

General

Prevalence and determinants of eating disorder risk among Bangladeshi public university students: A cross-sectional study

Md. Hasan Al Banna^{1a}, Md. Forshed Dewan², Mohammad Raihan Tariq², Abu Sayeed³, Satyajit Kundu⁴, Tasnim Rahman Disu⁵, Sumaiya Akter¹, Sumaia Sahrin⁶, Md Shafiqul Islam Khan¹

¹ Department of Food Microbiology, Patuakhali Science and Technology University, Patuakhali- 8602, Bangladesh, ² Faculty of Nutrition and Food Science, Patuakhali Science and Technology University, Patuakhali- 8602, Bangladesh, ³ Department of Post-Harvest Technology and Marketing, Patuakhali Science and Technology University, Patuakhali- 8602, Bangladesh, ⁴ Department of Biochemistry and Food Analysis, Patuakhali Science and Technology University, Patuakhali- 8602, Bangladesh, ⁵ Medical Officer, Institute of Public Health Nutrition, Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh, ⁶ Department of Human Nutrition and Dietetics, Patuakhali Science and Technology University, Patuakhali- 8602, Bangladesh

Keywords: bangladesh, university students, risk factors, eating attitude, eating disorder

<https://doi.org/10.52965/001c.24837>

Health Psychology Research

Vol. 9, Issue 1, 2021

Eating disorders among university students have been increasing day by day in developing countries. However, there is a dearth of existing literature that assessed eating disorder risk among this population group in Bangladesh. Thus, this study aimed to assess the prevalence of eating disorder risk and its associated factors among university students. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 365 Bangladeshi public university students from October to December 2019. Data were collected by self-reported questionnaire on socio-demographic characteristics, risk of eating disorder, and nutritional status of study participants. The respondents' eating disorder risk and nutritional status were assessed using the validated eating attitudes test-26 (EAT-26) tool and anthropometric measurement, respectively. A cut-off score of ≥ 20 based on EAT-26 indicates the presence of an eating disorder risk. Finally, a binary logistic regression was employed to identify the determinants of an eating disorder. The prevalence of 'eating disorder risk' was 23.0% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 18.6 to 27.4). Being female (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 2.4, 95% CI: 1.4 to 4.2), aged between 17-21 years (AOR = 2.0, 95% CI: 1.2 to 3.6), overweight (AOR = 4.9; 95% CI: 1.6 to 14.9) and obese (AOR = 7.7, 95% CI: 1.9 to 31.4) showed a higher odds of having an eating disorder risk in the present study. The higher prevalence of eating disorders in the study indicates that psychological intervention and health awareness programs, particularly to younger age, female, and overweight and obese students at the university level, would effectively prevent the eating disorder risk.

INTRODUCTION

Eating disorders (EDs), psychiatric disorders of irregular eating, have consequences in the social and mental life.¹⁻³ Disordered eating attitudes result in long-term impairments, depression, anxiety⁴ and costs the highest mortality among the mental disorders.⁵ Moreover, eating disorder has been associated with fatigue and hormonal abnormalities that may result in menstrual irregularities and decreased bone mineral density.^{6,7}

Albeit eating disorder is more prevalent in western countries, becoming predominant among non-western countries including South Asia. Evidence reported that 11.5% of stu-

dents across South-East Asian countries were at risk for an eating disorder, ranging from below 10% in Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam to 13.8% in Malaysia and 20.6% in Myanmar.⁸ In Bangladesh, private university students showed 37.6% eating disorder risk.⁹ The outcome may differ in public university students, representing the mainstreaming middle-class students in this country, rather than from high-class wealthy families and studied in private universities.

Young adults, including university students (known as emerging adulthood), are the most common vulnerable group of disordered eating attitudes and behaviors.¹⁰ Most young adults stay away from home during this period of life

^a Corresponding Authors:

Md. Hasan Al Banna, Department of Food Microbiology, Patuakhali Science and Technology University, Patuakhali- 8602, Bangladesh.

Email: banna.nfs.pstu@gmail.com

and begin university education, thus increasing the chance of many mental and behavioral disorders.^{11,12} There are several factors associated with eating disorders such as age, sex, marital status, greater exposure to western culture, cultural transition and globalization, and health-related variables including BMI.¹³⁻¹⁵ A previous study among Bangladeshi private university students found several risk factors for eating disorders such as age, high religious involvement, overweight body perception, low body appreciation, cosmetic surgery, and current binge drinking.⁹ This study hypothesized that eating disorders are associated with sex differences and the students' nutritional status (body mass index).

