Evidence Table E74. Course of illness studies - part 2

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Agras, 199787 | BED criteria not specified but say its diagnosticNR | CBT post-tx pop of women from 3 research studies46 | 1000.0836.7 | had completed 30 sessions of group tx over 36-weeks, CBT and weight loss | NR | NRno | NA |
| Busetto, 200588 | DSM-IV established through clinical interviewNR | Morbidly obese adultsPrior to LAGBG1: 36.0 (10.3)G2: 38.3 (10.9)(p <0.05) | G1: 79%G2: 72%(P < 0.05)NRPrior to LAGBWeight (kg)G1: 129.4 (23.9)G2: 132.2 (24.2)(P = NS)BMIG1: 47.6 (7.4)G2: 46.6 (7.3)(P = NS) | morbidly obese, underwent LAGB, criteria standardized by NIH for obesity | Depression measure not specifiedG1: 36.2%G2: 18.5%(P <0.001) | Night eatingG1: 10.8%G2: 0.8%(P <0.001)GrazingG1: 49.2%G2: 32.5%(P <0.01)no | NA |

Evidence Table E74. Course of illness studies - part 2 (continued)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Castellini, 201389 | BED or BN according to DSM-IV-TR assessed by Structural Clinical Interviewcomorbid severe mental disorders, such as schizophrenia, bipolardisorder, major depression disorder with psychotic symptoms,suicide ideation, psychoactive substance dependence; severe medical conditions that preclude an outpatient treatment, such as severe heart, renal and/or liver failure; – prior CBT for eating disorders and/or obesity; – current or recent (3 months) use of psychoactive medications, with the exception of benzodiazepines;– previous surgical treatment for obesity; – illiteracy and mental retardation. | Adults 18-60 with BED in CBT tx, some comparison to BN patients18-60 | G1: 88%G2: 96.5%NRG1: 38.0 (7.3)G2: 22.8 (5.8) | 18-60 years old; agree not to participate in any other CBT program | BDI G1: 18.0 (13-25)G2: 18.0 (13.5-26) | OBEs/wkG1: 5 (2-10)G2: 8 (3-12)SBEs/wkG1: 4 (0-8)G2: 4 (0-8)no | NA |

Evidence Table 74. Course of illness studies part 2 (continued)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Eisenberg, 201090Neumark-Sztainer, 201191Goldschmidt, 201492 | Eisenberg, 201090: Eating disorder not required for entry into longitudianal cohort.Binge eating was assessed with two questions ‘‘In the past year, have you ever eaten so much food in a short period of time that you would be embarrassed if others saw you (binge eating)?’’and ‘‘During the times when you ate this way, did you feel you couldn’t stop eating or control what or how much you were eating?’’(yes/no; test-retest k = .64). Those who indicatedfeeling loss of control were classified as binge eaters. Neumark-Sztainer, 201191: No LOC or binge eating was required for study eligibility+B11Goldschmidt, 201492: Binge eating was assessed with two questions ‘‘In the past year, have you ever eaten so much food in a  | Eisenberg, 201090: EAT-II, a longitudinal study of the socio-environmental, personal, and behavioral determinants of dietary intake and weight status among a large ethnically and socioeconomically diverse adolescent population, middle and high school students from 31 Minnesota public schoolsNeumark-Sztainer, 201191: Data come from EAT-III, a 10-year longitudinal study aimed at examining eating, activity, and weight-related variables among | Eisenberg, 201090: Overall: 55%G1: 100%G2: 0%Neumark-Sztainer, 201191: 45%Goldschmidt, 201492: 85%Eisenberg, 201090: Overall: 50%G1: 52%G2: 47%Neumark-Sztainer, 201191: 51.6%Goldschmidt, 201492: 42% | Eisenberg, 201090: Data come from EAT-II, a longitudinal study of the socio-environmental, personal, and behavioral determinants of dietary intake and weight status among a large ethnically and socioeconomically diverse adolescent population, middle and high school students from 31 Minnesota public schools. Inclusion criteria NR. | Eisenberg, 201090: Overall: NRG1: NRG2: NRNeumark-Sztainer, 201191: NRGoldschmidt, 201492: Depression scale (Kandel and Davies, 1982)T1: 12.5 (2.7)T2: 13.0 (3.1) | Eisenberg, 201090: SESLowOverall: 429 (18%)G1: 273 (20%)G2: 157 (15%)Lower-middle Overall: 459 (19%)G1: 257 (19%)G2: 202 (19%)Middle Overall: 647 (27%)G1: 345 (26%)G2: 302 (28%)High-middle Overall: 567 (23%)G1: 290 (22%)G2: 277 (26%)High SESOverall: 323 (13%)G1: 177 (13%)G2: 146 (14%)Neumark-Sztainer, 201191: Low SES: 18.0% | Neumark-Sztainer, 201191: Attrition not equal across sociodemographic characteristics. When compared to nonrespondents in Project EAT-III, respondents were more likely to be girls, white, and of higher SES. Thus, in all analyses, weighted data so longitudinal sample was more  |

