

Research Abstracts February

Reliability and Validity of the Diabetes Eating Problem Survey in Turkish Children and Adolescents with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus.

Source: Pubmed

Free Access: Yes

Authors: Atik Altınok Y, Özgür S, Meseri R, Özen S, Darcan Ş, Gökşen D.

Abstract

OBJECTIVE:

The aim of this study was to show the reliability and validity of a Turkish version of Diabetes Eating Problem Survey-Revised (DEPS-R) in children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes mellitus.

METHODS:

A total of 200 children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes, ages 9-18 years, completed the DEPS-R Turkish version. In addition to tests of validity, confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to investigate the factor structure of the 16-item Turkish version of DEPS-R.

RESULTS:

The Turkish version of DEPS-R demonstrated satisfactory Cronbach's α (0.847) and was significantly correlated with age ($r=0.194$; $p<0.01$), hemoglobin A1c levels ($r=0.303$; $p<0.01$), and body mass index-standard deviation score ($r=0.412$; $p<0.01$) indicating criterion validity. Median DEPS-R scores of Turkish version for the total samples, females, and males were 11.0, 11.5, and 10.5, respectively.

CONCLUSION:

Disturbed eating behaviors and insulin restriction were associated with poor metabolic control. A short, self-administered diabetes-specific screening tool for disordered eating behavior can be used routinely in the clinical care of adolescents with type 1 diabetes. The Turkish version of DEPS-R is a valid screening tool for disordered eating behaviors in type 1 diabetes and it is potentially important to early detect disordered eating behaviors.

Journal Identifier: [J Clin Res Pediatr Endocrinol](#). 2017 Dec 15;9(4):323-328. doi: 10.4274/jcrpe.4219.

I Should but I Can't: Controlled Motivation and Self-Efficacy Are Related to Disordered Eating Behaviors in Adolescents With Type 1 Diabetes.

Source: Pubmed

Free Access: Yes

Authors: Eisenberg MH, Lipsky LM, Dempster KW, Liu A, Nansel TR.

Abstract

PURPOSE:

Among adolescents with type 1 diabetes, disordered eating behaviors (DEBs) are more prevalent and have more serious health implications than in adolescents without diabetes, necessitating identification of modifiable correlates of DEB in this population. This study hypothesized that (1) autonomous motivation and (2) controlled motivation for healthy eating (i.e., eating healthfully because it is important to oneself vs. important to others, respectively) are associated with DEB among adolescents with type 1 diabetes. The third hypothesis was that baseline healthy eating self-efficacy moderates these associations.

METHODS:

Adolescents with type 1 diabetes (n = 90; 13-16 years) participating in a behavioral nutrition intervention efficacy trial reported DEB, controlled and autonomous motivation, and self-

efficacy at baseline, 6, 12, and 18 months. Linear-mixed models estimated associations of controlled and autonomous motivation with DEB, adjusting for treatment group, body mass index, socioeconomic status, age, and gender. Separate models investigated the interaction of self-efficacy with each motivation type.

RESULTS:

Controlled motivation was positively associated with DEB ($B = 2.18 \pm .33$, $p < .001$); the association was stronger for those with lower self-efficacy ($B = 3.33 \pm .55$, $p < .001$) than those with higher self-efficacy ($B = 1.36 \pm .36$, $p < .001$). Autonomous motivation was not associated with DEB ($B = -.70 \pm .43$, $p = .11$).

CONCLUSIONS:

Findings identify controlled motivation for healthy eating as a novel correlate of DEB among adolescents with type 1 diabetes and show that self-efficacy can modify this association. Motivation and self-efficacy for healthy eating represent potential intervention targets to reduce DEB in adolescents with type 1 diabetes.

Journal Identifier: [J Adolesc Health](#). 2016 Nov;59(5):537-542. doi: 10.1016/j.jadohealth.2016.06.008

Gender differences in disordered eating behaviors and body dissatisfaction among adolescents with type 1 diabetes: Results from diabetes MILES youth-Australia.