Given the university students are the most common vulnerable group of disordered eating attitudes and behaviors¹⁰ and remarkable variation among settings^{2,9,16,17} but, literature is absent regarding public university students and nutritional association, the investigators desired to explore the prevalence of eating disorder among public university students in Bangladesh. In addition, there may be a significant variation in rates and factors of eating disorders between private and public universities due to socioeconomic and cultural variations. Moreover, nutrition transition increased access to fast food, and greater exposure to western culture has been implicated in changing the lifestyle and food habits of individuals in Bangladesh, which may lead to eating disorders.^{18,19} Hence, we need a better understanding of the factors attributed to eating disorders among university students in Bangladesh. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the prevalence and risk factors of eating disorders among public university students in Bangladesh.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

STUDY AREA

We conducted this research at Patuakhali Science and Technology University, Patuakhali, Bangladesh. This residential, public university is located about 38 km south of the divisional city (Barishal) and 270 km away from the capital city (Dhaka). Almost all the students lived as university residents.

STUDY DESIGN, PARTICIPANTS, AND SAMPLING

A cross-sectional study was carried out among university students from October to December 2019. We calculated 360 sample size from a single proportion test by considering a 5% margin of error, 95% Confidence Interval (1.96), and 37.6% overall prevalence of eating disorders in the university students of Bangladesh.⁹ For more precision, we enrolled five more participants of the calculated sample size. Then, the final response rate was 100% (n= 365).

Participants were considered eligible for this study if the following criteria were met: (i) only undergraduate students and (ii) residing in university dormitories (halls). We used two-stage cluster sampling with an equal allocation technique to select the participants. At first, we randomly selected the rooms of each hall. After that, a maximum of two

students was selected randomly from each of the chosen rooms.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Before data collection, we informed all the students' purposes, and the only interested one was recruited as our study subject. Trained investigators collected information on socio-demographic characteristics and eating attitudes from the participants through a self-reported pre-structured questionnaire. The questionnaires had three-part: socio-demographic characteristics, eating attitudes test-26 (EAT-26), and anthropometric assessment. The questionnaire was developed first in English, then translated into the local language at the time of data collection. The investigators checked all the filled questioners for completeness and accuracy. Anthropometric indices of the height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) of the participants were measured under the direct supervision of the investigators.

MEASURES

ANTHROPOMETRIC ASSESSMENTS

Skilled investigators took all the anthropometric measurements using standardized procedures.²⁰ All the procedures were performed in an isolated room in the halls, and participants were instructed to remove shoes and socks and heavy clothing or accessories. As the university had some strict rules for entering the halls, female research investigators took measurements of female participants and vice-versa. Participants' weight nearest to 0.01kg measured by Electronic Personal Scale (Model: EB9062), while height by using non-stretchable tape to the nearest 0.1 cm. We calculated BMI as weight (kg)/height (m)². According to the World Health Organization (WHO), BMI was classified into four groups: underweight (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²), normal weight (BMI = 18.5 – 24.9 kg/m²), and overweight (BMI = 25.0 – 29.9 kg/m²) and obese (BMI > 30 kg/m²).²¹

EATING ATTITUDE TEST-26

Eating disorders were measured using a validated EAT-26 tool composed of 26 items of three factors from subscales.²² Factor I is 'dieting' with thirteen subscales, factor II is 'bulimia and food preoccupation' with six subscales, and factor III is 'oral control' with seven subscales. For scoring the value six-point liker-type scale from 'always' to 'never used'. For all items except item-26, a score of 3 was given for 'always,' 2 for 'usually,' 1 for 'often,' and 0 for 'sometimes,' 'rarely,' and 'never. For item number 26; 1, 2, and 3 was given for 'sometimes,' 'rarely' and 'never', respectively and 0 was given for 'always,' 'usually', and 'often'. Thus, a total score ranging from 0 to 78 was computed by summing all of the participants' responses. A score of 20 or more is defined as at risk of eating disorders (unfavorable eating attitude) and below 20 as no risk of eating disorder. EAT-26 was previously validated by Pengpid et al. in Bangladesh.⁹ The internal consistency was good in the present study (Cronbach's alpha 0.87).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Data were analyzed with Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 23.0. Descriptive and analytical statistics, including bivariate and multivariate analysis, were performed. All variables with a p-value of less than 0.2 in bivariate analysis were entered into a multiple logistic regression model. The strength of association between dependent and independent variables was measured by odds ratio with a 95% confidence interval.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The study protocol reviewed and approved by the Research Ethical Committee (REC) of Department of Food Microbiology, Patuakhali Science and Technology University, Bangladesh (Approval Number: FMB: 09/10/2019:03). We obtained written consent from all the study participants.

