

ABSTRACTS FEB 2017

Title: Predictors of Comorbid Eating Disorders and Diabetes in People with Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes

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Author Information:

[Gagnon C](#)¹, [Aimé A](#)², [Bélanger C](#)³.

¹Département de psychologie, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada.

²Département de Psychoéducation et de Psychologie, Université du Québec en Outaouais, St-Jérôme, Québec, Canada. Electronic address: annie.aime@uqo.ca.

³Département de psychologie, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada.

Abstract

OBJECTIVES:

The objective of this study was to identify psychosocial predictors of comorbid eating disorders (EDs) in individuals with type 1 and type 2 diabetes.

METHODS:

In this cross-sectional study, 140 people with diabetes answered an online survey covering sociodemographic information, body esteem, restrictive eating, medication omission, coping styles and depressive symptoms. Participants were recruited through advertisements on more than 100 websites, including forums, community organizations and Facebook groups focusing on either diabetes or EDs. Recruitment took place in Canada, Europe, Australia and the United States.

RESULTS:

On average, EDs developed after diabetes diagnoses in participants with type 1 diabetes but prior to diabetes diagnosis in participants with type 2 diabetes. In type 1 diabetes, avoidance coping styles and depressive symptoms predicted an additional diagnosis of EDs. Co-occurring EDs and type 2 diabetes were predicted by body mass indexes and task-oriented coping strategies.

CONCLUSIONS:

Variables potentially influencing the development of EDs in people with diabetes differ according to the type of diabetes, body mass indexes, coping styles and depressive symptoms; they should be more systematically evaluated and closely monitored. In the context of diabetes management, prevention strategies for ED onset based on increased knowledge of the risk factors associated with EDs are necessary and could help decrease the risk for the health complications of diabetes.

Journal ID: [Can J Diabetes](#). 2017 Feb;41(1):52-57. doi: 10.1016/j.jcjd.2016.06.005

Title: The evaluation of body image in children with type 1 diabetes: A case-control study.

Source: Pubmed

Free Access: Through Research Gate

Author information

[Troncone A](#)¹, [Prisco F](#)², [Casella C](#)², [Chianese A](#)², [Zanfardino A](#)², [Iafusco D](#)².

- ¹Second University of Naples, Italy alda.troncone@unina2.it.
- ²Second University of Naples, Italy.

Abstract

This study evaluated the body image perception in children with type 1 diabetes in order to identify symptoms of disordered eating behaviours early. Children with type 1 diabetes and controls showed underestimation and dissatisfaction with body size. The patients, especially girls, were more accurate in their perception of body size than the control group. The study sheds light on some of the underlying factors that may contribute to the development of disordered eating behaviours in adolescence. The causes of the differences of perception of body size are discussed.

Journal Identifier: [J Health Psychol](#). 2016 Apr;21(4):493-504. doi: 10.1177/1359105314529682

Title: Self-esteem and illness self-concept in emerging adults with Type 1 diabetes: Long-term associations with problem areas in diabetes.

Source: Pubmed

Free Access?:

https://dial.uclouvain.be/downloader/downloader.php?pid=boreal:157874&datastream=PDF_01

Author information

[Luyckx K](#)¹, [Rassart J](#)², [Aujoulat I](#)³, [Goubert L](#)⁴, [Weets J](#)⁵.

Abstract

This long-term prospective study examined whether illness self-concept (or the degree to which chronic illness becomes integrated in the self) mediated the pathway from self-esteem to problem areas in diabetes in emerging adults with Type 1 diabetes. Having a central illness self-concept (i.e. feeling overwhelmed by diabetes) was found to relate to lower self-esteem, and more treatment, food, emotional, and social support problems. Furthermore, path analyses indicated that self-esteem was negatively related to both levels and relative changes in these problem areas in diabetes over a period of 5 years. Illness self-concept fully mediated these associations.

Journal Identifier: [J Health Psychol](#). 2016 Apr;21(4):540-9. doi: 10.1177/1359105314531467. Epub 2014 Apr 28.

Title: Psychological conditions in adults with diabetes.

Source: Pubmed

Free Access?: No

[de Groot M](#)¹, [Golden SH](#)², [Wagner J](#)³.

