

Weight Stigma Prevalence Weight discrimination is one of the most common forms of discrimination reported by U.S. adults, especially women.² About 40% of the general population reports experiencing some type of weight stigma, ranging from teasing to outright discrimination.^{3,4} Among youth who are teased, bullied or victimized at school,

 Among youth who are teased, bullied or victimized at school weight is one of the most common reasons.^{5,6}

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Why Weight Stigma is Different Internalization? Little group "protection"8 Social acceptibility8,9 Exacerbated by binge eating disorder (BED)9

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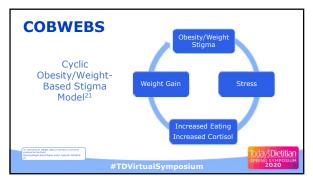
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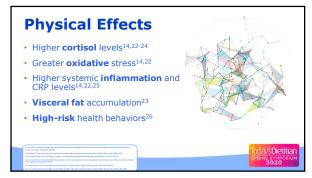
Internalized Weight Stigma - Stronger predictor of poor health^{7,10} - Can lead to unhealthy eating behaviors¹¹ - Can contribute to eating disorders¹¹⁻¹³ - Worsened by failed weight loss attempts¹³ - May not improve with weight loss⁹













The Pressure of the Thin Ideal

- Weight stigma is **not** BMI-dependent³⁰
- Fear of weight gain 11
- Modified **labeling** theory^{19,31}
- **Vicarious** experiences of stigma¹⁸
- Social identity **threat**^{19,30}





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Weight, Stigma & Health

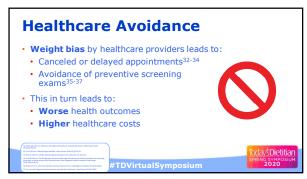
- Is stigma an **intermediary** between weight and poor health outcomes?
- Which health problems are due to stigma? Which are due to weight?
- This is why stigma studies control for BMI
- Stigma is a "**unique** contributing role to poor health"

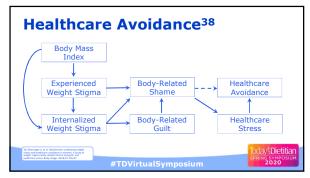


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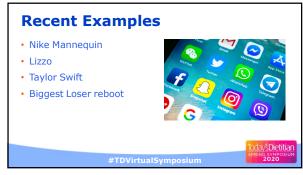








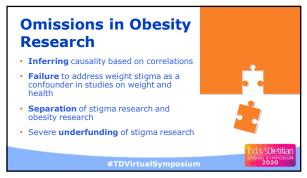
Media & Society	
• Emphasis on personal responsibility ^{43,44}	
 Portrayal of larger bodies as lazy or gluttonous^{33,45} 	
Constant "obesity epidemic" messages	
Sensationalist or miscommunicated research ⁴⁶	
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Impact of the "War on Obesity" Public health campaigns may have opposite effect: Stigmatizing language¹9 'Childhood obesity is child abuse" 'Chubby kids may not outlive their parents" Stereotypical and stigmatizing imagery51,52 Feeding both external and internalized stigma48,53 Feeding when external and internalized stigma48,53 **TDVirtualSymposium** **TDVirtualSymposium**







What Patients May Reveal Disordered eating Exercise avoidance Anxiety or mood disorders Social isolation Poor body image #TDVirtualSymposium

Case Study: Miri

- 65yo female

- Hx of weight cycling

- Hysterectomy for uterine cancer 18 mo prior to intake

- Hx of parental neglect in childhood with gaslighting

- Grew up in Hollywood, among the thin ideal

- Poor body image

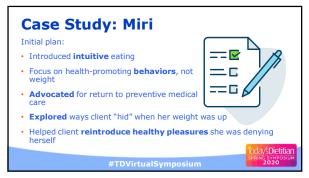
- Self-described as being "addicted" to sugar

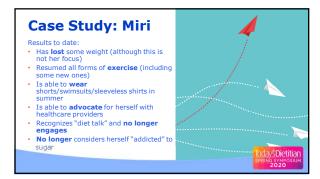
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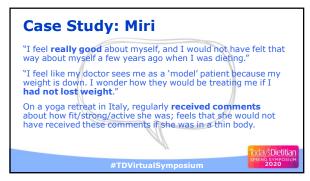
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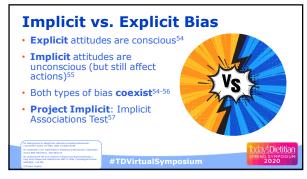
















Reconsider Weigh-Ins Is a weigh-in medically necessary? Consider the patient's previous experiences Ask permission (and present options) Avoid praising weight loss or dissecting weight gain Don't assume patient is seeking weight loss #TDVirtualSymposium

Perils of Person-First Language The word "obesity" is stigmatizing (it uses weight as a proxy for health without considering actual markers of health) 58-61 Use neutral terms, like "weight" and "higher weight" Do you even need to discuss size? Ask your patient what words they prefer!





Respect & Build Patient Trust

- Be an empathetic listener
- Assess for experiences of weight stigma and history of weight cycling
- Assess for history of trauma
- Ask, "What will be **different** in your future, idealized body?"
- Offer to talk to patient's **other healthcare providers**
- Help patient set and develop **boundaries**

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Weight-Inclusive Tools

- Intuitive Eating
- Motivational interviewing
- Self-compassion
- Body image



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