

Borderline personality disorder and multiple aspects of emotional intelligence.

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Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Personality disorders and disturbances in behaviour
Study type	Observational invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON31575

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Borderline personality disorder and emotional intelligence.

Condition

- Personality disorders and disturbances in behaviour

Synonym

borderline personality disorder/emotion regulation disorder

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: GGZ Midden-Brabant (Tilburg)

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: deelnemende instelling

Intervention

Keyword: Borderline personality disorder., Emotional Intelligence., Mental Health.

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

1. Emotional Intelligence and its aspects: (1) perceiving and identifying emotions; (2) using emotions to facilitate thought; (3) understanding emotions; (4) managing emotions, measured with the Mayor, Salovey, Carusso Emotional Intelligence Test (MSCEIT, 2001)
2. The severity index of the borderline personality disorder measured with the Borderline Personality Disorder Severity Index(BPDSI; Weaver & Clum, 1993).
3. Perception of emotions, measured with the IAPS (de International Affective Picture System: Bradley & Lang,1999). The IAPS is a set of over colour slides with norm ratings on the dimensions of valence and arousal. Valence stands for how pleasant a picture is to see, ranging from unpleasant to pleasant, and arousal stands for how activating a picture is, ranging from no activation at all, to highly activating.

Secondary outcome

age

gender

IQ

Study description

Background summary

According to Linehan (1993) the central characteristic of patients with a borderline personality disorder is an emotionregulation disorder. In this study we will investigate the emotionregulation disorder by using a test for emotional intelligence (EI) and a test that measures the perception of emotions. Until now there is only one study known that investigated the relationship between EI and borderline personality disorder (Leible & Snell, 2004). This study found that people with borderline personality disorder have a lower EI-score than people with other personality disorders. Secondly, the study found a negative relation between severity of the borderline disorder and EI. The current study investigates the relation between EI and borderline disorder, comparing it with other personality disorders en healthy subjects.

Study objective

Aim of the study is to investigate the relationship between Emotional Intelligence and the severity index of the borderline personality disorder. Secondly, the study will investigate what differences there are in EI between patientst with borderline disorder en two control groups (patients with other personality disorders en non-patients). If it is true that patients with a borderline personality disorder have problems with their emotionregulation, more than patients with another personality disorder, we want to see these differences in the EI-scores (especially the score on the subscale managing emotions). Emotional Intelligence is measured with an ability test, the MSCEIT (Mayer, Salovey, and Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test; Mayer, Salovey, & Caruso, 2001). The MSCEIT has proven to have a better validity than self-report EI tests as used in the study of Leible & Snell, 2004. The IAPS (International Affective Picture System; Bradley & Lang, 1999) will be used to measure perception of emotions.

Study design

The study is based on a correlational research and ANOVA's. Furthermore we want to compare three groups on the EI-scores and IAPS-scores. Patients with a borderline personality disorder, patients with other personality disorders and healty subjects.

Research questions:

1. Is there a negative relation between EI and severity of the borderline personality disorder?
2. What are the differences in EI and perception of emotions between patients with borderline disorder and controls (patients with other personality disorders and healthy subjects)?

Study burden and risks

It takes about 2 hours in total to do the tests.

Confrontation with own problems could be a burden to participants. It is however expected that participants will experience the acquired knowledge about themselves rather as positive.

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

Patients with a personality disorder

Exclusion criteria

Severe pathology on DSM axis 1, e.g. psychotic disorder, drug abuse

Mental retardation
insufficient ability to understand Dutch

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational invasive
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non-randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Diagnostic

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-04-2009
Enrollment:	128
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO	
Date:	19-03-2009
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METIGG: Medisch Ethische Toetsingscommissie Instellingen Geestelijke Gezondheidszorg (Utrecht)

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
CCMO	NL20565.097.08