

Childhood Physical and Sexual Abuse and the Development of Disordered Eating in Women

PRESENTER: Meeta Prakash

INTRO:

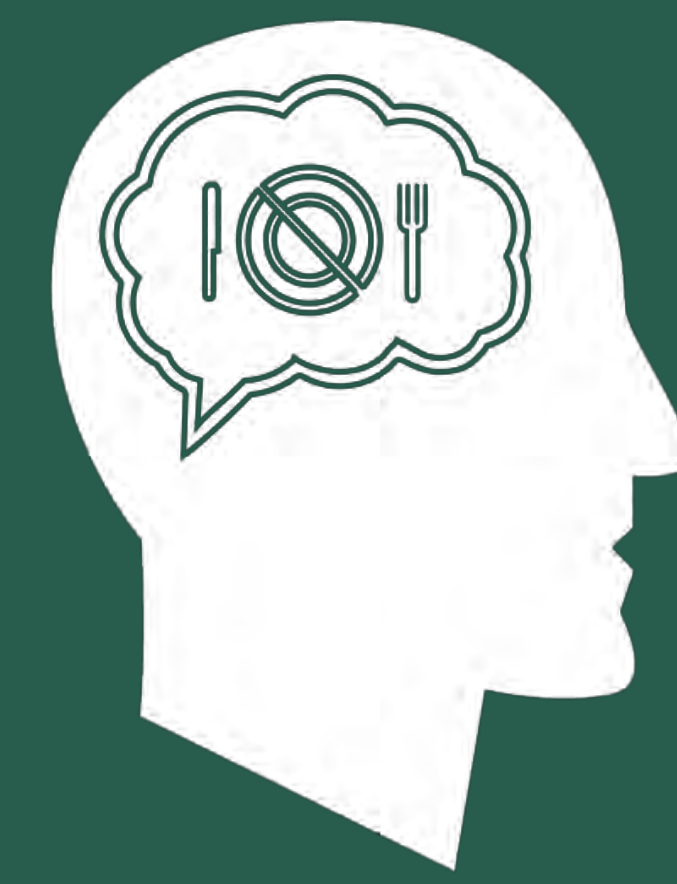
- Current research indicates a 21-59% risk of disordered eating from abuse among survivors
- Disordered eating risk of 1-35% in those without abuse
- Binge, restricting, and purging behaviors, and body dysmorphia are prevalent outcomes
- Women and people of color disproportionately affected and half as likely to be diagnosed
- Mediating factors include mentalization, identification with abuser, self-objectification and development of PTSD

METHODS

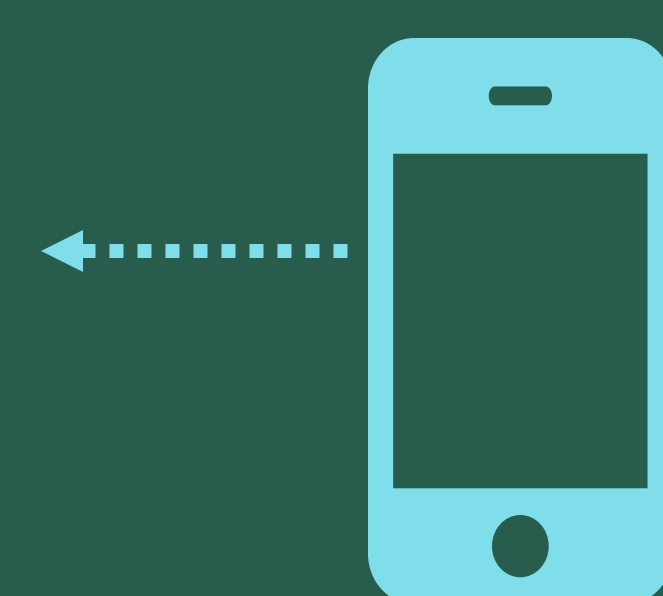
- Systematic Review
- Interviews with Stakeholders

RESULTS

- 5137 Studies Imported for Screening
 - 1804 PsycINFO
 - 1711 PubMed
 - 1622 Embase
- 1018 Duplicates Identified



Screening, intervention and community resources for disordered eating essential following physical childhood maltreatment.



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- **Age Range:** All
- **Time Period:** Last 30 Years
- **Gender:** Subjects who Identify as Female
- **History of Abuse:** Individuals who have experienced:
 - Child physical abuse
 - Childhood sexual abuse or assault
- **Exclusions:** Studies on populations older than 18 at the time of trauma, Case reports or case series without relevance, Studies without a clear distinction between child abuse/sexual abuse and other forms of trauma, ACES, or general trauma, grey literature such as dissertations, conference abstracts, or non-peer-reviewed articles, substance use
- **Psychological Conditions:**
 - Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD)
 - Anorexia Nervosa
 - Bulimia Nervosa
 - Binge Eating Disorder
 - Night Eating Syndrome.
- **Symptomatology:** Presence of clinical symptoms of these disorders as described by the DSM. Screens such as EDES
- **Abuse Definition:** Clear operational definitions of child abuse (physical or sexual) and childhood sexual assault
- **Exposure Assessment:** Studies that assess the presence of child abuse/sexual abuse via validated self-report measures, clinical interviews, or other verified sources (e.g., legal or medical records)
- **Comorbidities:** Include gastrointestinal disorders such as IBS, obesity, chronic pain disorders, functional disorders
- **Systems:** Locations of identification such as healthcare setting, Community Resources

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