Excessive Food Consumption and related phenomenon in Czech population of adolescents

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BACKGROUND

Lifestyle change, rapid development, food environment (Gearhardt et al., 2009)

Food as a reward or to enhance pleasant feelings (endorphins), dealing with stress, boredom, anger (Triflieff & Martinez, 2014)

Psychological problems being solved by food (family problems, parents' conflicts, parents' relationship with children, relationships at school, schoolwork,...) (Halliday et al., 2014)

Obesity and overweight as a huge psychological burden, reducing the quality of life (Sanders et al., 2015)

Slim beauty ideal, nutrition advice, social media ("perfect bodies and perfect lives") (Raychaudhuri & Sanyal, 2012)

METHODOLOGY

Adolescents aged 15-19: 3515 respondents, 39 schools

Adolescents aged 11-15: 803 respondents, 12 schools

Test-retest: 79 respondents

Clinical sample (obesity treatment hospitals

11-19): 150 respondents



METHODS

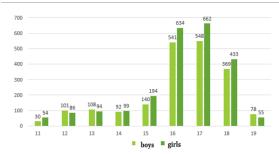
Sociodemographic Data Questionnaire (Pipová et al., 2019) Questionnaire of Eating and Physical Activities (Pipová et al., 2019)

Modified Yale Food Addiction Scale 2.0 - mYFAS 2.0 (Schulte, Gearhardt, 2017) Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire EDE – Q8 (Kliem, 2008) Food Cravings Questionnaire – trait-reduced FCQ-T-r (Meule, 2014) Impulsivity Scale– SIDD (Skopal, Dolejš, 2016)

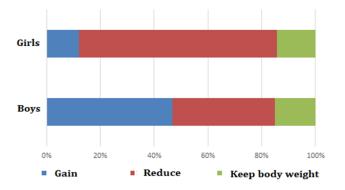
Unconditional Self-Acceptance Questionnaire (USAQ) (Chamberlain, Haaga, 2001) Relationship Structures Questionnaire (ECR-RS) (Chris Fraley, 2008)

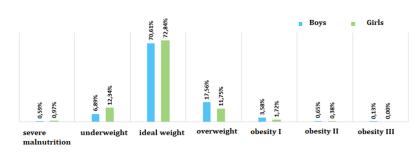
Food Relationship Questionnaire (Pipová et al., 2019)

Age of participants



RESULTS





DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The overall results pointed out the discrepancy between the desired weight and also body image (44.7% of girls and 41.7% of boys are satisfied with their bodies). Adolescents tend to be extremely unsatisfied with their body weight despite the fact that the body has an objectively healthy weight. this brings a key areas of potential intervention programs.

LITERATURE

Gearhardt, A. N., Corbin, W. R., & Brownell, K. D. (2009). Preliminary validation of the Yale Food Addiction Scale. Appetite, 52(2), 430–436. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2008.12.003
Triffileft, P., & Martinez, D. (2014). Imaging addiction: D2 receptors and dopamine signaling in the striatum as biomarkers for impulsivity. In Neuropharmacology (Vol. 76, Issue PART B, pp. 498–509). Pergamon. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ieuropharm.2013.06.031

Halliday, J. A., Palma, C. L., Mellor, D., Green, J., & Renzaho, A. M. N. (2014). The relationship between family functioning and child and adolescent overweight and obesity: A systematic review. International Journal of Obesity, 38(4), 480–493.

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Raychaudhuri, M., & Sanyal, D. (2012). Childhood obesity: Determinants, evaluation, and prevention. Indian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 16(Suppl 2), S192-4. https://doi.org/10.4103/2230-8210.104037

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS CONTACT DETAILS

This presentation is funded by Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports of the CR for Palacký University Olomouc (IGA_FF_2021_001)

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