

Treatment of obesity, with a dietary component, and eating disorder risk in children and adolescents: A systematic review with meta-analysis

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Summary

This review aimed to investigate the impact of obesity treatment, with a dietary component, on eating disorder (ED) prevalence, ED risk, and related symptoms in children and adolescents with overweight or obesity. Four databases were searched to identify pediatric obesity treatment interventions, with a dietary component, and validated pre-post intervention assessment of related outcomes. Of 3078 articles screened, 36 met inclusion criteria, with a combined sample of 2589 participants aged 7.8 to 16.9 years. Intervention duration ranged from 1 week to 13 months, with follow-up of 6 months to 6 years from baseline. Prevalence of ED was reported in five studies and was reduced post-intervention. Meta-analyses showed a reduction in bulimic symptoms (eight studies, standardized mean difference [SE], -0.326 [0.09], $P < 0.001$), emotional eating (six studies, -0.149 [0.06], $P = 0.008$), binge eating (three studies, -0.588 [0.10], $P < 0.001$), and drive for thinness (three studies, -0.167 [0.06], $P = 0.005$) post-intervention. At follow-up, a reduction in ED risk (six studies, -0.313 [0.13], $P = 0.012$), emotional eating (five studies, -0.259 [0.05], $P < 0.001$), eating concern (three studies, -0.501 [0.06], $P < 0.001$), and drive for thinness (two studies, -0.375 [0.07], $P < 0.001$) was found. Structured and professionally run obesity treatment was associated with reduced ED prevalence, ED risk, and symptoms.

KEYWORDS

dieting, disordered eating, pediatrics, weight loss

1 | INTRODUCTION

Over the past 40 years, the worldwide prevalence of childhood obesity has increased.¹ In 2016, it was estimated that 337 million children

and adolescents (5-19 y) had overweight or obesity, with 5.6% of girls and 7.8% of boys with obesity.¹ Childhood obesity is associated with a range of comorbidities including cardiovascular, metabolic, and orthopaedic complications.² Of particular concern is the predicted increase in early onset type 2 diabetes, which when diagnosed during childhood is associated with earlier complications and has a higher risk of

Abbreviations: BED, binge eating disorder; BN, bulimia nervosa; ED, eating disorder

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mortality than type 1 diabetes.^{3,4} In contrast, eating disorders (ED) are generally rare⁵ but carry one of the highest mortality risks of any psychiatric disorder.⁶ The prevalence of any ED was reported to be 1.4% in a US sample of 4524 children aged 9 to 10 years.⁷ Similarly, a lifetime prevalence of 1.7% for anorexia nervosa, 0.8% for bulimia nervosa (BN), and 2.3% for binge eating disorder (BED) was reported in a Dutch sample of 1584 adolescents,⁸ on the basis of the most recent *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Fifth Edition)* criteria.⁹

Lifestyle intervention, often with dietary, physical activity, and/or behavioral components, is the first-line treatment for childhood obesity. However, dieting, as a self-reported practice to control weight, has been associated with an increased risk of disordered eating and the development of ED in observational studies. For example, Project EAT, a longitudinal cohort of 2516 adolescents in the United States, reported up to an eight times increased risk of binge eating following reported dieting behaviors.¹⁰ Similarly, an Australian cohort of 888 adolescents followed for 3 years found that adolescents who reported dieting had a five- to 18-fold increased risk of developing an ED.¹¹ However, these studies were in predominantly healthy weight adolescents and may not be generalizable to a population of young people seeking treatment for obesity or where weight management is medically indicated.

Considering the cornerstone component of childhood obesity treatment involves dietary change, often coupled with energy restriction,² it is important to examine the safety implications of these interventions and the impact on ED risk and the development of clinical ED. A 2005 narrative review of five studies assessing the relationship between pediatric obesity treatment and ED¹² concluded that professionally administered weight loss programs for pediatric overweight or obesity have minimal risk of precipitating ED and that significant improvements in psychological status were observed.¹² However, to our knowledge, this relationship has not been systematically examined. Therefore, the aim of this systematic review with meta-analysis was to assess the impact of obesity treatment, with a dietary component, on the prevalence of ED, ED risk, and related symptoms in children and adolescents with overweight or obesity.

2 | METHODS

The protocol¹³ for this review was registered with PROSPERO (CRD42017069496), accessible at https://www.crd.york.ac.uk/prospere/display_record.php?RecordID=69496, and has been reported according to Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA)¹⁴ guidelines.

2.1 | Eligibility criteria

Eligible studies recruited treatment-seeking children and/or adolescents (≤ 18 y), with overweight or obesity (defined as body mass index [BMI] above a healthy weight range, BMI z-score > 1 , clinical

diagnosis, or study population reported as having overweight or obesity). Intervention studies were eligible for inclusion including randomized controlled trials, nonrandomized controlled trials, noncontrolled trials (pre-post studies), and retrospective medical record reviews. Interventions included a nutrition education or prescriptive dietary component and excluded case reports, bariatric surgery, pharmacotherapy, and online interventions. Interventions conducted in residential camps, community, and hospital settings were included, as were individual-, family-, and group-based programs. Studies were required to report on the prevalence of clinical ED, ED risk, and/or ED-related symptoms including bulimic symptoms, binge eating, emotional eating, drive for thinness, and/or eating concern, using a validated assessment tool. Outcome data needed to be reported at pre-intervention and post-intervention or follow-up or as a mean change across the intervention period. Explicit weight maintenance periods were included within the intervention period if there was ongoing contact with study personnel. Data at the latest follow-up were collected when reported, this being defined as a period within which there was no contact with study personnel and no intervention delivery.

Excluded studies focused on prevention of overweight or included healthy weight participants. Interventions relating to the treatment of ED or psychological morbidity were also excluded, as were studies treating secondary or syndromic causes of obesity. No limitation was placed on intervention duration, length of follow-up, or date, but this review was limited to studies published in the English language.

