patients suffering from intrusive memories after traumatic experiences

## Interventions

Patients receive randomized either the experimental intervention (1.) or the control intervention (2.) at T1 (T0 + 2 weeks):

1. Reactivation of a trauma-related memory by writing down the memory of a specific traumatic event, followed by 25 min of executing a visuospatial task
2. Reading a Wikipedia article for 25 min and answering 8 multiple choice questions relating to the article afterwards

Participants will be followed up for 4 weeks (2 weeks preinterventional and 2 weeks postinterventional).

Randomisation is implemented electronically via the software package REDCap at the AMIB (Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Abteilung für Medizinische Informatik, Biometrie und Epidemiologie, Nina Timmesfeld) and hence occurs independently from the researchers who are in direct contact with the patients. After typing in the patient number at T1, the researcher electronically receives the intervention to be applied in this session. To compute the randomization scheme, interventions are randomly permuted and assigned to T1.

## Intervention Type

Behavioural

**Primary outcome(s)**

Frequency of intrusions per week , assessed by patients via an intrusion diary continuously for each week of the 4-week study duration; main focus is on the specific effect on the frequency of intrusions in the two weeks following the intervention. Additionally, retrospectively estimated frequency of intrusions will be assessed in a 6-month telephone follow-up.

**Key secondary outcome(s)**

Severity of PTSD-related symptoms, assessed via PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5) at T0 and T2.

**Completion date**

13/06/2023

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

Current inclusion criteria as of 11/03/2022:

1. Age 18+ years
2. Have experienced at least 1 traumatic event (fulfilling criterion A for PTSD diagnosis according to DSM-5) which happened at least 2 months ago
3. Suffer from intrusive memories that relate to the traumatic event named in 2. Those intrusions should have occurred at least five times a week for the past 2 weeks
4. Sufficient knowledge of the German language  
(These were changed before the first participant was recruited.)

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Previous inclusion criteria:

1. Age 18+ years
2. Have experienced at least 1 traumatic event (fulfilling criterion A for PTSD diagnosis according to DSM-5)
3. Suffer from intrusive memories that relate to the traumatic event named in 2. Those intrusions should have occurred at least five times a week for the past 2 weeks
4. Sufficient knowledge of the German language

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Lower age limit**

18 years

**Sex**

All

## **Total final enrolment**

52

## **Key exclusion criteria**

Current exclusion criteria as of 11/03/2022:

1. Acute suicidal tendency
2. Severe self-harming behavior, requiring medical care within last 6 months
3. Substance abuse (excluding nicotine) within last 6 months
4. Psychotic symptoms within last 6 months
5. Ongoing trauma therapy (i.e. specific trauma exposure techniques)  
(These were changed before the first participant was recruited.)

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Previous exclusion criteria:

1. Acute suicidal tendency
2. Severe self-harming behavior, requiring medical care within last 6 months
3. Substance abuse (excluding nicotine) within last 6 months
4. Psychotic symptoms within last 6 months

## **Date of first enrolment**

09/12/2021

## **Date of final enrolment**

03/11/2022

## **Locations**

### **Countries of recruitment**

Germany

### **Study participating centre**

**Department of Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy, LWL University Hospital Bochum**  
Alexandrinenstr. 1-3  
Bochum  
Germany  
44791

## **Sponsor information**

### **Organisation**

LWL-Universitätsklinikum Bochum

ROR

<https://ror.org/04nkkrh90>

## **Funder(s)**

### **Funder type**

University/education

### **Funder Name**

Ruhr-Universität Bochum

### **Alternative Name(s)**

Ruhr University Bochum, RUB

### **Funding Body Type**

Government organisation

### **Funding Body Subtype**

Universities (academic only)

### **Location**

Germany

## **Results and Publications**

### **Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan**

The current data sharing plans for this study are unknown and will be available at a later date

### **IPD sharing plan summary**

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date