Evidence Table 74. Course of illness studies part 2 (continued)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Eisenberg, 201090Neumark-Sztainer, 201191Goldschmidt, 201492(continued) | short period of time that you would be embarrassed if others saw you (binge eating)?’’ and ‘‘During the times when you ate this way, did you feel you couldn’t stop eating or control what or how much you were eating?’’(yes/no; test-retest k = .64). Those who indicatedfeeling loss of control were classified as binge eaters.NR | young people in Minnesota public schools. Goldschmidt, 201492: Data come from EAT, a 10-year longitudinal study aimed at examining eating, activity, and weight-related variables amongyoung people in Minnesota public schools.Eisenberg, 201090: Middle school at baseline/hs at time 2Overall: 807 (32%)G1: 440 (32%)G2: 367 (33%)HS at baseline, Young adult T2Overall: 1709 (68%)G1: 946 (69%)G2: 763 (68%) | Eisenberg, 201090: BMIOverall: 22.4 (SD 4.5)G1: 22.3 (SD 4.8)G2: 22.4 (SD 4.6)Neumark-Sztainer, 201191: NRGoldschmidt, 201492: BMIT1: 24.2 (5.5)T2: 26.2 (6.1) | Of total, at baseline: binge eating group (N=212, 8.7%) at time 2 (N=193, 7.9%)Neumark-Sztainer, 201191: Data come from EAT-III, a 10-year longitudinal study aimed at examining eating, activity, and weight-related variables amongyoung people. Inclusion criteria NR.Goldschmidt, 201492: Data from EAT I,II, and III, subgroup that reported binging at an earlier assessment |  | Mid-low SES: 19.0%Mid SES: 26.2%Mid-high SES: 23.3%Goldschmidt, 201492: High SES: 13.5%Eisenberg, 201090: females/males | similar to the original cohort, and more representative of an adolescent/young adult population. Data weighted using the response propensity method where the inverse of the estimated probability that an individual responded at follow-up was used as the weight; compared responders at fu with nonresponders for the key  |

Evidence Table 74. Course of illness studies part 2 (continued)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Eisenberg, 201090Neumark-Sztainer, 201191Goldschmidt, 201492(continued) |  | Neumark-Sztainer, 201191: Baseline:Younger cohort (G1 and G3): 12.8 (SD 0.7)Older cohort (G2 and G4): 15.9 (SD 0.8)Goldschmidt, 201492: Baseline: Mean 14.8 years |  |  |  |  | variables (ie, dieting, unhealthy and extreme weight control behaviors, and binge eating with loss of control). These comparison analyses were stratified by sex and adjustedfor SES, ethnicity/race, and nonresponse weights. In all but one case (responding boys reported lower extreme weight control  |

Evidence Table 74. Course of illness studies part 2 (continued)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Eisenberg, 201090Neumark-Sztainer, 201191Goldschmidt, 201492(continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  | behaviors than nonresponders) no sig differences found for the targeted variables at baseline, indicating that weighting was generally successful in correcting for any response bias |