2.2 | Search strategy

A systematic search of published literature up to August 2018 was undertaken using the electronic databases MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, and PsychINFO. Keywords were searched as both Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) of the National Library of Medicine and as independent search terms, for example, overweight, obesity, weight loss, diet therapy, calorie restriction, ED, disordered eating, binge eating, and bulimia (Table S1). Relevant truncations and adjacencies were used to enhance results by allowing variations of search terms. The search was limited to studies in children and adolescents. Hand searching of reference lists was conducted to identify studies that may have been missed.

Removal of duplicates and screening of eligible studies were conducted using Covidence online software (Veritas Health Innovation Ltd, Australia). Records were first assessed by title and abstract and then full text. All records were independently assessed for inclusion in duplicate on the basis of the defined criteria. Discrepancies were resolved through discussion by H. J and M. L. G. or N. B. L.

2.3 | Data extraction

Data were independently extracted from eligible studies by one reviewer and cross-checked for accuracy by a second reviewer. Extracted data included sample characteristics, BMI classification,

and baseline psychopathology; intervention setting, intensity, and design; tools used to assess outcome measures; and pre-, post-intervention, and follow-up data for both ED-related and weight-related outcomes (BMI and BMI z-score were primarily extracted where available; if not reported, other relevant weight-related outcomes were extracted). If data pertinent to the review were not reported, authors were contacted to obtain this. Studies were excluded if the author could not be contacted after two attempts or the required data could not be obtained.

2.4 | Risk of bias

Studies were assessed for quality using the US Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Quality Criteria Checklist: Primary Research¹⁵ by two reviewers, with discrepancies resolved through discussion (H. J and M. L. G.). The checklist allows an objective rating (positive, neutral, or negative) to be given to each study. Publication bias was assessed by visual inspection of a funnel plot and use of the classic fail-safe N statistic¹⁶ with interpretation based on the tolerance level suggested by Rosenthal.¹⁷

2.5 | Data synthesis

Meta-analyses were performed to determine the difference in means of outcome measures from baseline to post-intervention and follow-up using the Comprehensive Meta-analysis (CMA) package, version 3.0 (Biostat, Englewood, New Jersey), and presented in the form of forest plots. As a range of tools were used to report outcome measures, a standardized mean difference (SMD) was used to calculate an effect size (where 0.2 = small effect, 0.5 = medium effect, and 0.8 = large effect),¹⁸ allowing outcomes to be combined in meta-analysis. All intervention arms of a study were included in the meta-analysis of outcome measures. Where included studies reported data that were unable to be included in meta-analysis, a narrative synthesis of results was conducted. A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials including a no-treatment control group was conducted to assess intervention effect where at least two studies reported data. Moderator analysis was conducted to identify intervention characteristics that may impact on ED risk and ED-related symptoms. Categorical moderators were used where at least two studies were available in each group to allow comparison, including setting (inpatient/camps, tertiary hospital outpatient, community, and school), intensity (daily, weekly/biweekly, monthly, and >monthly contact with the study team), physical activity component (no physical activity component reported, education only, and structured exercise program), energy prescription (no, nutrition education only; yes, prescribed energy target), inclusion of ED-related content, and involvement of a psychologist, counsellor, or therapist in the intervention delivery. Meta-regression was used to assess the association between change in ED risk with continuous variables including mean age at baseline, duration of intervention (wk), and the effect size for change in weight-related outcomes. Heterogeneity between studies was assessed using the I^2

statistic. A random-effect model was used because of assumed heterogeneity between studies. P values of ≤ 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Included studies

Of 3078 articles identified during the literature search, 36 articles representing 29 studies, published between 2000 and 2018, were included (Figure 1). Study characteristics are summarized in Table S2. In brief, 18 articles reported on noncontrolled trials (pre-post),¹⁹⁻³⁶ 17 on randomized controlled trials,³⁷⁻⁵³ and one on a nonrandomized controlled trial.⁵⁴ Studies were conducted in the United States,^{19,32,33,42,44-47,52,53} Belgium,^{20-22,35,36,38} Brazil,²³⁻²⁷ Australia,^{37,39,48,49} the United Kingdom,^{29,34,41} the Netherlands,^{31,43,50} Canada,⁴⁰ Iran,⁵¹ Israel,³⁰ Romania,⁵⁴ and Spain.²⁸ Interventions were conducted in tertiary hospital outpatient^{19,23-29,32,40,43-45,47-49,52,54} or hospital inpatient treatment programs,^{20-22,35,36} community settings,^{33,34,37,39,46,50,51} primary care facilities,^{41,42} a combination of a residential component and tertiary hospital outpatient program,^{30,31,38} or within a school-based health clinic.⁵³ The participant sample size of each study ranged from 17 to 220 children or adolescents with overweight or obesity, with a combined sample of 2589 participants. At baseline, the mean age ranged from 7.8 to 16.9 years, mean BMI from 27.4 to 44.8 kg/m², and a mean BMI z-score from 2.00 to 3.42. Intervention duration ranged from 1 week to 13 months, with a follow-up of 6 months to 6 years from baseline reported in 19 studies.^{19-22,29,31,33,36-38,40-42,44-50,52,54}

3.2 | Intervention design

Interventions were led by multidisciplinary teams,^{20-27,30,31,34-36,38,41-43,48,49,51} defined as two or more health professionals (physician, dietitians/nutritionists, exercise physiologists, personal trainers, and psychologists/therapist and nurse) in 14 studies. Personnel involved in delivering the intervention were not reported in five studies,^{29,32,33,46,47} with the remaining studies delivered by a single health professional or trained consultant.