RESULTS

The socio-demographic characteristics of respondents represent in [Table 1](#). Among all the participants, males and females were almost equally distributed (male: 50.4% and female: 49.6%). More than half (57.5%) of the students were 17-21 years of age, where the mean age was 21.08 (SD = ± 1.69), and the majority of the students (81.1%) belonged to the Muslim family. The overwhelming majority of the students (88.5%) were from a middle-class family, in which half (50.1%) of all the students were from a lower-middle-class family. Out of all, 19.2%, 34.8%, 20.5%, and 25.5% of students were studied in their 1st year, 2nd year, 3rd year, and 4th year, respectively. In relation to the body mass index, about 65% of students had average body weight, 11.5% had underweight, and 23.6% had above the average body weight ([Table 1](#)).

[Table 2](#) represents the prevalence of eating disorders based on EAT-26 scores. The mean (\pm SD) EAT-26 score was 16.28 (± 9.63). Besides, the mean (\pm SD) score of the EAT-26 subscales, i.e., Dieting, Bulimia and Food Preoccupation, and Oral Control were 8.24 (± 6.05), 2.92 (± 2.66), and 5.12 (± 3.31), respectively.

The prevalence of 'eating disorder risk' among the students was 23.0% (95% CI: 18.6 to 27.4). About one-fourth (24.4%) of students responded "always" in the statement of "I am terrified about being overweight." Thirty percent of the students were always preoccupied with a desire to be thinner. Only 7.9% and 11.2 % of students marked "always" and "often," respectively, for the item "Find myself preoccupied with food." Besides, 20.3% and 9.3% of students were for "I am preoccupied with the thought of having fat on my body" always and usually, respectively. Apart from these, about 20% and 11% of the students were for "Feel that food control my life" always and often, respectively ([Table 2](#)).

Out of reported 84 eating disorder risk students, 54 (64.3%) were females and 30 (35.7%) were males ($p = 0.002$). Disordered eating attitudes were found more in aged between 17-21 years (70.2%), while only 25 (29.8%) were from

the age group 22-25 years ($p = 0.007$). More than half (57.1%) of the students with normal BMI values showed more eating disorder risk among all eating disorder risk students. In the abnormal BMI range, 31 (36.9%) students with BMI above normal range showed eating disorder risk ([Figure 1](#)).

In bivariate analysis, gender, age, family status, and body mass index were found with a p-value of less than 0.2. However, the findings of binary logistic regression showed that student's age, gender, and body mass index were significantly associated with the risk of an eating disorder. The fitness of the adjusted regression model was proved by the Hosmer and Lemeshow test (chi-square= 5.251; df= 8; $p = 0.642$). The odds of developing disordered eating attitudes were 2.4 times higher in females than males (AOR = 2.4, 95% CI: 1.4 to 4.2). Besides, the odds of developing an eating disorder risk were two times higher in students who had an aged range between 17-21 years compared to those who had aged above 21 years (AOR = 2.0, 95% CI: 1.2 to 3.6). However, the risk of developing an eating disorder was higher among overweight (AOR = 4.9, 95% CI: 1.6 to 14.9] and obese (AOR = 7.7, 95% CI: 1.9 to 31.4) students as compared to underweight students ([Table 3](#)).

DISCUSSION

The present study investigated the prevalence and risk factors of eating disorders among students in a public university in Bangladesh. Students' gender (being female), age (younger adulthood), and body mass index (being overweight or obese) were found as potential determinants of eating disorder risk in this public university.

Our study demonstrated that 23.0% of the students were at risk of eating disorders, similar to medical students in Pakistan.² However, this prevalence was higher than the previous studies among university students in India (4%),¹⁶ Malaysia Sarawak (13.7% females, 5.6% males),¹⁷ and China (3.2%–9.9% in females and 1.2%–2% in males).^{15, 24} This observed variation might be due to Bangladesh's economic transition, greater exposure to western culture, and media exposure promoting western beauty and lifestyle standards.^{13,25} Moreover, we found a lower prevalence of eating disorder risk than a previous study conducted in Bangladesh among private university students (37.6%).⁹ This discrepancy might be due to their family background, as most of the private university students came from more affluent families than a public university. Their way of living is different and has more scope to adopt with western culture. On the contrary, the current study reported that most students came from a lower-middle-class family who might make this variation. Further comparative intervention or longitudinal studies among these two types of university students (public and private university) are highly recommended to understand the mechanism of developing an eating disorder.