Evidence Table 74. Course of illness studies part 2 (continued)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Fichter, 199393Fichter, 199894Fichter, 200395Fichter, 200896 | DSM-IV through self report, chart and therapist diagnosisNR | Adults who had received inpatient tx for BED29.3 (8.4) | 100%NR33.7 (9.0) | NR | BDI: 23.2 | NANA | NA |
| Field, 201297Sonneville, 201398 | Binge eating was assessed with two questions ‘‘In the past year, have you ever eaten so much food in a short period of time that you would be embarrassed if others saw you (binge eating)?’’and ‘‘During the times when you ate this way, did you feel you couldn’t stop eating or control what or how much you were eating?’’(yes/no). Those who indicated at least weekly edisodes of eating a large amount of food with LOC during the episodes were classified as binge eaters.none | cohort of 9-15 year olds tracked for up to 11 years9-15, mean: 12.0 (1.6) | NRSonneville, 201398: <10%Field, 201297: 100%Sonneville, 201398: Overweight or obese: 22.3%Field, 201297:Overweight: 15.7%Obese: 3.8% | 9 to 15 years of age at entry; children of women in the Nurses' Health Study II; data available for consecutive questionnaire cycles | NR | NAno | NA |

Evidence Table 74. Course of illness studies part 2 (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Hilbert, 201399Hilbert, 2014100 | LOC eating at least 1 episode during past 3 moThe diagnostic version of the semistructured eating disorder interview ChEDE (Bryant-Waugh et al., 1996; Hilbert et al., 2013) was used to assess LOC eating The ChEDE was used to diagnose BED according to the DSM–IV–TR (APA, 2000), and partial BED. Partial BED was defined as: having at least oneepisode of LOC eating per week over the previous 3 months, based on Tanofsky-Kraff et al.’s definition (2011); having at least somedegree of distress associated with the LOC episodes; meeting at least two or more of the five behavioral symptoms, as derived froman empirical classification analysis using this study’s sample (Hilbert & Czaja, 2009); an absence of regular inappropriate compensatorybehaviors (e.g., purging, fasting, excessive exercise); and an absence of anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa as defined in the DSM–IV–TR. | 8-13 year old children, with and without LOC eating10.72 (8-13) | 60%NRBMI: 23.99 kg/m2 (SD =5.45). | 8-13 years old, sufficient German language skills of the child and participating parentChildren without LOC eating were individually matched to the LOC children on age, sex, percentile of BMI, education (school type and grade), and the mother’s education (years of education). Inclusion criteria for nonLOC children were absence ofpast or present LOC eating, compensatory behaviors, or an eatingdisorder. | NR | no | NA |

Evidence Table 74. Course of illness studies part 2 (continued)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Hilbert, 201399Hilbert, 2014100(continued) | compensatory behaviors (more than onceover the past 3 months); psychotic disorder in child or parent;medical conditions affecting eating behavior; treatment for overweight;special education; or a planned move or commute time ofmore than 30 minutes to the laboratory site. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Linna, 2013101 | DSM IV research criteria≥ 50 years old at baseline | treatment sample of women compared to matched registry controls34.1 (29.3-40.1) | 100NRNR | Female patients matched for age and geographical area | NR | NAno | NA |
| Maxwell, 2014102 | DSM-IV using EDEcurrent or past compensatory behaviors (e.g., vomiting or diuretic use), diagnosis of bipolar or psychotic disorder, drug or alcohol abuse in the past 6 months, taking medication that may affect weight during treatment, being pregnant or planning on becoming pregnant in the following year, and plans to enroll or current enrolment in a weight-loss program. | Treatment population who received Group Psychodynamic Interpersonal Psychotherapy (GPIP), 1 year post tx44.3 | 100%11%NA | the ability to speak and read in English and being overweight (i.e., a body mass index [kg/m2] | NA | NAno | NA |