Nutrition education included a range of topics relating to following a balanced diet, including fruit and vegetable intake, healthy snacks, reducing intake of sugar-sweetened beverages and/or fat, and portions sizes. A prescriptive energy target ranging from 1000 to 1900 kcal/d was reported in 10 studies.^{20-22,30,33,35,36,38,42,44,47-49} A moderate calorie restriction of 10% to 40% was prescribed for 3 weeks in the study by De Miguel-Etayo et al, followed by transition to a flexible meal plan.²⁸ Physical activity education focused on goal setting for increased activity each week and a reduction in sedentary behaviors. Supervised exercise classes were provided in 14 studies,^{20-27,30-33,35,36,38,43,46,48,49,51} and one study⁵⁰ did not report the inclusion of a physical activity component. All interventions involved behavior modification strategies, including problem solving, goal setting, self-

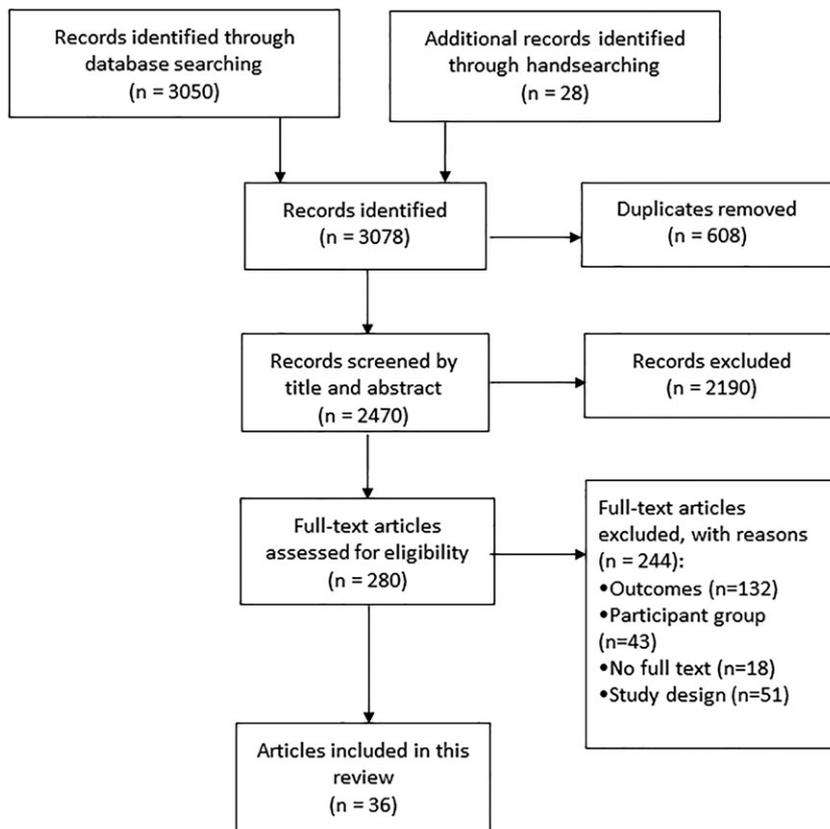


FIGURE 1 Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA) flow diagram of the literature search and screening process

monitoring, and stimulus control, with some studies addressing ED specifically,²³⁻²⁷ eating behaviors,^{28,30,31,39,42,50,54} and/or body image^{23-27,30,37,42,46,47} during these sessions. A psychologist, counselor, or therapist was reported to be involved in intervention delivery in 17 studies.^{20-27,30,31,34-36,38,39,41-44,50,52,54}

Outcomes were reported using 20 validated assessment tools⁵⁵⁻⁷⁶ and included the prevalence of ED, ED risk, bulimic symptoms, binge eating, emotional eating, drive for thinness, and eating concern.

3.3 | Risk of bias assessment

Of the 36 studies that met the inclusion criteria, 11 studies obtained a positive quality rating and 25 a neutral rating (Table S2). Studies received a neutral quality rating if the intervention did not have a comparator group or if participant selection processes were poorly described.

3.4 | Prevalence of diagnosed eating disorders

The change in prevalence of BN or BED between pre- and post-intervention was reported in five studies.^{22,23,35,36,42} All studies reported a resolution of BN or BED for some participants. No studies reported on anorexia nervosa.

Diagnosis of BN and BED was assessed following a 10-month hospital inpatient treatment program in two studies.^{35,36} Van Vlierberghe et al³⁵ reported that of 76 participants at baseline, one had BN and

five had BED, all of which had resolved post-intervention. Similarly, from 110 participants who completed the 24-month follow-up measures in the study by Braet et al,³⁶ a reduction in BN from 3% at baseline to 1% at both post-intervention and 24-month follow-up was reported, as was a reduction in BED from 32% at baseline to 5% at post-treatment, and 1% at 24-month follow-up. DeBar et al⁴² reported a reduction in the prevalence of binge-related ED in study completers in both the intervention (12.4% to 2.2% to 0%, n~100) and usual care control group (12.8% to 4.8% to 1.3%, n~100) from baseline to post-intervention and 12-month follow-up. Carnier et al²³ reported an 89% decreased prevalence of adolescents with obesity and ED following a 12-month interdisciplinary intervention but did not report data by disorder. The development of BED was reported in one study. Goossens et al²² reported that of 56 participants assessed at the 6-year follow-up timepoint, following a 10-month inpatient treatment program, no participants had BED at baseline, and three participants had developed BED at the 6-year follow-up.

3.5 | Eating disorder risk

The total score on tools measuring ED risk, ED pathology, or disordered eating attitudes/behaviors was used to report on overall ED risk. Seven different assessment tools^{60,61,65-68,74} were used across 13 studies.^{20,29,30,32,33,37,41,44-47,52,53} A significant reduction in ED risk was reported in three studies^{20,41,53} and no change in six

studies^{30,32,37,46,47,53} post-intervention. The work of Edwards et al²⁹ was the only study to report a significant increase in ED risk. The authors attributed this increase to the scores on the dieting behavior subscale, specifically, the items “I stay away from foods with sugar in them,” “I eat diet foods,” and “I have been dieting,” all of which increased (all $P < 0.05$). Items assessing abnormal eating behaviors and attitudes (food preoccupation, anorexia, or bulimia) were not changed significantly during treatment.²⁹ Four studies reported follow-up data only, reporting no change^{33,44,45} or a significant reduction in ED risk.⁵²

