

Efficacy and efficiency of Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing therapy versus Brief Eclectic Psychotherapy (BEP) in the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder

Submission date 04/08/2005	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 04/08/2005	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 04/09/2015	Condition category 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
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
Dr M Olff

Contact details
Academic Medical Center (AMC)
Department of Psychiatry
Meibergdreef 5
PA1-192
Amsterdam
Netherlands
1105 AZ
+31 (0)20 891 3662
m.olff@amc.uva.nl

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
NTR46

Study information

Scientific Title

Efficacy and efficiency of Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing therapy versus Brief Eclectic Psychotherapy (BEP) in the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder

Acronym

BEP-EMDR

Study objectives

Eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing (EMDR) therapy is applied frequently in clinical practice as a treatment method for psychological trauma. Arguments for applying EMDR are faster symptom reduction, lower dropout and better tolerance than cognitive behavioural interventions. However, in the Netherlands a randomised controlled study determining efficacy and efficiency of EMDR has not yet been performed.

Research objectives:

1. To compare efficacy of EMDR therapy and brief eclectic psychotherapy (BEP) in the treatment of patients with post-traumatic stress disorder
2. To test whether EMDR is more efficient than BEP
3. To determine efficacy of the treatments at long-term follow up
4. To determine which patients benefit most from EMDR or BEP
5. To determine the effects of both treatments on comorbid psychopathology, like major depressive disorder

The overall trial end date was changed from 01/12/2006 to 01/12/2007.

On 14/02/2012 the following changes were made to the trial record:

1. The target number of participants was changed from 120 to 140.
2. The overall trial end date was changed from 01/12/2007 to 01/02/2009.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethics approval received from the local ethics committee

Study design

Randomised-controlled parallel-group single-blinded trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Mental disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder

Interventions

EMDR is a combination of trauma exposure (desensitisation) with saccadic eye movements. When anxiety diminishes, the patient is instructed to develop more positive cognitions and link these to the trauma.

BEP is primarily a cognitive behavioral intervention, but 'eclectic' means that elements of psychodynamic and directive psychotherapy are also part of this therapy.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

1. Impact of Event Scale - Revised (IES-R)
2. Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)

Key secondary outcome(s)

Structured clinical interviews are administered, as well as neuropsychological tests and other self-report measures.

Completion date

01/02/2009

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Current inclusion criteria as of 14/02/2012

One hundred and forty patients with post-traumatic stress disorder for at least one month after the traumatic experience according to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) criteria, will be included. They are asked to participate after intake at the Outpatient Psychiatry Clinic of the Academic Medical Center/De Meren.

Previous inclusion criteria

One hundred and twenty patients with post-traumatic stress disorder for at least one month after the traumatic experience according to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) criteria, will be included. They are asked to participate after intake at the Outpatient Psychiatry Clinic of the Academic Medical Center/De Meren.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Severe comorbidity that would interfere with treatment
2. Enhanced risk for suicide and psychotic disorders

Date of first enrolment

01/12/2003

Date of final enrolment

01/02/2009

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Netherlands

Study participating centre

Academic Medical Center (AMC)

Amsterdam

Netherlands

1105 AZ

Sponsor information

Organisation

Academic Medical Centre (AMC) (The Netherlands)

ROR

<https://ror.org/03t4gr691>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name

Academisch Medisch Centrum

Alternative Name(s)

Academic Medical Center, Centre Médical Académique, ACADEMISCH MEDISCH CENTRUM AMSTERDAM, Academic Medical Center (Amsterdam), AMC

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Universities (academic only)

Location

Netherlands

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	01/03/2012		Yes	No
Results article	results	01/08/2015		Yes	No