Source: Pubmed

Free Access?: No

Authors: Araia E, Hendrieckx C, Skinner T, Pouwer F, Speight J, King RM

Abstract

OBJECTIVE:

To examine gender differences in disordered eating behaviors (DEB) and body dissatisfaction in adolescents with type 1 diabetes. While evidence shows that female youth with type 1

diabetes are more prone to DEB compared to their peers without diabetes, little is known about male adolescents.

METHOD:

In a national online survey, adolescents (13-19 years) with type 1 diabetes for ≥ 1 year completed the Diabetes Eating Problem Survey-Revised (DEPS-R), and the Body Mass Index Silhouette Matching Test (BMI-SMT) and items on binge eating and insulin omission.

RESULTS:

About 477 adolescents (mean age 16 years; 62% females) completed the DEPS-R and 431 the BMI-SMT. The DEPS-R total score was higher for females than males, with scores for females increasing with age. BMI, HbA_{1c}, insulin omission, and binge-eating frequency were associated moderately with DEPS-R for both genders. On the BMI-SMT, 88% of females wanted to be thinner. Of the males, 76% reported body dissatisfaction; however, only 43% expressed a desire for thinness with the remainder desiring a larger body size. DEPS-R was positively associated with the discrepancy between perceived actual and ideal body size for both genders.

DISCUSSION:

A large proportion of adolescents with type 1 diabetes, particularly females reported engaging in DEB. Similarly, high rates of body dissatisfaction were reported, though ideal body shape preferences differed by gender. Given the high levels of self-reported DEB and gender-based patterns of body dissatisfaction, future research needs to examine the effectiveness of routine screening of DEB and consider implementation of stepped care approaches.

Journal Identifier: [Int J Eat Disord](#). 2017 Oct;50(10):1183-1193. doi: 10.1002/eat.22746.

Assessment of eating disorders with the diabetes eating problems survey - revised (DEPS-R) in a representative sample of insulin-treated diabetic patients: a validation study in Italy.

Source: Pubmed

Free Access?: Yes

Authors: Pinna F, Diana E, Sanna L, Deiana V, Manchia M, Nicotra E, Fiorillo A, Albert U, Nivoli A, Volpe U, Atti AR, Ferrari S, Medda F, Atzeni MG, Manca D, Mascia E, Farci F, Ghiani M, Cau R, Tuveri M, Cossu E, Loy E, Mereu A, Mariotti S, Carpiello B.

Abstract

BACKGROUND:

The purpose of the study was to evaluate in a sample of insulin-treated diabetic patients, with type 1 or type 2 diabetes, the psychometric characteristics of the Italian version of the DEPS-R scale, a diabetes-specific self-report questionnaire used to analyze disordered eating behaviors.

METHODS:

The study was performed on 211 consecutive insulin-treated diabetic patients attending two specialist centers. Lifetime prevalence of eating disorders (EDs) according to DSM-IV and DSM-5 criteria were assessed by means of the Module H of the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM IV Axis I Disorder and the Module H modified, according to DSM-5 criteria. The following questionnaires were administered: DEPS-R and the Eating Disorder Inventory - 3 (EDI-3). Test/retest reproducibility was assessed on a subgroup of 70 patients. The factorial structure, internal consistency, test-retest reliability and concurrent validity of DEPS-R were assessed.

RESULTS:

Overall, 21.8% of the sample met criteria for at least one DSM-5 diagnosis of ED. A "clinical risk" of ED was observed in 13.3% of the sample. Females displayed higher scores at DEPS-R, a higher percentage of at least one diagnosis of ED and a higher clinical risk for ED. A high level of reproducibility and homogeneity of the scale were revealed. A significant correlation was detected between DEPS-R and the 3 ED risk scales of EDI-3.

CONCLUSIONS:

The data confirmed the overall reliability and validity of the scale. In view of the significance and implications of EDs in diabetic patients, it should be conducted a more extensive investigation of the phenomenon by means of evaluation instruments of demonstrated validity and reliability.

Journal Identifier: [BMC Psychiatry](#). 2017 Jul 19;17(1):262. doi: 10.1186/s12888-017-1434-8.