A previous study showed disordered eating attitudes had been associated with gender.²⁶ This study reported female students were more likely to have an eating disorder risk than male students, which support the finding of previous

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of study participants (N=365)

Study variables	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	184	50.4
Female	181	49.6
Age		
17-21 years	210	57.5
22-25 years	155	42.5
Religion		
Islam	296	81.1
Others (hindu, buddist)	69	18.9
Family Status^a		
Lower class	24	6.6
Lower middle class	183	50.1
Upper middle class	140	38.4
Higher class	18	4.9
Study year		
1 st year	70	19.2
2 nd year	127	34.8
3 rd year	75	20.5
4 th year	93	25.5
Body Mass Index (BMI)		
Under weight	42	11.5
Normal	237	64.9
Over weight	69	18.9
Obese	17	4.7

^a Family status categorized following Hussain²³

investigations.^{14,17,24} Indeed, females are more concerned about their physical appearance, body image, body weight, and beauty, which might lead to disturbed eating attitudes and behaviors. Besides, their desire to be thinner and slim made them susceptible to develop unfavorable eating habits. Though the risk of developing eating disorders was more common in females, a high prevalence was found among males, showing that these disorders have increased among boys.²⁷

The current study found that younger adults (aged 17-21 years) were more likely to be vulnerable to eating disorder risk than older students. A similar finding was reported in previous studies.^{9,28,29} A plausible explanation for this finding is that younger-aged students have more freedom to their food choices and lifestyle due to their behavioral transitions from living with family to living with peers on campus or living alone.

We found that students being overweight and obese were more likely to have an eating disorder risk. These findings supported other studies.^{2,14,29} Our research reported that most students had normal body weight, more than 20% of students had a BMI above the normal range. Interestingly, we found a statistically significant relationship among this portion with disordered eating habits. Moreover, our findings revealed that of the students with normal body mass index, 20.25% still suffered from eating disorders as by

EAT-26 (n = 48/237). Indeed, the onset of eating disorders can be a psychological basis. Even individuals with normal body mass index can have a likelihood of these disorders.² Students who are overweight and obese tend to have a higher risk of eating disorders to achieve a lean bodily image which might pose to disordered eating attitudes.

Previous studies showed religiosity was correlated with eating disorders.^{9,30} This study found no significant association between eating disorders and religion. We considered only religious types such as Hindu, Muslim, etc., rather than the degree of religiosity they involved, which might explain this variation. Also, this study failed to make a significant association with family status, which was similar to another study.⁹

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

This study has several strengths. It was the first study to explore the prevalence and determinants of eating disorder risk in a sample of Bangladeshi public university students. Therefore, the present study's findings can be used as baseline characteristics regarding eating disorders among public university students. Moreover, this study used a widely validated tool (EAT-26) to screen for eating disorder risk. However, the study was not free from limitations. This

Table 2. EAT-26 score by subscale among the students of public university in Bangladesh, 2019

