Evidence Table E5. Loss of control of eating: Children – Part 5

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| First Author's Last NameYear | Definition of Binges (Days; Frequency; Remission; Abstinence, etc.) | Binges Baseline | Binges Outcomes |
| Boutelle, 20111 | EAH (eating in the absence of hunger, expressed as a percent of daily caloric needs)chEDE-SBE (subjective bulimic episode)-OBE (objective bulimic episode)-OOE (objective overeating episode)LOC eating: "based on the combination of OBEs and SBEs", "number of OBEs + SBEs" (no other description provided)Overeating episodes: "based on the combination of OBEs and OOEs", "number of OBEs + OOEs" (no other description provided)Caloric intake | EAH (eating in the absence of hunger, expressed as a percent of daily caloric needs)G1: 21% (9%)G2: 19% (8%)SBE (subjective bulimic episode)G1: 3.33 (SD 6.10)G2: 1.33 (SD 2.87)OBE (objective bulimic episode)G1: 1.22 (SD 4.25)G2: 0.89 (SD 3.53)OOE (objective overeating episode)G1: 0.39 (SD 1.04)G2: 0.06 (SD 0.24)LOC eatingG1: 4.56 (SD 8.05)G2: 2.22 (SD 4.68)Overeating episodesG1: 1.61 (SD 4.27)G2: 0.94 (SD 3.52)Caloric intakeG1: 1822 (SD 706)G2: 1784 (SD 544) | Observed means Post-treatment EAHG1: 12% (SD 8%)G2: 20% (SD 9%)Statistically significant between-group difference on change from baseline: 10% reduction in EAH in G1 relative to G2t=3.59p<0.001Observed means 6m EAHG1: 16% (SD 9%)G2: 19% (SD 8%)p=G1 statistically significant within-group difference on change from baselineObserved means 12m EAHG1: 17% (SD 10%)G2: 16% (SD 15%)p=NR, NSEAH model:"For the model that included calories eaten at dinner as a covariate, we used a compound symmetry covariance matrix, resulting in a significant time effect for G1 (F=5.81, p=0.001) and not for G2 (F=1.81, p=0.152), and a significant time by condition interaction (F=4.91, p=0.003)."Observed means Post-treatment SBEG1: 1.19 (SD 1.91)G2: 0.56 (SD 1.09)G1 and G2 statistically significant within-group differences on change from baseline:G1: 2.21 decrease from BL (t=3.28, p=0.006)G2: 0.78 decrease from BL (t=3.55, p=0.001) Observed means 6m SBEG1: 0.31 (SD 0.79)G2: 0.44 (SD 1.50)G1 and G2 statistically significant within-group differences on change from baseline:G1: 3.04 decrease from BL (t=2.82, p=0.0173)G2: 0.90 decrease from BL (t=2.52, p=0.026) |

Evidence Table E5. Loss of control of eating: Children – Part 5 (continued)

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| First Author's Last NameYear | Definition of Binges (Days; Frequency; Remission; Abstinence, etc.) | Binges Baseline | Binges Outcomes |
| Boutelle, 20111(continued) |  |  | Observed means 12m SBEG1: 0.07 (SD 0.28)G2: 0.09 (SD 0.30)G1 and G2 statistically significant within-group differences on change from baseline:G1: 3.24 decrease from BL (t=5.76, p<0.001)G2: 1.23 decrease from BL (t=2.47, p=0.026)SBE model:"When we used an unstructured covariance matrix with SBE as an outcome, there was a significant time main effect for G1 (F=45.19, p<0.001) and G2 (F=10.40, p<0.001), but not a significant time-by-condition interaction (F=1.69, p=0.176)."Observed means Post-treatment OBEG1: 0.06 (SD 0.25)G2: 0.06 (SD 0.25)p=NR, NSObserved means 6m OBEG1: 0.00 (SD 0.00)G2: 0.44 (SD 1.75)G1 statistically significant within-group difference on change from baseline: G1 decrease from BL to 6m: 1.22 (t=11.07, p<0.001)Statistically significant between-group difference on change from baseline: 0.77 reduction in OBE in G1 relative to G2 (t=6.36, p<0.001)Observed means 12m OBEG1: 0.00 (SD 0.00)G2: 0.00 (SD 0.00)G1 decrease from BL to 12m: 1.22 (t=9.31, p<0.001)G2 decrease from BL to 12m: 0.89 (t=2.72, p=0.035)G1 and G2 statistically significant within-group difference on change from baselineOBE model: "When we used a Toeplitz covariance structure with OBEs as an outcome, there was a significant time main effect for G1 (F=135.82, p<0.001), and for G2 (F=22.53, p<0.001), and a significant time-by-condition interaction (F=17.14, p<0.001)." |

