# **Treatment of Complex Regional Pain** Syndrome Type I with Mirror Therapy.

No registrations found.

**Ethical review** Positive opinion **Status** 

Recruitment stopped

Health condition type -

Study type Interventional

## **Summary**

#### ID

NL-OMON25778

#### Source

Nationaal Trial Register

#### **Brief title**

Treatment of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome Type I with Mirror Therapy

#### **Health condition**

Complex Regional Pain Syndrome of the upper extremity.

### **Sponsors and support**

**Primary sponsor: -**

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: -

#### Intervention

#### **Outcome measures**

#### **Primary outcome**

Activity: Action Research Arm test.

#### **Secondary outcome**

- 1. Function of the upper extremity: pain (VAS), mobility (Range of Motion), grip strenght
  - 1 Treatment of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome Type I with Mirror Therapy. 15-06-2025

(Jamar), sensibility (monofilaments);

2. Activity: Radbout Skills Questionair.

## **Study description**

#### **Background summary**

CRPS-I is characterized by pain, oedema and sympathic dysfunction and is generally preceded by trauma.

The cause is however not known. We hypothesise that a central factor in the movement planning may play a role, which expresses as 'fear to move'.

In order to intervene, mirror therapy is applied in combination with the regular therapy. Mirror therapy is based on the principle that reflection of the healthy arm causes the illusion that the injured arm moves simultaneous and symmetrical with the healthy arm and thus stimulates the cortical representation of the injured arm.

In a randomised study of 20 acute CRPS-1 patients (based on the IASP-criteria), all patients receive regular physiotherapy and 10 subjects receive additional mirror therapy.

Primary outcome is arm function, quantified by the Action Research Arm Test (ARA). Secondary outcome parameters are pain (VAS), mobility (Range of Motion), grip strength (JAMAR), sensibility (monofilaments) and the Radbout Skills Questionair.

### Study objective

The hypothesis of this study is that mirror therapy stimulates cortical representation of the upper extremity. The functionality of the upper extremity will improve more than with only conservative therapy.

#### Study design

N/A

#### Intervention

Mirror therapy.

## **Contacts**

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## **Eligibility criteria**

#### Inclusion criteria

- 1. Patients with CRPS I of one upper extremity.(following IASP-criteria);
- 2. It exists for less than 8 months:
- 3. Patient is over 18 years of age.

#### **Exclusion criteria**

- 1. Dysfunction of the other upper extremity;
- 2. Sympathectomy;
- 3. Little motivation;
- 4. Treatment for CRPS-I in an other institution simultaneous;
- 5. Psychiatric problems.

## Study design

### **Design**

Study type: Interventional

Intervention model: Parallel

Allocation: Randomized controlled trial

Masking: Single blinded (masking used)

Control: Active

#### Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped

Start date (anticipated): 01-01-2005

Enrollment: 20

Type: Actual

## **Ethics review**

Positive opinion

Date: 09-09-2005

Application type: First submission

## **Study registrations**

## Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

## Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

## In other registers

Register ID

NTR-new NL260
NTR-old NTR298
Other : N/A

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# **Study results**

### **Summary results**

N/A