Meta-analysis of the intervention arms from nine studies,^{20,29,30,32,37,41,46,47,53} with a combined sample of 491 participants, found no change in ED risk post-intervention (Figure 2A; SMD [SE], -0.10 [0.10], $P = 0.317$, I^2 86%). A follow-up measure of up to 4.6 years from baseline was reported in six studies,^{20,33,44-46,52} with a combined effect of -0.31 [0.13], $P = 0.012$, I^2 88% (Figure 2B) representing a reduction in ED risk. Funnel plots appeared symmetrical, and the classic fail-safe N statistic estimated that 91 unpublished studies would be required for $P > 0.05$ at follow-up, and therefore, publication bias is unlikely. Moderator analysis found that intervention intensity ($P < 0.001$) and inclusion of ED-related content ($P = 0.021$) had a significant effect on ED risk. Studies with daily contact had a larger effect on ED risk post-intervention (two studies, -0.47 [0.10], $P < 0.001$), compared with studies with weekly/biweekly contact (six studies, 0.08 [0.07], $P = 0.30$). Studies that reported inclusion of ED-related content (four studies, 0.08 [0.05], $P = 0.096$) had a smaller effect on ED risk than studies without ED-related content (six studies, -0.26 [0.14], $P = 0.062$), although neither group showed a significant change. There was no effect based on use of energy prescription, inclusion of a physical activity component, or involvement of a psychologist. Meta-regression found a small correlation between intervention duration and change in ED risk ($R^2 = 0.29$, $P = 0.05$), where longer interventions had a greater reduction in ED risk. There was no effect based on participant age at baseline.

Two studies reported on participants with scores above a clinical cut-point for ED risk. Epstein et al⁴⁴ reported a reduction to below clinical cut-points at the 24-month follow-up from an elevated score at baseline in six children. Scores remained elevated from baseline in

six children and increased to above the clinical cut-points in seven children. Follansbee-Junger et al⁴⁶ reported a downward trend in the number of youth with scores in the clinical range from baseline to 10-month follow-up in both the intervention (12.5% to 8.6%) and waitlist groups (31.6% to 13.3%).

3.6 | Eating disorder-related symptoms

3.6.1 | Bulimic symptoms

The change in bulimic symptoms was measured using six different assessment tools^{56,66,67,70,71,74} reported in eight studies^{24,25,28,30,34,37,39,41} at post-intervention only, two studies^{22,44} at follow-up only, and one study³⁶ at both timepoints. Eight studies^{22,24,25,28,34,36,41,44} reported a significant reduction in bulimic symptoms, and three studies^{30,37,39} reported no change post-intervention. Meta-analysis of the intervention arm from eight studies,^{25,28,30,34,36,37,39,41} with a combined sample of 375 participants, found a reduction in bulimic symptoms post-intervention (Figure 3A; -0.33 [0.09], $P < 0.001$, I^2 72%). This change was no longer statistically significant at follow-up of up to 6 years from baseline (Figure 3B; -0.25 [0.24], $P = 0.30$, I^2 94%), as reported in three studies.^{22,36,44} Publication bias is unlikely (funnel plot symmetry, fail-safe N = 105 studies). Moderator analysis and meta-regression found no effect by participant age, duration of the intervention, inclusion of ED-related content, use of energy prescription, inclusion of a physical activity component, or involvement of a psychologist.

Two studies reported on participants with scores above a clinical cut-point for bulimic symptoms.^{21,25} Braet et al²¹ identified seven children at baseline with elevated scores, five of which had returned to normal at post-treatment. Similarly, Carnier et al²⁵ reported the presence of some bulimic symptoms in all enrolled adolescents at baseline, with a significant reduction post-intervention to 63% in boys and 70% in girls.

3.6.2 | Binge eating

The prevalence of binge eating was reported in five studies.^{22,25,26,35,36} A reduction in the prevalence of binge eating between

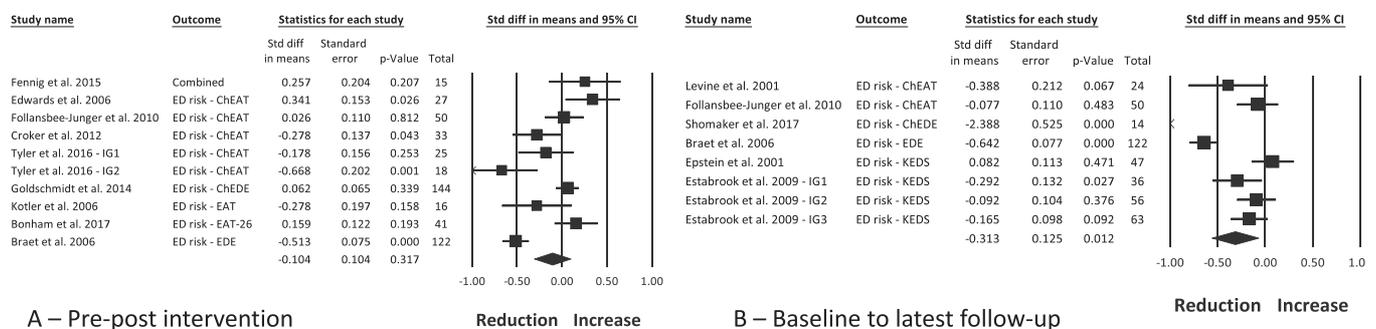


FIGURE 2 Meta-analysis of the change in eating disorder risk between pre- and post-intervention (A) and between baseline and the latest follow-up timepoint (B), following obesity treatment with a dietary component in children and adolescents with overweight and obesity. ChEAT, Children's Eating Attitudes Test; ChEDE, Child Eating Disorder Examination; EAT, Eating Attitudes Test; EAT-26, Eating Attitudes Test-26 items; EDE, Eating Disorder Examination; IG, intervention group; KEDS, Kids Eating Disorder Survey