EAT-26 Subscale	Always	Usually	Often	Sometimes, rarely and never
Factor I Dieting				
<i>Mean(± SD)= 8.24(± 6.05)</i>				
Terrified about being overweight	89 (24.4)	28 (7.7)	31 (8.5)	217 (59.4)
Aware of the calorie content of foods	38 (10.4)	33 (9.0)	37 (10.1)	257 (70.5)
Avoid food with a high carbohydrate content	30 (8.2)	23 (6.3)	16 (4.4)	296 (81.1)
Feel extremely guilty after eating	32 (8.8)	16 (4.4)	29 (7.9)	288 (78.9)
I am preoccupied with a desire to be thinner	108 (29.6)	14 (3.8)	30 (8.2)	213 (58.4)
Think about burning up calories when exercise	89 (24.4)	37 (10.1)	49 (13.4)	190 (52.1)
Other people think that I am too thin	64 (17.5)	36 (9.9)	13 (3.6)	252 (69.0)
Avoid foods with sugar in them	45 (12.3)	23 (6.3)	20 (5.5)	277 (75.9)
Eat diet foods.	20 (5.5)	38 (10.4)	16 (4.4)	291 (79.7)
Feel uncomfortable after eating sweets	59 (16.2)	25 (6.8)	30 (8.2)	251 (68.8)
Engage in dieting behavior	26 (7.1)	40 (11.0)	29 (7.9)	270 (74.0)
Like my stomach to be empty	9 (2.5)	20 (5.5)	34 (9.3)	302 (82.7)
Enjoy trying new rich foods	^a 32 (8.8)	^b 9 (2.5)	^c 63 (17.3)	^d 261 (71.4)
Factor II Bulimia and Food Preoccupation				
<i>Mean(± SD)= 2.92 (± 2.66)</i>				
Find myself preoccupied with food	29 (7.9)	41 (11.2)	59 (16.2)	236 (64.7)
Have gone on eating binges where I feel that I may not be able to stop	23 (6.3)	31 (8.5)	52 (14.2)	259 (71.0)
Vomit after I have eaten	18 (4.9)	2 (0.5)	10 (2.7)	335 (91.9)
Feel that food controls my life	66 (18.1)	40 (11.0)	32 (8.8)	227 (62.1)
Give too much time and thought to food	66 (18.1)	12 (3.3)	29 (7.9)	258 (70.7)
Have the impulse to vomit after meals	2 (0.5)	6 (1.6)	8 (2.2)	349 (95.7)
Factor III Oral control				
<i>Mean(± SD)=5.12 (± 3.31)</i>				
Avoid eating when I am hungry.	38 (10.4)	13 (3.6)	37 (10.1)	277 (75.9)
Cut my food into small pieces.	71 (19.5)	70 (19.2)	70 (19.2)	154 (42.1)
Feel that others would prefer if I ate more.	27 (7.4)	22 (6.0)	30 (8.2)	286 (78.4)
I am preoccupied with the thought of having fat on my body	74 (20.3)	34 (9.3)	32 (8.8)	225 (61.6)
Take longer than others to eat my meals.	49 (13.4)	38 (10.4)	45 (12.3)	223 (63.9)
Display self-control around food.	54 (14.8)	45 (12.3)	37 (10.1)	229 (62.8)
Feel that others pressure me to eat.	42 (11.5)	34 (9.3)	40 (11.0)	249 (68.2)

^a Never, ^b Rarely, ^c Sometimes, ^d always, usually and often

cross-sectional nature of the study could not be generalized to the results into the whole country. As we administered self-reported questionnaires, there was a chance of research bias. This research was limited to self-administered questionnaires rather than a clinical diagnosis to identify eating disorders.

CONCLUSIONS

About one in four students reported at risk of eating disorders in this public university in Bangladesh. Younger adult-hoods, females, and overweight and obese students were potential risk factors for developing unfavorable eating attitudes and behaviors. Early screening and identification of these risk factors might be conducive to understand the on-

set of eating disorders and preventive measures. In addition, the findings can be used to scheme health awareness campaigns to prevent the risk of eating disorders among Bangladeshi university students. University authorities should develop an educational program targeting students' eating behaviors, focusing on the importance of healthy eating habits and the consequences of eating disorders. Hence, a psychological interventional study targeting the improvements of eating attitudes and behaviors at the university level is highly recommended to halt the future burden of eating disorders. Further intervention programs and longitudinal cohort studies incorporating large, diverse samples of Bangladeshi university students are required to determine the causal pathways of eating disorder risk.

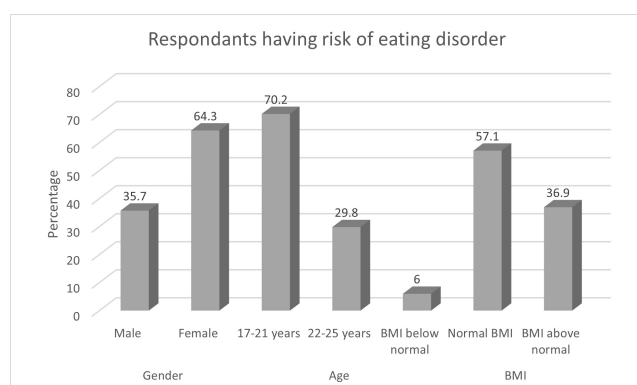


Figure 1. Distribution of eating disorder according to age, sex and body mass index of the students

