

START (Systemic Therapy for At Risk Teens): a national randomised controlled trial to evaluate multisystemic therapy in the UK context

Submission date 16/02/2009	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 09/03/2009	Overall study status Completed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 01/05/2020	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

Background and study aims

Youth antisocial behaviour is a common and serious problem with costly consequences to young people themselves, their families, and society in general. Antisocial behaviour is associated with higher rates of criminal behaviour, unstable relationships, unemployment, and mental health problems. Multisystemic Therapy (MST) is an intensive family and home-based intervention for young people with serious antisocial behaviour. Although the programme has had some positive outcomes in the U.S., its effectiveness has not yet been assessed in the UK. This study is made up of two parts. The purpose of the first part (START I) is to assess whether Multisystemic Therapy in the UK is more likely to reduce out of home placement compared to management as usual (MAU; i.e., whichever services they would have received in the absence of MST). The purpose of the second part (START II) is to assess whether MST is more likely to reduce criminal convictions compared to MAU.

Who can participate?

Young people who meet three of seven risk indicators, such as history of offending, poor school attendance, and previous episodes of being looked-after.

What does the study involve?

Families which are considered eligible for the study are invited to take part in the research. Each family is randomly allocated to a treatment programme: either MST, or MAU. Research assistants visit the family home with a questionnaire pack at baseline, 6, 12, and 18 months, and (START I), and 24, 36 and 48 months (START II). The questionnaires take about 1-2 hours to complete. Families are also invited to take part in optional qualitative interviews, in which they are asked about their experiences with MST, and about their lives and well-being after taking part in the programme.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Families taking part in the study are reimbursed £25 per visit. No other direct benefits or risks are anticipated.

Where is the study run from?

The study is run by University College London and takes place in nine NHS sites providing MST services in England (UK)

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

January 2009 to September 2017

Who is funding the study?

START I: Department for Children, Schools and Families in conjunction with the Department of Health (UK)

START II: NIHR Health Services and Delivery Research Programme (UK)

Who is the main contact?

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Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title

START (Systemic Therapy for At Risk Teens): a national randomised controlled trial to evaluate multisystemic therapy for young people at risk of out of home placement as a result of antisocial behaviour in the UK context

Acronym

START

Study objectives

START I:

The aim of this study is to carry out a pragmatic trial that will inform policy makers, commissioners of services and professionals about the potential of Multisystemic Therapy (MST) in a UK context, investigating whether the provision of MST could reduce the incidence of out of home placements for young people at risk of being removed from their homes because of antisocial behaviour, mental health problems, educational problems or unmet need.

START II:

Current study hypothesis as of 27/09/2018:

The primary objective is to compare MST vs. MAU on the proportion of young people who have a criminal conviction at 5-year follow-up.

Previous study hypothesis:

The primary outcome of the study is to determine whether criminal conviction is reduced at 5-year follow-up in the MST arm compared to MAU.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

START I: South East Research Ethics Committee, 13/05/2009, ref: 09/H1102/55

Amendment to extend study to 5 years (START II): NRES Committee London – South East, 05/11/2013, ref: 09/H1102/55

Study design

START I: Randomised controlled trial

START II: Observational longitudinal cohort follow up study

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Mental health problems and antisocial behaviour in adolescents

Interventions

START I:

MST is offered to families for a period of three to six months, depending on individual family needs. Treatments offered in the MAU arm are widely varied, depending on resources available within the local authority and individual family needs.

Once a referral has been accepted into the study, the research assistant visits the family to confirm participation and complete consent forms. An independent statistician then manages the randomisation and the MST team administrator contacts the Trial Coordinator to find out the results of the randomisation. If the family has been allocated to MAU, the MST supervisor alerts the multi-agency panel for treatment allocation.

MST: Multi-systemic therapy is an integrative, manualised, licensed programme with a substantial evidence base for engaging young people exhibiting anti-social behaviour and their

families. Adolescents with severe conduct problems (violence, drug abuse, school expulsion) are treated over a period of 3-6 months with a community-based multi-component treatment programme focused on the family but also engaging schools, neighbourhoods and community resources and administered by specifically trained professionals with relatively low caseloads. Adolescents and their families receive a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 6 months of input from the MST team; it is expected that some families will require briefer periods of treatment or may prematurely terminate treatment unilaterally. MST is delivered by a team of at least 3 specially trained clinicians under the supervision of an MST supervisor, with weekly one hour conference calls for consultation with an MST services staff member. In addition, MST therapists have the support of local consultation from mental health professionals with post-graduate qualifications in disciplines such as social work, psychology or counselling.