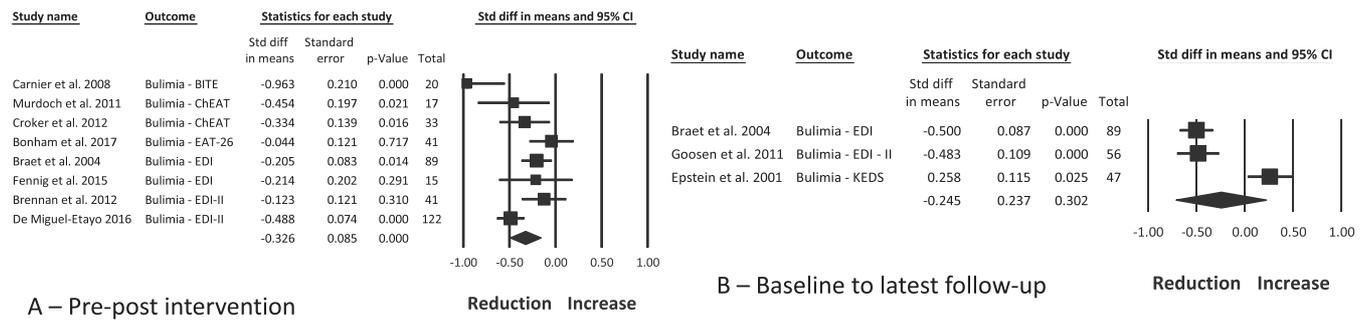


FIGURE 3 Meta-analysis of the change in bulimic symptoms between pre- and post-intervention (A) and between baseline and the latest follow-up timepoint (B), following obesity treatment with a dietary component in children and adolescents with overweight and obesity. BITE, Bulimic Investigatory Test; ChEAT, Children's Eating Attitudes Test; EAT-26, Eating Attitudes Test-26 items; EDI, Eating Disorder Inventory; EDI-II, Eating Disorder Inventory-second edition; KEDS, Kids Eating Disorder Survey

pre- and post-intervention was reported by Braet et al³⁶ (54% to 19%) and Van Vlierberghe et al³⁵ (30.3% to 12.9%) following a 10-month inpatient treatment program and by Damaso et al²⁶ (6% to 2%) following a 24-week multidisciplinary tertiary hospital outpatient program. Goossens et al²² reported an overall reduction in objective (eight to four participants) and subjective binge eating (nine to one participants) but also the development of these behaviors in four participants of 47 enrolled in the study. Carnier et al²⁵ reported the change in BED symptoms by sex. At baseline, 63% of boys and 25% of girls presented with BED symptoms, and following a 12-month interdisciplinary intervention, these values decreased significantly to 25% and 10%, respectively, with a reported decrease in symptom severity.

The severity or frequency of binge eating was measured using three different assessment tools^{55,60,61} in four studies.^{20,24,27,35} All studies reported a reduction in binge eating. Meta-analysis of the intervention arm from three studies,^{20,27,35} with a combined sample of 198 participants, found an overall combined effect representing a significant reduction in binge eating post-intervention (Figure 4; -0.59 [0.10], $P < 0.001$, I^2 41%). Publication bias is unlikely (funnel plot symmetry, fail-safe $N = 74$ studies). Braet²⁰ reported a sustained significant reduction in binge eating at follow-up of 36 months from baseline (-0.49 [0.07], $P < 0.001$).

3.6.3 | Emotional eating

The change in emotional eating was measured using five different assessment tools^{59,63,64,72,73,75} and reported in two studies^{43,51} at post-intervention only, two studies^{38,54} at follow-up only, and five studies^{19,31,36,40,48,49} at both timepoints. Three studies reported a reduction^{19,40,43} and four studies reported no change^{36,38,51,54} in emotional eating, and one study³¹ reported a reduction in boys but not girls. One study^{48,49} reported no change in emotional eating post-intervention and a reduction at follow-up. Meta-analysis of the intervention arm from six studies,^{19,31,36,43,48,49,51} with a combined sample of 508 participants, found a small combined effect indicating a reduction in emotional eating (Figure 5A; -0.15 [0.06], $P = 0.008$, I^2 47%). This was maintained at follow-up of up to 36 months from baseline in six studies^{19,31,36,38,48,49,54} (Figure 5B; -0.21 [0.06], $P = 0.001$, I^2 47%). Publication bias is possible post-intervention (funnel plot symmetry, fail-safe $N = 22$ studies) but unlikely at follow-up (funnel plot symmetry, fail-safe $N = 43$ studies). Moderator analysis found a significant effect for use of an energy prescription ($P = 0.05$), whereby studies without an energy prescription, providing nutrition education only, had a small reduction in emotional eating (four studies, -0.22 [0.07], $P = 0.003$), compared with studies with an energy prescription that did not have an effect on emotional eating

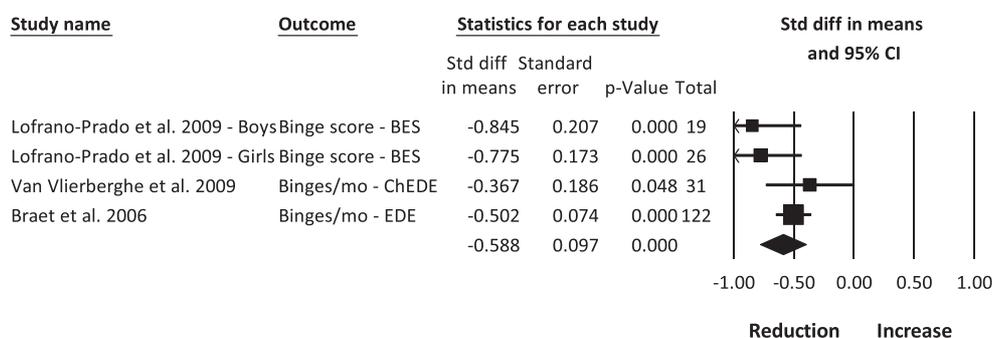


FIGURE 4 Meta-analysis of the change in binge eating between pre- and post-intervention following obesity treatment with a dietary component in children and adolescents with overweight and obesity. BES, binge eating scale; ChEDE, Child Eating Disorder Examination; EDE, Eating Disorder Examination