Table 3. Bivariate and multivariate analysis of eating disorder with the socio-demographic variables in public university students, Bangladesh, 2019 (N=365)

Variables	Risk of eating disorder		Chi square	P value	Odds Ratios (95% CI)
	Yes (%)	No (%)			
Gender					
Male	30 (8.2)	154 (42.2)	9.427	0.002*	Reference
Female	54 (14.8)	127 (34.8)			2.4 (1.4-4.2)*
Age					
17-21 years	59 (16.2)	151 (41.4)	7.207	0.007*	2.0 (1.2-3.6)*
22-25 year	25 (6.8)	130 (35.6)			Reference
Family status					
Lower class	3 (0.8)	21 (5.8)	6.558	0.087	Reference
Lower middle class	36 (9.9)	147 (40.3)			1.7 (0.5-6.5)
Upper middle class	38 (10.4)	102 (27.9)			2.9 (0.8-10.8)
Higher class	7 (1.9)	11 (3.0)			3.4 (0.6-17.5)
BMI					
Under weight	5 (1.4)	37 (10.1)	15.603	0.001*	Reference
Normal	48 (13.2)	189 (51.8)			2.4 (0.9-6.6)
Over weight	22 (6.0)	47 (12.9)			4.9 (1.6-14.9)*
Obese	9 (2.5)	8 (2.2)			7.7 (1.9-31.4)*
Religion					
Islam	69 (18.9)	227 (62.2)	0.349	0.840	Not included
Others (hindu, buddist)	15 (4.1)	54 (14.8)			
Study year					
1 st year	14 (3.8)	56 (15.3)	3.317	0.345	Not included
2 nd year	36 (9.9)	91 (24.9)			
3 rd year	14 (3.8)	61 (16.7)			
4 th year	20 (5.5)	73 (20.0)			

*P- Value < 0.05, CI implies confidence interval.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Study concept and design, data analysis and drafting of the manuscript: **MHAB, SA**; revision of the draft manuscript for important intellectual content: **AS, SK, TRD & SS**; data collection, management and data entry: **MFD, MRT**; Prin-

cipal investigators and review final draft: **MSIK**, and all authors approved the final manuscript.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank our study participants who humbly responded our all questions and gave their valuable time. Moreover, the authors are highly appreciating the contribution of Joyshree Mondol, Morium Tuz Marufa, Ishrat Jahan, Mohammed Khaleduzzaman and Md. Abu Sofeun (Students of Faculty of Nutrition and Food Science, PSTU) during data collection periods.

FUNDING

None.