MAU: Management As Usual is the standard care offered to adolescents and their families who meet eligibility criteria for the trial. This treatment is likely to be diverse and may involve no therapeutic intervention or individual or family orientated work. It is likely to be delivered by a wide range of practitioners with quite different theoretical orientations. The average duration of these interventions is also likely to vary. It is expected that practitioners will be working in line with best practice as specified in relevant SCIE and NICE guidance. MAU interventions are carefully monitored using a service use schedule designed specifically for the trial that will record contact with all services (health, social, YOT, education, voluntary sector etc), including number of contacts (and possibly average duration of contacts). As this is a pragmatic trial involving a number of collaborating services even within each site, it is not possible to specify in advance what management as usual will be.

Families are followed up to 24 months in START I.

START II:

The study involves the 684 families (young people and parents/carers) recruited into the START I trial. All participants were initially sent an opt-out letter, giving them information on how they could opt-out of being contacted by the research team about START II. If the family does not opt out, the research team contacts the family to discuss continued participation in the trial. If the family agrees to take part, they are given an updated information sheet, and asked to sign an updated consent form, explaining the extension of the study to 60 months. Participants are then invited to take part in yearly follow-up assessments at 24, 36, and 48 months post randomisation. At each follow-up point, the family is contacted by the research assistant (RA) who schedules a time to visit the family in person. Both the young person and the parent separately complete the questionnaire pack with the assistance of the RA. The questionnaire pack takes approximately 2-3 hours to complete and includes assessments of emotional well-being, mental health, education and work adjustment, physical health, demographic data, antisocial behaviour (e.g., arrests, convictions), family cohesion and parenting. Parents and young people receive £12.50 each for taking part.

Primary outcome data (offending) continues to be collected up to 60 months post randomisation, unless the family does not give consent for this.

Additionally, all families are invited to take part in a qualitative component of the study, comprised of semi-structured interviews with young people and parents about their experiences with MST, their outcomes in terms of offending, emotional well-being, relationships with family and peers, and their outlook on the future. The interviews will be analysed for themes using Framework analysis.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

START I:

Proportion of cases assigned to long-term (3 months+) out of home placements in specialist residential provision at 18 months following randomisation

START II:

Reduction in the number of criminal convictions in the MST arm compared to MAU at 5-year follow-up

Key secondary outcome(s)

START I

1. Demographic information is measured using the Family Information Form completed by the parent at baseline, and at 6, 12 and 18 months if necessary
2. Antisocial behaviour (time to first criminal offence and the total number of offences) is collected from the Police National Computer and the Young Offender Information System at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months
3. Antisocial behaviour and attitudes (behavioural problems) and young people's and parental wellbeing are measured by the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) completed by the parent and young person at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months
4. Antisocial behaviour and attitudes (callous and unemotional traits) are measured by the Inventory of Callous and Unemotional Traits (ICU) completed by the parent and young person at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months
5. Antisocial behaviour and attitudes (conduct problems) are measured by the Self-Report Delinquency measure (SRD) completed by the young person at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months
6. Antisocial behaviour and attitudes (anti-social beliefs and attitudes) are measured by the Antisocial Beliefs and Attitudes Scales (ABAS) completed by the young person at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months
7. Antisocial behaviour and attitudes (materialistic values) are measured by the Youth Materialism Scale completed by the young person at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months
8. Antisocial behaviour and attitudes and young people's adjustment (ADHD symptoms) are measured by the ADHD subscale of the Conners Rating Scale completed by the parent and teacher at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months
9. Parenting controls are measured by the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire focused on skills for monitoring and supervision (APQ) completed by the parent and young person at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months
10. Family functioning (parental supervision and involvement) is measured by the Loeber Caregiver Questionnaire completed by the parent at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months
11. Family functioning (family adaptability and cohesion) is measured by the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scales (FACES-IV) completed by the parent at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months
12. Family functioning (levels of expressed emotions) is measured by the Levels of Expressed Emotions (LEE) completed by the young person scale at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months
13. Family functioning (the degree of conflict in the parental relationship) is measured by the Couple Conflicts Tactics Scale (CTS2) completed by the parent at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months
14. Young person and parental well-being and adjustment (moods and feelings) is measured by the Short Mood and Feelings Questionnaire completed by the young person at baseline, 6, 12

and 18 months

15. Young person and parental well-being and adjustment (screen for minor psychiatric disorders) is measured by the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) completed by the parent at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months

16. Educational participation (attendance and exclusions) is collected from the National Pupil Database at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months

17. Psychiatric disorders are identified by the Development and Well-Being Assessment (DAWBA) completed by the parent and young person at baseline and 12 months