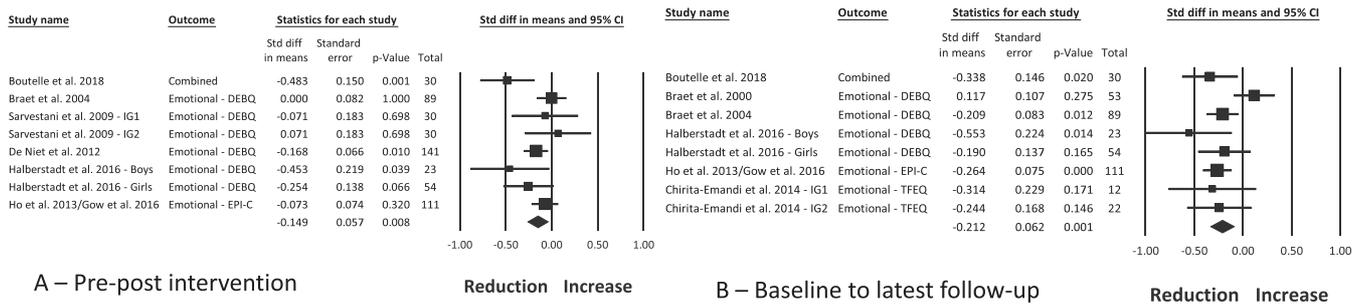


FIGURE 5 Meta-analysis of the change in emotional eating between pre- and post-intervention (A) and between baseline and the latest follow-up timepoint (B), following obesity treatment with a dietary component in children and adolescents with overweight and obesity. Combined, combined subscales of the emotional eating scale; DEBQ, Dutch Eating Behaviour Questionnaire; EPI-C, Eating Pattern Inventory for Children; IG, intervention group; TFEQ, Three-Factor Eating Questionnaire

(two studies, -0.04 [0.06], $P = 0.067$). There was no effect based on age of participants at baseline, duration of the intervention, inclusion of ED-related content or a physical activity component, or involvement of a psychologist.

3.6.4 | Drive for thinness

Drive for thinness was measured using two versions of the Eating Disorder Inventory^{70,71} in four studies,^{22,28,36,39} two^{28,39} reporting no change, and two^{22,36} a significant reduction. Braet et al³⁶ reported that those who withdrew from the study had significantly higher baseline scores on drive for thinness. Meta-analysis of the intervention arm from three studies^{28,36,39} with a combined sample of 252 participants found a small effect on drive for thinness post-intervention (Figure 6A; -0.17 [0.06], $P = 0.005$, I^2 27%), representing a reduction in this outcome. This was maintained at follow-up in two studies^{22,36} of the same 10-month inpatient treatment program (Figure 6B; -0.38 [0.07], $P < 0.001$, I^2 0%). Publication bias is possible post-intervention (funnel plot symmetry, fail-safe N = 6 studies) and could not be calculated at follow-up because of the small number of included studies.

3.6.5 | Eating concern

The change in eating concern was measured using four different assessment tools^{60,61,68,69} and reported in five studies.^{22,30,35,36,50} Two studies^{30,50} reported no change and two studies^{35,36} reported a

significant reduction in eating concern post-intervention. One study²² reported follow-up data only, reporting a reduction in eating concern at 6 years from baseline. Meta-analysis of the intervention arm from four studies,^{30,35,36,50} with a combined sample of 194 participants, found no change post-intervention (Figure 7A; -0.19 [0.13], $P = 0.13$, I^2 72%). However, the change became statistically significant at follow-up of up to 6 years from baseline in three studies^{22,36,50} (Figure 7B; -0.50 [0.06], $P < 0.001$, I^2 0%). Publication bias at follow-up is unlikely (funnel plot symmetry, fail-safe N = 55 studies). Moderator analysis found that intervention intensity and inclusion of ED-related content ($P = 0.021$) were associated with eating concern. Two studies^{35,36} with daily contact and which did not include ED-related content had a reduction in eating concern (-0.39 [0.08], $P < 0.001$), compared with two studies^{30,50} with weekly/biweekly contact and addressed ED-related content (0.014 [0.16], $P = 0.931$) which had no change. Meta-regression found that a longer intervention duration was associated with a greater reduction in eating concern ($R^2 = 0.96$, $P = 0.007$), but no association was found on the basis of participant age.

3.7 | Randomized controlled trials

Six randomized controlled trials included a no-treatment control group.^{37,39-41,46,50} Meta-analysis of three studies each reporting ED risk^{37,41,46} and bulimic symptoms^{37,39,41} found no difference between intervention and control groups post-intervention (data not shown).

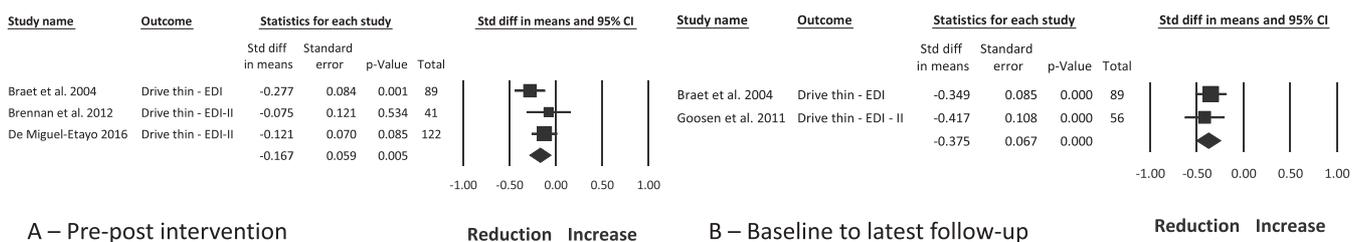
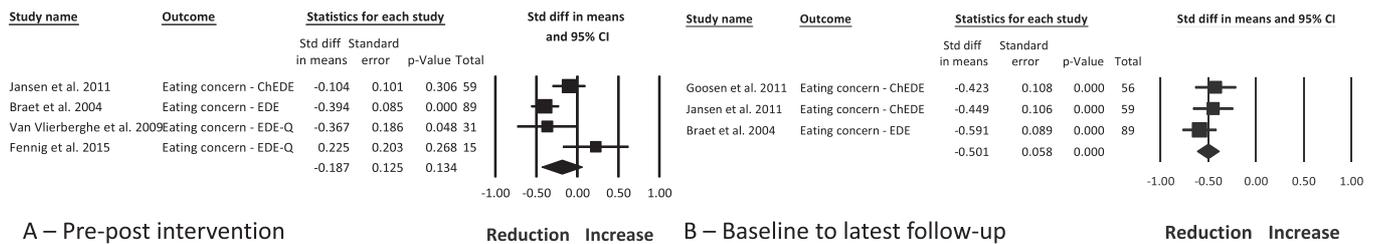