Evidence Table 74. Course of illness studies part 2 (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Preti, 2011103 | DSM IVStudies reported data on suicidal behaviour other than completed suicide (e.g. suicide-attempt or selfinjury behaviour); were unrelated to the topic;when they were in the form of reviews or past meta-analyses; or were duplicate publications [literature repeatedly reports studies with different follow-ups of the same sample, e.g. the often detailed University of Minnesota study (16)]; orwhen they did not comply with the main inclusion criteria because their sample was <40 (n = 18); because of a follow-up shorter than 5 years (n = 5), or because they gave no details of mortality (n = 8) (The list is available on request). Some exceptions were allowed for studies with a follow-up very close to the selected interval (4.5 orlonger). | 3 studies of patients with BED who were followed for at least 5 years.NR | NRNRNR | reported death by suicide, N ≥40, 5 year fu or longer, details of BED diagnosis, English | NR | NRNA | NA |

Evidence Table 74. Course of illness studies part 2 (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Ricca, 201034 | DSM-IV criteria for BED OR subthreshold BED. BED: minimum average frequency of binge eating twice a week for a minimum duration of 6 consecutive months; subthreshold BED: binges occurred at a minimum average frequency of once a week for a minimum duration of 6 consecutive monthsRecurrent severe compensatory behaviors (fasting, purging, excessive exercise for weight control). Individuals were excluded if they reported a lifetime history of such behaviors at a frequency exceeding five times in any consecutive 6m periodCurrent comorbid severe mental disorders, such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, severe major depression, suicide ideation, psychoactive substance dependence (per SCID) Severe medical conditions that preclude an outpatient treatment, such as severe heart, renal, and/or liver failure | Adults 18-60 years old with BED or subthreshold BEDG1: 46.5 (SD 12.4)G2: 47.4 (SD 11.9)p=NR, NS | G1: 86.1%G2: 90.3%p=NR, NSOverall: NR G1: NRG2: NRp=NROverall: NRG1: NRG2: NRp=NR | Age 18-60 yearsTo accept not to participate in a CBT program other than the experimental one | Any psychiatric comorbidityOverall: NRG1: 37 (51.4%)G2: 41 (56.9%)p=NR, NSAdjustment disorder with depressed moodOverall: NRG1: 27 (37.5%)G2: 20 (27.8%)p=NR, NSObsessive-compulsive disorderOverall: NRG1: 2 (2.8%)G2: 3 (4.2%)p=NR, NSPanic | Subthreshold binge eatingOverall: NRG1: 32 (44.4%)G2: 31 (43.1%)p=NR, NSOverweight during childhoodOverall: NRG1: 17 (23.6%)G2: 26 (36.1%p=NR, NSPrevious use of amphetamine derivativesOverall: NRG1: 27 (37.5%)G2: 25 (34.7%)p=NR, NSNumber of previous diet attempts, median (quartiles)Overall: NRG1: 4.0 (2.0, 10.0)G2: 4.0 (3.0, 10.0)p=NR, NSNone | NA |

Evidence Table 74. Course of illness studies part 2 (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Ricca, 201034(continued) | Prior cognitive behavioral treatments for eating disorders and/or obesityCurrent or recent (3m) use of psychoactive medicationsPrevious surgical treatment for obesityIlliteracy and mental retardation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suokas, 2014104 | BED based on DSM IVnone | BED and registry controlsBED: 37.0 (10.6)Controls: 26.2 (8.4) | NRNRNR | Referred to the Eating Disorder Clinic of the Helsinki U Central Hospital | NR | Number who had attempted suicide prior to f/u:BED: N=1 (0.6%)Controls: N=81 (0.8%)no |  |
| White, 2010105 | LOC eating: any LOC eating episodes in the previous 28 day period, as measured by the EDE-Q. Includes both objective binge episodes (OBEs) and subjective binge episodes (SBEs)NA | NA43.7 (10.0) | 86%18.60%NA | NA | Mean depression score: Pre-Op LOC: 17.1 (9.7); No pre-op LOC: 11.1 (8.0) (P = 0.000) | Mean BMI: 51.1 (8.3)NA | NA |