Evidence Table 5. Loss of control of eating: Kids – Part 5 (continued)

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| First Author's Last NameYear | Definition of Binges (Days; Frequency; Remission; Abstinence, etc.) | Binges Baseline | Binges Outcomes |
| Boutelle, 20111(continued) |  |  | Observed means Post-treatment OOEG1: 0.00 (SD 0.00)G2: 0.00 (SD 0.00)p=NR, NSObserved means 6m OOEG1: 0.13 (SD 0.34)G2: 0.00 (SD 0.00)p=NR, NSObserved means 12m OOEG1: 0.00 (SD 0.00)G2: 0.09 (SD 0.30)p=nR, NSObserved means Post-treatment LOC eatingG1: 1.25 (SD 1.91)G2: 0.63 (SD 1.20)G1 statistically significant within-group difference on change from baseline:G1: significant decrease of 3.36 from BL (t=2.97, p=0.004)Observed means 6m LOC eatingG1: 0.31 (SD 0.79)G2: 0.88 (SD 3.24)G1 statistically significant within-group difference on change from baseline:G1: significant decrease of 4.26 from BL (t=3.17, p=0.002)Observed means 12m LOC eatingG1: 0.08 (SD 0.28)G2: 0.09 (SD 0.30)G1 statistically significant within-group difference on change from baseline:G1: significant decrease of 4.44 from BL (t=5.80, p<0.001)LOC model:"When a Toeplitz covariance matrix was used, there was a significant time main effect for G1 (F=12.20, p<0.001) but not for G2 (F=2.62, p<0.057); nor was there a significant time by condition interaction (F=1.04, p=0.380)." |

Evidence Table 5. Loss of control of eating: Kids – Part 5 (continued)

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| First Author's Last NameYear | Definition of Binges (Days; Frequency; Remission; Abstinence, etc.) | Binges Baseline | Binges Outcomes |
| Boutelle, 20111(continued) |  |  | Observed means Post-treatment Overeating episodes G1: 0.06 (SD 0.25)G2: 0.06 (SD 0.25)G1 statistically significant within-group difference on change from baseline:G1: significant decrease of 1.55 from BL (t=2.68, p=0.031)Observed means 6m Overeating episodesG1: 0.13 (SD 0.34)G2: 0.44 (SD 1.75)G1 statistically significant within-group difference on change from baseline:G1: significant decrease of 1.48 from BL (t=2.62, p=0.031)Observed means 12m Overeating episodesG1: 0.00 (SD 0.00)G2: 0.09 (SD 0.30)G1 statistically significant within-group difference on change from baseline:G1: significant decrease of 1.61 from BL (t=11.61, p<0.001)Statistically significant between-group difference on change from baseline: G1 had a 0.77 reduction in overeating episodes from BL relative to G2 (t=4.13, p<0.001)Overeating episode model:"When a Toeplitz covariance matrix was used, there was a significant time main effect for G1 (F=49.78, p<0.001) but not G2 (F=1.75, p<0.164), and a significant time-by-condition interaction (F=6.83, p<0.001)."Observed means Post-treatment Caloric intakeG1: 1536 (SD 474)G2: 1554 (SD 368)p=NR, NSObserved means 6m Caloric intakeG1: 1474 (SD 466)G2: 1609 (SD 318)p=NR, NSObserved means 12m Caloric intakeG1: 1644 (SD 412)G2: 1559 (SD 316)p=NR, NS |

Evidence Table 5. Loss of control of eating: Kids – Part 5 (continued)

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| First Author's Last NameYear | Definition of Binges (Days; Frequency; Remission; Abstinence, etc.) | Binges Baseline | Binges Outcomes |
| Boutelle, 20111(continued) |  |  | Caloric intake model:"When we used an unstructured covariance matrix with caloric intake as an outcome, there was no significant time effect for G1 (F=2.06, p=0.124) or G2 (F=1.74, p=0.178), nor was there a significant group-by-condition interaction (F=0.65, p=0.586). |
| Jones, 20082 | OBE = Binge days/3 months (based on EBI, adapted from the EDE) | Binge Eating, # of episodes, mean +/- SDOBEs and SBEs G1: 15.16 +/- 20.78G2: 8.42 +/- 18.74OOEsG1: 7.89 +/- 14.28G2: 7.53 +/- 14.28 | Binge Eating, # of episodes, mean +/- SDOBEs and SBEs (Post Treatment)G1: 0.95 +/- 3.88G2: 6.98 +/- 17.55p, NROOEs (Post Treatment)G1: 2.05 +/- 6.98G2: 2.34 +/- 5.25p, NRBinge Eating, # of episodes, mean +/- SDOBEs and SBEs (Follow-up)G1: 2.29 +/- 7.67G2: 2.74+/- 8.60p < .05, compared with the WLC groupOOEs (Follow-up)G1: 2.16 +/- 9.33G2: 1.07 +/- 2.80p, NR |

