

Cognitive behavioural treatment for persistent positive symptoms in psychotic disorders

Submission date
04/12/2006

Recruitment status
No longer recruiting


Registration date
26/01/2007


Overall study status
Completed


Last Edited
01/11/2022

Condition category
Mental and Behavioural Disorders


 Retrospectively registered

 Protocol not yet added

 SAP not yet added

 Results added

 Raw data not yet added

 Study completed

Plain English Summary

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Stefan Klingberg

Contact details

Osianderstr. 24
Tuebingen
Germany
72076

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Protocol/serial number

N/A

Study information

Scientific Title

-
Acronym
POSITIVE

Study hypothesis

Cognitive Behavioural Treatment (CBT) is more efficacious in reducing positive symptoms than Supportive Therapy (ST).

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethics Committee of the Medical Faculty, University of Tuebingen; date of approval: 27 October 2006

Study design

Randomised, single blind, parallel group, prospective, controlled study comparing a specific treatment with an unspecific, placebo-attention control group

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

Other

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

Condition

Psychotic disorders (schizophrenia, schizophreniform, schizoaffective and delusional disorders)

Interventions

Cognitive Behavioural Treatment versus Supportive Therapy

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome measure

Primary endpoint for efficacy: PANSS positive syndrome (sum of items P1-P7), assessed post treatment (T9).

Secondary outcome measures

Key secondary endpoints:

1. Additional symptom ratings (e.g. PSYRATS)
2. Social functioning
3. Illness related events
4. Quality of life
5. Questionnaires about self schemata and interpersonal schemata
6. Direct and indirect costs

Assessment of safety:

1. Death
2. Suicidal behaviour
3. Severe depressive symptom exacerbation

Overall study start date

01/01/2007

Overall study end date

31/12/2008

Eligibility

Participant inclusion criteria

1. Schizophrenia, schizophreniform, schizoaffective, delusional disorders (according to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders - fourth edition [DSM-IV])
2. Score of four or more on the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS)-items delusions or hallucinations
3. Presence of these symptoms for at least three months

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Not Specified

Sex

Not Specified

Target number of participants

260

Total final enrolment

233

Participant exclusion criteria

1. Substance abuse or substance dependence as primary clinical problem
2. Organic brain disease

Recruitment start date

01/01/2007

Recruitment end date

31/12/2008

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

Germany

Study participating centre

Osianderstr. 24

Tuebingen

Germany

72076

Sponsor information**Organisation**

University Hospital Tuebingen (Germany)

Sponsor details

Geissweg 3

Tuebingen

Germany

72076

Sponsor type

University/education

Website

<http://www.medizin.uni-tuebingen.de>

ROR

<https://ror.org/00pjgxm97>

Funder(s)**Funder type**

Research organisation

Funder Name

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

Not provided at time of registration

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	secondary analysis	10/02/2020	12/02/2020	Yes	No
Results article	secondary analysis	23/11/2020	25/11/2020	Yes	No