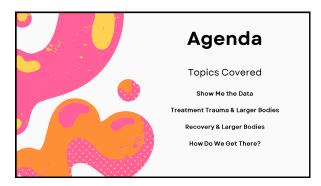


A Little Bit About Me *Eating disorders & anti-weight stigma activist *Experienced behaviors + eating disorders since age 5 (ish) *Family hx of eating disorders & Chronic dieting *Stigmattized & Builled for weight since childhood *Substance use and failure to thrive in teen years *Began therapy in early 20's - weight management prescribed *Finally dx'd with eating disorders in a0's *Treatments onewhat effective, but opted for lapband *Founded *BEDA in 2008 *Founded *BEDA

Oh, and one more thing... Language The "O" Words Person First Language (weight loss/pharma industry co-opt) Higher Weight Larger Bodied









Critical Thinking "Researchers have demonstrated ways in which bias and convention interfere with robust scientific reasoning such that obesity research seems to enjoy special immunity from accepted standards in clinical practice and publishing ethics" Wit could be said that weight loss enjoys special immunity from accepted standards in clinical practice and publishing ethics." Wit could be said that weight loss enjoys special immunity from accepted standards in clinical practice and publishing ethics." American Station of the Station of Station Station of Station Station

Outcomes of a Weight Normative Approach Benefit industries selling high risk, low reward interventions and therapies Perceptions of lack of will-power and lazines Anti-fat biases and weight stigma increases (by class of weight) Healthcare is avoided Relationships between HCP and patients is fractured (lack of patient-centered

• Lack of healthcare & worse outcomes

partnership)

The Reality • Most dieters regain weight (80-95%) Stunkard, et al 1959 NIH, 1992 • Wc Miller, 1999 • Mann, Tomiyama, et al 2007 Australian National Medical Health & Research Council, 2013 • Canadian Export Panel, 2020 • Gaessar & Angoti, 2021

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The Reality • Most people can lose weight and keep it off for ~ 1 year • Regain 2-5 years • 66% regain more than lost • "Starvation not sustainable" • Ragen Chastain

What We Know

Flegal RM, Graubard BI, Williamsor DF, Gail MH: Excess Deaths Associated With Underweight, Overweight, and Obesity, JAMA. 2005, 293:1861-1867. 10.1001/jama.293.15.1861. in Bacon

MuennigP. The body politic: the relationship between stigma and obesity-associated disease. BMC Public Health. 2008 Apr 21,8:128.do 10.1186/1471-2458-8-128. PMID: 1822A661-PMCID: PMC2886473

- Correlation does not equal causation
- "Obesity" intervention studies are short
- Confounding variable: weight stigma stress
 - the desire to lose weight is an important drive of weight-related morbidity when BMI is held constant
 - body norms appear to be strong determinants of morbidity and mortality among obese persons; obese whites and women - the two groups most affected by weight-related stigma in surveys
 - Increase numbers of larger bodied people may, in part, be driven by social constructs surrounding body image norms

What We

FlegalKM, Graubard BI, Williamson DF, Gail MH: Excess Deaths Associated With Underweight, Overweight, and Obesity. JAMA. 2005, 293:1861-1867. 10.1001/jama.293.15.1861. in Bacon

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- People of different weight statuses can have the same health issues.
- People of the same weight statuse have different health issues.
- Weight changes without health status changes
- Health status changes without weigh changes.
- Patients need help nov
- Weight cycling

Weight Stigma Negatively Impacts Health Eating and Physiological Reactivity Eating and Physiological Reactivity Entering the consumption Malarian with the consumption of the consumpti

Critiques of the Weight-Centered Health Paradigm Largely Fall Into Three Categories			
	Inconsistent Philosophies Ethical Concerns Human Rights Denial	Limited/harmful strategy profiles (e.g. behavior change and social marketing/shamling predominant) Health experts as policy and program drivers (absence of lived)	
		experience input) • Singular evaluation of "health outcomes" (only examining weight) OHera & Taylor, 2018	

Healt	Critiques of the Weight-Centered Health Paradigm Largely Fall Into Three Categories		
2	Inaccurate, insufficient, and oversimplified interpretations of data Use of alarmist and dramaticized language that does not accurately reflect trends in weight Limited focus/scope of information on determinants of body weight inaccurate depictions of the relationship between body weight, morbidity, and mortality Weight-loss interventions are consistently ineffective (and often increase weight over time) The data consistently support the notion that a *Weight Centered Healthcare Paradiam CAUSES HARM*.		

What We
Know
Actually
Works
Independent
of Weight
Loss

Behavior changes (exercise; relationship with food)

Healthcare engagement

Addressing determinents of health (systems)





"I was diagnosed with AAN last year and at my PCP appointment last week my HCP told me I did not deserve healthcare because of my weight. He told me the only way I can receive healthcare from him is if I go on a weight loss drug and have bariatric surgery.

He also told me my eating disorder team is "nuts" to try to convince me I have a restrictive eating disorder." -MB



"I was terrified to go to a HLOC because I heard the nightmare stories about how I, as a fat person, would be treated by others.

My fears came true. Everyone was so scared of the word "fat," the chairs were too small and I had to sit on the floor in groups, and it was obvious that people did not want to socialize with me. I was on the outside and none of the therapists did anything to make it better for me.-TM



I've been in and out of 3 HLOCs for my binge eating disorder and I am always served less food than my peers.