Submitted: July 25, 2020 EDT, Accepted: November 28, 2020 EDT

REFERENCES

1. Allison KC, Spaeth A, Hopkins CM. Sleep and eating disorders. *Current Psychiatry Reports*. 2016;18(10):92.
2. Memon AA, Adil SE e R, Siddiqui EU, Naeem SS, Ali SA, Mehmood K. Eating disorders in medical students of Karachi, Pakistan-a cross-sectional study. *BMC Research Notes*. 2012;5(1):84.
3. Micali N, Hagberg KW, Petersen I, Treasure JL. The incidence of eating disorders in the UK in 2000–2009: findings from the General Practice Research Database. *BMJ Open*. 2013;3(5):e002646.
4. Quick VM, Byrd-Bredbenner C, Neumark-Sztainer D. Chronic illness and disordered eating: a discussion of the literature. *Advances in Nutrition*. 2013;4(3):277-286.
5. Tavoracci MP, Grigioni S, Richard L, Meyrignac G, Déchelotte P, Ladner J. Eating disorders and associated health risks among university students. *Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior*. 2015;47(5):412-420.
6. Goldschmidt AB, Wall MM, Loth KA, Neumark-Sztainer D. Risk factors for disordered eating in overweight adolescents and young adults. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*. 2015;40(10):1048-1055.
7. Elgán C, Fridlund B. Bone mineral density in relation to body mass index among young women: A prospective cohort study. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*. 2006;43(6):663-672.
8. Pengpid S, Peltzer K. Risk of disordered eating attitudes and its relation to mental health among university students in ASEAN. *Eating and Weight Disorders-Studies on Anorexia, Bulimia and Obesity*. 2018;23(3):349-355.
9. Pengpid S, Peltzer K, Ahsan GU. Risk of eating disorders among university students in Bangladesh. *International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health*. 2015;27(1):93-100.
10. Smink FRE, Van Hoeken D, Hoek HW. Epidemiology of eating disorders: incidence, prevalence and mortality rates. *Current Psychiatry Reports*. 2012;14(4):406-414.
11. Auerbach RP, Alonso J, Axinn WG, et al. Mental disorders among college students in the World Health Organization world mental health surveys. *Psychological Medicine*. 2016;46(14):2955-2970.
12. Ibrahim AK, Kelly SJ, Adams CE, Glazebrook C. A systematic review of studies of depression prevalence in university students. *Journal of Psychiatric Research*. 2013;47(3):391-400.
13. Suhail K. Prevalence of eating disorders in Pakistan: relationship with depression and body shape. *Eating and Weight Disorders-Studies on Anorexia, Bulimia and Obesity*. 2002;7(2):131-138.
14. Şanlıer N, Yabancı N, Alyakut Ö. An evaluation of eating disorders among a group of Turkish university students. *Appetite*. 2008;51(3):641-645.
15. Tao ZL. Epidemiological risk factor study concerning abnormal attitudes toward eating and adverse dieting behaviours among 12-to 25-years-old Chinese students. *European Eating Disorders Review*. 2010;18(6):507-514.
16. Balhara YPS, Mathur S, Kataria DK. Body shape and eating attitudes among female nursing students in India. *East Asian Archives of Psychiatry*. 2012;22(2):70.
17. Kuan PX, Ho HL, Shuhaili MS, Siti AA, Gudum HR. Gender differences in body mass index, body weight perception and weight loss strategies among undergraduates in Universiti Malaysia Sarawak. *Malaysian Journal of Nutrition*. 2011;17(1).
18. Bloem MW, Moench-Pfanner R, Graciano F, Stalkamp G, De Pee S. *Trends in Health and Nutrition Indicators in the Urban Slums of Three Cities in Bangladesh, Compared to Its Rural Areas*. Food and Agriculture Organization. Globalization of Food Systems in Developing Countries: Impact on Food Security and Nutrition; 2004:155-168.
19. Bipasha MS, Goon S. Fast food preferences and food habits among students of private universities in Bangladesh. *Southeast Asia Journal of Public Health*. 2013;3(1):61-64.
20. Lee RD, Nieman DC. *Nutritional Assessment*. Brown & Benchmark; 1993.
21. WHO. Measuring obesity—classification and description of anthropometric data. Report on a WHO consultation of the epidemiology of obesity. Warsaw 21-23 October 1987. Copenhagen: WHO, 1989. *Nutrition Unit Document, EUR/ICP/NUT*. 1987;123.
22. Garner DM, Olmsted MP, Bohr Y, Garfinkel PE. The eating attitudes test: psychometric features and clinical correlates. *Psychological Medicine*. 1982;12(4):871-878.

23. Hussain Z. The Numbers Behind Bangladesh's Goal of Middle Income Status by 2021. Published 2012. Accessed March 29, 2020. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/endpovertyinsouthasia/numbers-behind-bangladesh's-goal-middle-income-status-2021>
24. Liao Y, Knoesen NP, Castle DJ, et al. Symptoms of disordered eating, body shape, and mood concerns in male and female Chinese medical students. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*. 2010;51(5):516-523.
25. Becker AE, Fay KE, Agnew-Blais J, Khan AN, Striegel-Moore RH, Gilman SE. Social network media exposure and adolescent eating pathology in Fiji. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*. 2011;198(1):43-50.
26. Harrison K, Taylor LD, Marske AL. Women's and men's eating behavior following exposure to ideal-body images and text. *Communication Research*. 2006;33(6):507-529.
27. Sepulveda AR, Carrobbles JA, Gandarillas AM. Gender, school and academic year differences among Spanish university students at high-risk for developing an eating disorder: an epidemiologic study. *BMC Public Health*. 2008;8(1):102.
28. Rauof M, Ebrahimi H, Jafarabadi MA, Malek A, Kheiroddin JB. Prevalence of eating disorders among adolescents in the Northwest of Iran. *Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal*. 2015;17(10).
29. Alhazmi AH, Al Johani A. Prevalence and associated factor of eating disorders among students in Taiba University, Saudi Arabia: A cross-sectional study. *Malaysian Journal of Public Health Medicine*. 2019;19(1):172-176.
30. Latzer Y, Orna T, Gefen S. Level of religiosity and disordered eating psychopathology among modern-orthodox Jewish adolescent girls in Israel. *International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health*. 2007;19(4):511-522.