FIGURE 6 Meta-analysis of the change in drive for thinness between pre- and post-intervention (A) and between baseline and the latest follow-up timepoint (B), following obesity treatment with a dietary component in children and adolescents with overweight and obesity. EDI, Eating Disorder Inventory; EDI-II, Eating Disorder Inventory-second edition



A – Pre-post intervention

Reduction Increase

B – Baseline to latest follow-up

Reduction Increase

FIGURE 7 Meta-analysis of the change in eating concern between pre- and post-intervention (A) and between baseline and the latest follow-up timepoint (B), following obesity treatment with a dietary component in children and adolescents with overweight and obesity. ChEDE, Child Eating Disorder Examination; EDE, Eating Disorder Examination; EDE-Q, Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire

Three studies reported no significant difference for the change in drive for thinness,³⁹ emotional eating,⁴⁰ and eating concern⁵⁰ between intervention and control groups post-intervention.

3.8 | Weight-related outcomes

BMI and BMI z-score were the most commonly reported weight-related outcomes by included studies. Of those studies not reporting BMI or BMI z-score, two studies reported change in percentage overweight,^{38,44} and one study each reported percent weight loss,³⁵ BMI expressed as a percent of the 95th percentile^{48,49} and BMI percentiles.⁵⁰ Meta-analysis of the intervention arm from 22 studies,^{19-21,26-31,33,34,36-39,41-43,46-50,52,53} with a combined sample of 1562 participants, found a significant reduction in weight-related outcomes post-intervention (Figure S1A; -0.49 [0.06], $P < 0.001$, I^2 87%). This was maintained up to 6 years from baseline (Figure S1B; -0.40 [0.06], $P < 0.001$, I^2 80%) in 14 studies.^{19-22,31,36-38,42,44-50,52} The combined mean difference [SE] for change in BMI z-score in 13 studies^{19,20,22,29,31,34,36,37,39,41-50,52,53} was -0.16 [0.03], $P < 0.001$, I^2 86%, and BMI in 11 studies^{19-21,26-28,30,31,33,36,37,41,52} was -2.21 [0.92] kg/m², $P = 0.016$, I^2 98%, post-intervention. The change in BMI z-score was maintained at follow-up of up to 29 months from baseline (-0.13 [0.02], $P < 0.001$, I^2 73%) in seven studies.^{31,37,42,45-47,52}

A relationship was found between the effect size for change in ED risk and the effect size for change in weight-related outcomes post-intervention, where a larger decrease in weight was associated with a larger reduction in ED risk ($R^2 = 0.43$, $P = 0.02$) (Figure S2). This should be interpreted with caution as the association appears to be skewed by one study and is no longer statistically significant with this study removed ($P = 0.24$). No relationship was found between bulimic symptoms or emotional eating and weight-related outcomes.

Five studies were not included in meta-analysis because of insufficient data being reported. Two studies reported a reduction in BMI z-score at 6 months⁵⁴ and 12 months⁴⁰ from baseline. Sarvestani et al⁵¹ reported a reduction in BMI, and Kotler et al³² reported no change, post-intervention. Van Vlierberghe et al³⁵ reported a mean percentage weight loss of 52.5% following a 10-month inpatient treatment program.

4 | DISCUSSION

This is the first systematic review with meta-analysis to examine the change in ED-related outcomes following treatment for child and adolescent obesity. This review demonstrates a reduction in the prevalence of ED, ED risk, and in a range of ED-related symptoms including bulimic symptoms, binge eating, emotional eating, drive for thinness, and eating concern, post-intervention and/or follow-up of up to 6 years from baseline. In line with previous work,¹² findings from our review provide evidence that structured and professionally run obesity treatment interventions, with a dietary component, may reduce the risk of ED development in the short and longer term.

Concern over adolescent dieting has arisen from a number of observational studies which show that dieting in any form is associated with an increased risk of undertaking disordered eating behaviors^{10,77} and the development of ED.¹¹ The results of our review are in contrast to these data, and we offer two possible explanations. First, there are likely to be variations in the nature of dieting being undertaken, and second, there may be differing cohorts of adolescents represented in observational studies compared with intervention trials.

It is possible that there is disparity between the types of dieting being undertaken by adolescents independently, compared with the intervention trials represented in this review. It is well documented that adolescent engagement with health services is poor,⁷⁸ and little is known about the self-reported dieting practices of adolescents. Project EAT¹⁰ identified healthy (increased fruit and vegetables and ate less high-fat foods), unhealthy (fasted, use of food substitutes, and skipped meals), and extreme (use of laxatives or diet pills and self-induced vomiting) dieting behaviors as increasing the risk for binge eating in adolescent boys and girls. However, this same study^{10,77} also identified increased nutrition knowledge, availability of healthy food, regular meals, self-esteem, and self-efficacy towards healthy eating as protective against binge eating. Many of these protective factors are incorporated into professionally run obesity treatment interventions in combination with dietary change. Considering this review has shown mild improvements in a range of ED-related risk factors following treatment, for most people, it is possible that these protective factors negate the potential risk from dieting. This suggests that a structured and well-supported environment is vital in the treatment process, highlighting the importance of increasing access to obesity

treatment services for young people. It may also be worth considering changes in psychological wellbeing as markers of intervention success independent of weight change and physiological health.