It wasn't until I went to "redacted" that I was fed properly and able to truly begin my recovery. I finally received enough food to end the binge/restrict cycle and focus on accepting my fat body." -LK

Weight Stigma is a Critical Risk **Factor for EDs** and Not Addressed in **Most Treatment Modalities**





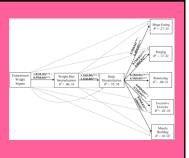






Weight Stigma Significanty Increases Transdiagnosis ED Risk & Severity





Stigma Occurs Through the Convergence of 5 Cognitive/Social Processes

- Labeling of human differences occurs
- Based on these labels, individuals are linked to undesirable characteristics (stereotyped)
- Separation/ostracization occurs ("us" versus "them")
- Discrimination and loss of status occurs
- across contexts
- Power differences emerge and are reinforced

Link & Phelan, 2001)

Why is This Happening?



- Unchecked anti-fat biases by treatment providers resulting i stigmatizing experiences.
- Treatment centers not training
- Treatment Centers & individual clinicians not doing a weight stigma inventory
- Lack of larger bodied clinicians to model recovery.
- Continuation of a belief in a failed paradigm amongst some clinicians

Weight Stigma in Treatment for Eating Disorders

Reliance on BMI (and any other measurement) and the weight of individuals engaged in ED treatment

individuals engaged in ED treatment
Reinforces/further conflates weight with health (for both client
AND reviders)

- Reinforces inaccurate beliefs about the possibility and importance.
- "controlling one's weight"
- Does not correct the assumptions/negative stereotypes about gaining weight implicit in this fear

Differences in treatment recommendations

- At least 50% of larger-bodied individuals with a history of ED-focused behavioral health treatment report providers recommended dieting and/or encouraged disordered eating behaviors/attitudes in the
- Individuals in larger bodies are often praised for weight loss tha occurs while in treatment (framed as a "positive outcome" or











Needs to Addressed

Alternative to the Weight **Centric Approach**

Weight-inclusive approach: emphasis on viewing health and well-being as multifaceted while directing efforts toward improving health access and reducing weight stigma.

- •Included in models such as Health at Every Size
 •Improves physical (e.g., blood pressure; CVD risk), behavioral (e.g., lower disordered eating behaviors; increased intuitive eating practices), and psychological (e.g., depression) indices (O'hara & Taylor, 2018; Clifford et
- •Improves acceptability of public health messages.
- •Upholds nonmaleficience (do no harm) and beneficence (doing good).



Health at Every Size ™ Principles

- 1. Healthcare is a human right for people of all sizes, including those at the highest end of the size spectrum.
- 2. Wellbeing, care, and healing are resources that are both collective and deeply personal.
- 3. Care is fully provided only when free from anti-fat bias and offered with people of all sizes in mind.
- Health is a sociopolitical construct that reflects the values of society.

Recommendations to Incorporate Weight-Inclusive Paradigms into ED Treatment Contexts

- 1. Do no harm.
- 2. Appreciate that bodies naturally come in a variety of shapes and sizes, and ensure optimal health and well-being is provided to everyone, regardless of their weight.
- Given that health is multidimensional, maintain a holistic focus (i.e., examine a number of behavioral and modifiable health indices rather than a focus on weight(veight loss).
- 4. Encourage a process-focus (rather than end-goals) for day-to-day quality of life. Ex: people can notice what makes their bodies rested and energetic today and incorporate that into future behavior, but also notice if it changes; they realize that well-being is dynamic rather than fixed. They keep adjusting what they know about their changing bodies.



Recommendations to Incorporate Weight-Inclusive Paradigms into ED Treatment Contexts

- Critically evaluate the empirical evidence for weight loss treatments and incorporate sustainable, empirically supported practices into prevention and treatment efforts, calling for more research where the evidence is weak or absent.
- Create healthful, individualized practices and environments that are sustainable (e.g., regular
 pleasurable exercise, regular intake of foods high in nutrients, adequate sleep and rest,
 adequate hydration). Where possible, work with families, chools, and communities to provide
 safe physical activity resources and ways to improve access to food.
- 3. Where possible, work to increase health access, autonomy, and social justice for all individuals along the entire weight spectrum. Trust that people move toward greater health when given access to stigma-free health care and opportunities (e.g., gyms with equipment for people of all sizes; trainers who focus on increments in strength, flexibility and pleasure rather than weight and weight loss).



What is Your Role as an ED Provider When A Client Expresses a Goal of Weight Loss?

- 1. Meet them where they are
- 2. Be clear about your boundaries around how you work (your values).
- 3. Respect body autonomy while holding gentle boundaries.
- 4. Informed consent
- 5. Exploring the why
- 6. Share evidence that weight loss is more likely to lead to higher weight over time.
- 7. Clients may not be ready for a weight-inclusive paradigm
- Many/Most especially individuals in larger-bodied individual, may initially be seeking weight loss to escape/avoid the oppression of a fat body experienced within the dominant culture



Suggestions for Where to Begin

It's mostly about you.

- 1. Examination of values.
- 2. Acknowledge internalized biases and do training to unlearn and learn.
- 3. Learn about a weight inclusive paradigm including the built environment.
- 4. Examine how you practice & market yourself (weight normative vs weight inclusive or HAES).
- 5. Question further the incongruencies of the paradigms
- Build in mechanisms to increase accountability for yourself and your colleagues to acknowledge and actively work to mitigate the influence of weight stigma within ED treatment
- 7. We've all done harm and we are capable of doing better.

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Thank you!	
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