Evidence Table 74. Course of illness studies part 2 (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Wilfley et al., 2000106Wilfley et al., 200245, 2000106 | DSM-IV through EDEpregnant or plan on becoming pregnant; and not be taking weight-loss, psychorropic, or weight-affecting prescription medications. In addition, women and men were excluded for current drug or alcohol dependence, psychiatric conditionswarranting hospitalization, and current enrollment in other therapy orweight-loss programs. | BED post tx cohortWilfley et al., 2000106: 45.2 (18-65)Wilfley, et al., 200245:G1: 45.6 (SD 9.6)G2: 44.9 (SD 9.6) | Wilfley et al., 2000106: 83%Wilfley, et al., 200245:G1: 67 (82.7%)G2: 67 (82.7%)Wilfley et al., 2000106: 7%Wilfley, et al., 200245:G1: 5 (6.2%)G2: 7 (8.6%)Wilfley et al., 2000106:BMI: 37.1Wilfley, et al., 200245 | between 18 and 65 years of age; have a body mass index (BMI [kg/m2]) between 27 and 48; patients receiving CBT or IPT post tx | Wilfley et al., 2000106: Current mood disorder: 22%lifetime mood disorder: 61%Wilfley, et al., 200245:DSM-III-R dx mood disorders overall, currentG1: 21 (25.9%)G2: 15 (18.5%)DSM-III-R dx anxiety disorders overall, currentG1: 10 (12.3)G2 | Wilfley et al., 2000106: NAWilfley, et al., 200245:Age at onset of disorderOverall: NRG1: 24.1 (SD 13.5)G2: 25.7 (SD 12.9)DSM-III-R dx substance use disorders overall, currentG1: 5 (6.2%)G2: 1 (1.2%)no | NA |

Evidence Table 74. Course of illness studies part 2 (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Wilfley et al., 2000106Wilfley et al., 200245, 2000106(continued) |  |  | BMIOverall: NRG1: 37.4 (SD 5.3)G2: 37.4 (SD 5.1) |  |  |  |  |

Evidence Table 74. Course of illness studies part 2 (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Author's Last NameYear | BED or LOC Inclusion DefinitionExclusion Criteria | Brief Summary of PopulationMean Age(Range) | % Female% Non-WhiteWeight | Other Inclusion Criteria (in Addition to BED or LOC Eating Criteria) | Current Major Depressive Disorder: % of Group or Mean (SD) Baseline Depression Score | Other Relevant CharacteristicsSubgroup Analysis? | Population Comments |
| Wilson, 201047 | DSM-IVCurrent psychosis, bipolar disorder, or suicidal stateAlcohol or drug dependence within the past 6 monthsMedical disorders that would affect weight and ability to participateInsufficient fluency with English to participate in therapyCurrent participation in a weight-control programTaking medication that would affect weightPregnancyParticipants currently taking antidepressants were entered into the study provided that they had been taking a stable dosage for at least 2 months | Adults with BED and BMI 27-45Overall: NRG1: 46.2 (SD 10.9) (range 19-69)G2: 50.3 (SD 13.6) (range 19-77) G3: 48.7 (SD 11.2) (range 23-68) | Overall: NRG1: 89G2: 82G3: 85Overall: NRG1: 12G2: 18G3: 23BMIOverall: NRG1: 36.8 (SD 5.5) G2: 36.2 (SD 4.3)G3: 36.3 (SD 5.1) | >18 years oldBMI 27-45 | Current depressionOverall: NRG1: 13G2: 15G3: 16History depressionOverall: NRG1: 47G2: 37G3: 47 | Substance abuseOverall: NRG1: 11G2: 11G3: 5College degreeOverall: NRG1: 34G2: 38G3: 30Personality disorderOverall: NRG1: 27G2: 20G3: 23High vs. low negative affect (defined using BDI cutoff >18 at baseline)High vs. low frequency of binge days (>14 days vs. ≤14 days during the past 28 days)High vs. low global EDE score (median split of 2.675)High vs. low self-esteem score (median sp | NA |