It is also possible that differing cohorts of adolescents may be presenting for obesity treatment interventions, compared with those undertaking self-reported dieting. In the general population, adolescents with higher psychiatric morbidity are at highest risk of using extreme dieting behaviors⁷⁹ and of developing ED independent of dieting status.¹¹ However, these young people are also unlikely to be accessing health services,^{80,81} may not be participating in clinical trials, and therefore, may not be represented within this review. In addition, data are not captured on those who withdrew from the included interventions, and it is possible that some young people may be more vulnerable to worsening psychopathology.⁸² The meta-regression conducted within this review highlighted that interventions of longer duration had a greater reduction in ED risk. This indicates that extended contact with and the support provided by obesity treatment programs is beneficial. Novel and cost-effective strategies to allow long-term engagement with young people are required.

Despite an overall reduction in ED risk, some participants were identified to have developed an ED at follow-up measures. Within this review, one study reported the development of BED in three of 56 participants.²² Similarly, Epstein et al⁸³ reported on 10-year outcomes following four randomized controlled trials for the treatment of childhood obesity. Although this study did not meet the inclusion criteria for this review, the authors identified six girls, from 137 who completed follow-up measures, who were undergoing treatment for an ED at the 10-year follow-up timepoint.⁸³ It is uncertain if these differ from the rate of development of ED that may be seen within a population of non-treatment-seeking adolescents with obesity. However, the early signs and symptoms of ED in adolescents with obesity attempting to lose weight may be missed, particularly when the focus is on weight loss or the young person remains within or above a healthy weight range.^{84,85} These findings support recommendations by Goldschmidt et al⁸⁶ that treatment providers monitor for the development of or exacerbation of ED symptoms during obesity treatment.

It is interesting that meta-analyses of ED risk and eating concern showed no change post-intervention but a significant reduction at the follow-up timepoint. Edwards et al²⁹ highlight some limitations in the use of ED risk questionnaires during weight management interventions. Behaviors such as "I stay away from foods with sugar in them" and "I eat diet foods" would increase the ED risk score on these questionnaires; however, these practices are seen as helpful in the context of obesity treatment and the related dietary change. In addition, measures of dietary restraint^{60,61,68,69} and dieting behavior⁶⁵⁻⁶⁷ are included within questionnaires that assess overall ED risk. However, these are often encouraged or are a necessary component of obesity treatment. It is important to note that dietary restraint, often used as a measure of dieting practice in prospective cohort studies, may not reflect actual energy restriction.^{87,88} Consequently, the energy restriction itself may not increase eating pathology.^{87,88} Further research is required to better define dietary restriction,⁸⁷ including specific tools encompassing the needs of a treatment-seeking

population to accurately measure ED risk in children and adolescents with obesity.

4.1 | Strengths and limitations

This review includes a broad range of search terms and extensive hand searching to provide a detailed assessment of the change in ED risk. Inclusion of meta-analysis allows quantitative synthesis of results. This review addresses concerns over longer term ED risk, with the inclusion of follow-up data for 18 studies with follow-up timepoints of up to 6 years from baseline, including seven studies with a follow-up of ≥ 2 years. This review also has a number of limitations. Publication bias is always possible when assessing secondary outcomes; however, the use of the fail-safe N statistic provided a more rigorous assessment of bias than use of funnel plots alone. Although validated to assess ED-related outcomes, to our knowledge, the assessment tools used in the included studies have not been validated in treatment-seeking samples of children and adolescents with overweight and obesity. Considering that only a small proportion of participants may experience a worsening of eating pathology, these outliers are not well represented when using sample means in analysis. In addition, many studies also reported completer analysis rather than intention-to-treat analysis, so participants who withdrew from treatment may not be well represented in these data.

4.2 | Recommendations for clinical practice

For the majority of participants who engage with and complete weight management interventions, disordered eating symptomology improves. A small proportion of participants are likely to be at risk, and measures such as monitoring should be in place to identify these young people. Little is known about ED risk in those who withdraw from treatment; these young people may be particularly vulnerable and require additional support. Where possible, contact should be maintained with these young people and appropriate referrals provided. The results of this review indicate that a longer duration of contact is associated with a greater reduction in ED risk. To encourage longer term reduction of ED risk, cost-effective ways of extending intervention duration and maintaining longer term contact with young people following intervention completion, eg, via text message or group sessions, should be considered.

4.3 | Recommendations for future research

This review highlights a number of avenues for future research on the relationship between pediatric obesity treatment and ED risk. First, the development of appropriate tools for the assessment of ED risk in treatment-seeking populations is required. Where dietary modification is being encouraged or prescribed, ED-related risk could focus on cognitive distortions related to food and eating, obsessive or compensatory behaviors, internalized weight bias, and elevated body disparagement. Findings from our review also indicate that obesity

treatment interventions should include measurement of ED risk factors at pre- and post-intervention and follow-up. The identification of predictors for those at higher risk for ED, as well as protective factors, within the context of obesity treatment is important to inform intervention design. It would be of benefit to utilize individual patient data in future analyses, if possible, as this may be useful in providing a more accurate representation of change in ED risk for those with outlying pathology following obesity treatment.

5 | CONCLUSION

This review demonstrates that structured and professionally run obesity treatment leads to a reduction in the prevalence of ED, ED risk, and ED-related symptoms for most participants. Maintained longer term engagement with the program appears to be an important contributor to the reduction in ED risk. However, further research is required to better understand the relationship between dieting and ED risk in the context of obesity treatment for children and adolescents and in those who withdraw from treatment.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors have no conflict of interest.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the article.

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