18. Child IQ is measured by the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence (WASI II) - Vocabulary and Matrix Reasoning subtests completed by the young person at baseline

19. Nature of delivery of interventions in MST and MAU arms is measured by the Expectancies Questionnaire completed by the parent at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months

20. Nature of delivery of interventions in MST and MAU arms is measured by the California Psychotherapy Alliance Scale (CPAS) completed by the parent at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months

21. Nature of delivery of interventions in MST and MAU arms is measured by the Reason for Termination Checklist (RTC) completed by the parent at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months

22. Quality of parent-child attachment relationships is measured by the Child Attachment Interview (CAI) completed by the young person at 12 months

23. Data on all other service use and cost effectiveness of treatment was measured using the Child and Adolescent Service Use Schedule (CA-SUS) completed by the parent and young person at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months

24. Quality-adjusted life years are measured by the EQ-5D completed by the young person at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months

START II

The outcomes measures collected during the first phase of the START trial will also be collected during the second phase of the trial at 24, 36 and 48 month follow up with the exception of the Development and Well-Being Assessment (DAWBA) and Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence (WASI II)

1. Significant life events are measured by the Coddington Life Events Questionnaire - Adult (CLES-A) completed by the young person at 24, 36, and 48 months

2. Quality of life is measured by SF-36 Health Survey completed by the young person at 24, 36, and 48 months

3. Psychological resilience is measured by Adolescence resilience questionnaire (ARQ) completed by the young person at 24, 36, and 48 months

4. Screening for affective disorders and schizophrenia is measured by Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia (K-SADS) completed by the young person if aged 18 or younger at 36 months

5. Behavioural and emotional problems are measured by Adult Self-Report questionnaire completed by the young person at 24, 36, and 48 months

6. Behavioural and emotional problems are measured by Adult Behaviour Check list (ABCL) completed by the parent at 24, 36, and 48 months

7. Materialism is measured by the Adult Materialism Scale completed by the young person if aged 18 or older at 24, 36, and 48 months

8. Screening for personality disorders is measured by the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM Disorders (SCID) completed by the young person if aged 18 or older at 36 months

Completion date

01/09/2017

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Candidates (both males and females) will be referred if they meet 3 of the following features indicative of 'risk status':

1. Excluded or at significant risk of school exclusion
2. High levels of non attendance at school
3. An offending history or at significant risk of offending
4. Previous episodes on the Child Protection Register
5. Previous episodes of being looked after
6. Previous referral to Family Group Conference (FGC) to prevent young person from becoming looked after
7. History of siblings being looked after

Referrals considered suitable by the panel will be included in the trial if they meet the following general inclusion criteria:

1. Young person aged 11-17 years
2. Sufficient family involvement for MST to be applied, excluding adolescents already in local authority care or foster accommodation
3. No existing agency involvement (e.g., the family is already engaged with a therapist) which would interfere with MST
4. Meets ONE of the following set of criteria indicating suitability for MST:
 - 4.1. Persistent (weekly) and enduring (6 months or longer) violent and aggressive interpersonal behaviour OR
 - 4.2. A significant risk of harm to self or to others OR
 - 4.3. At least one conviction and three warnings, reprimands or convictions in the last 18 months OR
 - 4.4. Current diagnosis of externalising disorder and a record of unsuccessful outpatient treatment OR
 - 4.5. Permanent school exclusion

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Child

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

684

Key exclusion criteria

1. History or current diagnosis of psychosis
2. Generalised learning problems (clinical diagnosis) as indicated by IQ below 65
3. Risk of injury or harm to a worker
4. Presenting issues for which MST has not been empirically validated

Date of first enrolment

01/09/2014

Date of final enrolment

01/09/2016

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

University College London

Department of Clinical, Education, and Health Psychology

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Sponsor information

Organisation

University College London (UK)

ROR

<https://ror.org/02jx3x895>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Department for Children, Schools and Families (START I)

Alternative Name(s)

DCSF

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

Funder Name

Department of Health (START I)

Funder Name

Health Services and Delivery Research Programme (START II)

Alternative Name(s)

Health Services and Delivery Research (HS&DR) Programme, NIHR Health Services and Delivery Research (HS&DR) Programme, NIHR Health Services and Delivery Research Programme, HS&DR Programme, HS&DR

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from p.fonagy@ucl.ac.uk

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/02/2018		Yes	No
Results article	results	01/08/2019		Yes	No
Results article	results	01/05/2020	01/05/2020	Yes	No
Protocol article	protocol	20/08/2013		Yes	No