Author information**Abstract**

Type 1 (T1D) and Type 2 diabetes (T2D) represent a demanding set of biopsychosocial challenges for patients and their families, whether the age of disease onset occurs in childhood, adolescence, or adulthood. Psychological conditions, defined as syndromes, disorders, and diabetes-specific psychological issues affect a larger proportion of individuals with T1D and T2D compared to the general population. In this review, we summarize the prevalence, impact and psychological treatments associated with the primary categories of psychological conditions that affect adults with T1D and T2D: depressive symptoms and syndromes, anxiety disorders, eating behaviors and disorders and serious mental illness. The implications of the literature for psychologists are discussed, and priorities for future research to advance the science of psychological conditions for adults with T1D and T2D are identified. (PsycINFO Database Record

Journal Identifier: [Eat Disord](#). 2016 May-Jun;24(3):271-88. doi: 10.1080/10640266.2015.1090866. Epub 2015 Oct 14.

Title: Development and validation of the Screen for Early Eating Disorder Signs (SEEDS) in persons with type 1 diabetes.

Source: PubMed

Free Paper?: Can request via Research gate

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282876472_Development_and_Validation_of_the_Screen_for_Early_Eating_Disorder_Signs_SEEDS_in_Persons_With_Type_1_Diabetes

Author information:

[Powers MA](#)¹, [Richter S](#)², [Ackard D](#)^{3,4}, [Craft C](#)².

Abstract

This study's objective was to develop and validate an instrument to identify those at risk of developing an eating disorder (ED) in persons with type 1 diabetes. The Screen for Early Eating Disorder Signs (SEEDS) instrument was developed using a multi-phase process including focus groups, cognitive interviews, and mailed questionnaires. Factor analysis revealed 20 items across three factors (Body Image, Feelings, Quality of Life) demonstrating strong psychometric properties. Scoring guidelines and interpretation are provided. SEEDS is a brief (20-item; 2-5 minutes to complete), self-administered, screen designed for use in clinical practice or research to identify or confirm suspicions of ED risk and does not include weight-control behavior items.

Journal Identifier: [Eat Disord](#). 2016 May-Jun;24(3):271-88. doi: 10.1080/10640266.2015.1090866.

Title: Prevalence of Disturbed Eating Behavior in Children and Adolescents with Type 1 Diabetes: Assessment and Comparison to Healthy Peers--Results of a Multicenter Questionnaire-based Study.

[Article in German]

Source: Pubmed

Free Access?: No

[Hevelke LK](#)¹, [Albrecht C](#)², [Busse-Widmann P](#)³, [Kranz J](#)⁴, [Lange K](#)¹, [Markowitz JT](#)⁵, [Marshall LF](#)⁶, [Meurs S](#)⁷, [de Soye IH](#)⁸, [Saßmann H](#)¹.

Abstract

INTRODUCTION:

Published data on prevalence of disturbed eating behavior in youth with type 1 diabetes are heterogeneous. This study assesses the prevalence rate of disturbed eating behavior in a representative German sample of children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes. The prevalence rate is compared to the one published for a national sample of healthy peers. Furthermore prospects as well as limits of a generic screening tool used to identify disturbed eating behavior are compared to those of a diabetes specific screening tool.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

A total of 246 children and adolescents (age: 11-19 years) with type 1 diabetes, from 6 pediatric diabetes centers in Germany, completed the generic SCOFF questionnaire and the diabetes specific Diabetes Eating Problem Survey-Revised (DEPS-R) to assess their eating behavior. Prevalence data were compared to representative data from a nationwide survey in Germany (KiGGS-study).

RESULTS:

A total of 16.3% of the children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes scored above the SCOFF cut-off (≥ 2) (24.2% of the girls and 8.9% of the boys). The percentages in the healthy controls were 28.9% for girls and 15.2% for boys. Compared to this the prevalence of disturbed eating behavior was lower in the diabetes group ($p=0.017$ and $p<0.001$). According to the diabetes specific DEPS-R 11.2% of the boys and 13.2% of the girls with type 1 diabetes practiced insulin-purging. The association between SCOFF-scores and the items referring to insulin-purging in DEPS-R, was stronger for girls than for boys ($r=0.437$ vs. $r=0.144$). Among the young people with type 1 diabetes DEPS-R-scores showed stronger associations to the quality of metabolic control (HbA1c) than the SCOFF (boys: $r=0.357$ vs. $r=0.217$ and girls: $r=0.368$ vs. $r=0.131$).

DISCUSSION:

Children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes are not more frequently affected by disturbed eating behavior than their healthy peers. Particularly boys with type 1 diabetes practicing insulin-purging, are not reliably detected by a generic screening tool.

CONCLUSION:

As part of long-term care a diabetes specific screening tool should be used to identify adolescents with type 1 diabetes and disturbed eating behavior more reliably.

Journal Identifier: [Psychother Psychosom Med Psychol](#). 2016 Mar;66(3-4):128-35. doi: 10.1055/s-0042-103324. Epub 2016 Apr 1.