Evidence Table 5. Loss of control of eating: Kids – Part 5 (continued)

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| First Author's Last NameYear | Definition of Binges (Days; Frequency; Remission; Abstinence, etc.) | Binges Baseline | Binges Outcomes |
| Tanofsky-Kraff, 20103 | Reduction in per-person frequency of LOC eating episodes ("the sense of being unable to stop eating once started", see Ref 30) between baseline and 6 month follow-upNOTE: Measurements of presence or absence of LOC eating based on the month prior to assessment at each timepoint (e.g., baseline assessment based on month prior to baseline visit). | NOTE: Data reported for girls with baseline LOC eating onlyN of LOC episodes: Mean (SD) (measured with EDE version 12OD/C.2)G1: 3.5 (5.4)G2: 1.2 (1.9)p = 0.09Effect size (partial η^2) = 0.08 | NOTE: Data reported for girls with baseline LOC eating only6m N of LOC episodes, ITT analysis: Mean (SD) (measured with EDE version 12OD/C.2) G1: NRG2: NRp = NR6m Reduction in frequency of LOC episodes, ITT analysis: Mean (SD) (measured with EDE version 12OD/C.2)G1: 0.53 (0.9)G2: 0.21 (0.5)p = 0.036Effect size (partial η^2) = 0.12 |
| Tanofsky-Kraff, 20144 | Number of LOC episodes per EDE (geometric mean of log-transformed scores, 95% CI)Presence of LOC eating Presence of frequent LOC eating (at least 1 per week for 3m)Number of binge eating episodesPresence of binge eating (at least 1 per week for 3m)Development of eating disorder per EDE | Number of LOC episodes per EDEG1: 4.7 (4.1, 5.4)G2: 8.0 (6.9, 9.2)p=0.01Presence or absence of frequent LOC eating (at least 1 per week for 3m)G1: NRG2: NRNumber of binge eating episodesG1: 0.4 (0.3, 0.5)G2: 0.8 (0.6, 1.1)p=0.05% Presence of binge eating (at least 1 per week for 3m)G1: 25.5%G2: 37.9%p=0.17 | Number of LOC episodes per EDEG1: NRG2: NRNo group-by-interval effect was found: F=1.10, p=0.3512m Presence of LOC eatingG1: 47.3%G2: 41.4%No effect of group on likelihood of having any LOC eating at 12m: p=0.65, including when BL LOC eating was controlled for, p=0.4312m Presence of frequent LOC eating (at least 1 per week for 3m)G1: 1.8%G2: 10.3%p=0.11Change in reported binge eating (time period not clear) G1: NRG2: NR |

Evidence Table 5. Loss of control of eating: Kids – Part 5 (continued)

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| First Author's Last NameYear | Definition of Binges (Days; Frequency; Remission; Abstinence, etc.) | Binges Baseline | Binges Outcomes |
| Tanofsky-Kraff, 20144(continued) |  |  | No group-by-interval effect on reported binge eating, p=0.2612m Binge eating episodes, controlling for # of episodes at post-tx, because # differed at baseline G1: 0.04, 0.00-0.09)G2: 0.16 (0.14, 0.23)p=0.03Other follow-up intervals objective Binge eating episodesG1:NRG2: NRall measurements: p≥ 0.18No group-by-interval effect on reported binge eating, p=0.2612m Presence of binge eatingG1: NRG2: NRG2 girls were >7 times more likely to endorse binge eating at 12m than G1 girls; OR=7.32; 95% CI 1.57, 34.18, p=0.0112m % Presence of frequent binge eating (at least 1 per week for 3m), controlling for baselineG1: 0%G2: 3.4%p=0.9912m development of eating disorder, excluding those with BED at baselineOR=4.27, 95% CI 0.46, 39.60, p=0.20 |