

The relationship between eating attitudes and distress tolerance in obsessive compulsive disorder

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Abstract

Objective: The main purpose of this study is to investigate the eating attitudes of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) patients, while the secondary purpose is to examine the relationship between eating attitudes and distress tolerance. **Methods:** The study included 60 OCD patients and 60 healthy individuals as a control group. The data of the study were collected using the Padua Inventory (PI), Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26), Distress Tolerance Scale (DTS) and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). **Results:** In comparison to the control group, the EAT-26 ($p = 0.001$) and BDI ($p = 0.001$) scores of the patient group were significantly higher, while the DTS total score ($p = 0.001$) was significantly low. The patients were divided into two groups based on the EAT-26 cutoff score. In the group with $EAT-26 \geq 30$; the total PI score ($p = 0.035$), rumination ($p = 0.010$), impulses ($p = 0.001$) and sub-scale scores and BDI scores ($p = 0.038$) were significantly higher, while the DTS total score ($p = 0.005$), tolerance ($p = 0.000$), regulation ($p = 0.013$) and self-efficacy ($p = 0.009$) sub-scale scores were significantly lower. **Discussion:** Our study found that the eating habits of the OCD patients were more irregular than those of the healthy individuals. Further, the distress tolerance of the patients with irregular eating attitudes was significantly lower.

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Keywords: Obsessive compulsive disorder, eating attitude, distress tolerance.

Introduction

The relationship between eating disorders and OCD was proposed about 80 years ago¹. Some researchers claimed that some symptoms seen in ED are obsessional and called eating disorders, or “modern obsessive-compulsive syndromes”². It was suggested that the symptoms seen in ED, such as repeated checking/seeking for reassurance and ritualistic eating behavior, may have obsessive-compulsive characteristics³. In ED, noticeable and regular thoughts about food, body image, and the desire to lose weight are likened to obsessions, while avoiding foods, excessive exercising, ritualistic eating attitudes are liked to compulsions⁴.

The life-long OCD prevalence in patients monitored with an ED diagnosis was found vary from 9.5% to 62%⁵. Similarly, the life-long ED prevalence in patients monitored with OCD diagnosis was found vary from 11% to 42%⁶. It was argued that the biological mechanism of OCD and ED comorbidity may be serotonin dysregulation that is found in both diseases⁷. In a public study with 407 people, researchers found relationships between neuroticism, and checking and binge eating behavior, while neuroticism was also related to perfectionism and checking, washing, and restrictive eating behavior. As a result, it was suggested that similar clinical symptoms arising from similar personality traits may lead to OCD and ED comorbidity⁸. According to a large-sample genetics study, while the risk of anorexia nervosa (AN) increases 16 folds in female patients with OCD, it increases 32 folds in male patients with OCD. In the study, significantly increased AN risk was also found in first-degree and second-degree relatives of OCD patients, and it was argued that shared, common genes play a role in OCD and ED development, rather than disease-specific genes⁹. However, these findings are not sufficient to explain the relationship between ED and OCD.

Distress tolerance is defined as the capacity for tolerating negative situations. Distress tolerance capacity has mostly been accepted as the capacity for coping with emotional situations¹⁰. Some studies found that the distress tolerance capacity of OCD patients was lower than individuals without OCD¹¹. There are also studies that found a relationship between a reduced distress tolerance capacity and ED^{12,13}. This information raises the question of whether reduced distress tolerance is a mediator in the etiology of the eating disorders seen in

OCD patients. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the eating attitudes of OCD patients, while the secondary purpose is to examine the relationship between eating attitudes and distress tolerance.

Methods

The study included 60 patients visited the Psychiatry Policlinic of Training and Research Hospital between November 2016 and April 2017, underwent monitoring and treatment, diagnosed with OCD based on the DSM-5 criteria, and complied with the criteria of the study, and 60 healthy volunteers who showed similar sociodemographic characteristics. The research project was approved by the Clinical Practices Ethics Board of Malatya, and written consent was taken from the participants.

While literate OCD patients of age 18 to 65 who volunteered were included in the study, the study excluded patients who had an additional psychiatric disease diagnosis other than OCD, or any neurological or systemic disease that might affect cognitive functions.

Healthy volunteers who were 18-65 years old without a psychiatric diagnosis any neurological or systemic disease that might affect cognitive functions were taken as control group.

Instruments

Sociodemographic Data Form

This is a questionnaire developed by the researchers to determine the sociodemographic characteristics of the participants. They were about age, sex, marital status, educational status, work status, place of residence, weight, height, BMI, past psychiatric illness, presence of psychiatric illness in the family. The BMI is then calculated by dividing the subject's weight by the square of his/her height.

Padua Inventory (PI)

The PI is a self-report scale developed by Sanavio¹⁴ in 1988 with the purpose of measuring the distribution and severity of obsessions and compulsions in OCD patients and healthy individuals. While the



original scale consisted of 60 items, shortened forms consisting of 39 and 41 items were developed later. Each item of the 5-point Likert-type scale is scored in the range of 0-4. The reliability and validity study of the 41-item version of the scale in Turkish was carried out by Besiroglu *et al.*¹⁵. The scale has five sub-scales as cleaning, impulses, checking, rumination, and precision.

Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26)

The EAT-26 is a self-report scale designed to investigate potential disorders in the eating behaviors of individuals who have been diagnosed with an ED and those who have not¹⁶. An adaptation of the scale into Turkish was achieved by Savasir and Erol¹⁷. EAT-26 is a 40-item, 6-point Likert-type scale, and its cutoff score is 30.

Distress Tolerance Scale (DTS)

The Distress Tolerance Scale was developed in 2005 by Simons and Gaher¹⁰. The items are scored in the range of 1-5 with the total score in the range of 15-75. High scores indicate high levels of emotional distress tolerance. Sargin *et al.*¹⁸ conducted the Turkish standardization work of the scale. There are three sub-scales (1) tolerance, (2) regulation and (3) self-efficacy in the Turkish form of the scale.

Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)

The BDI is a 4-point Likert-type self-report scale that consists of 21 statements of self-evaluation, developed in 1961 by Beck¹⁹. The items are scored in the range of 0-3, and amount to a total score of 0-63. The validity and reliability study of the scale in Turkish were carried out by Hisli²⁰, and the cutoff point of the scale adapted into Turkish was determined as 17.

Measurement, analysis, statistical analysis methods

The analysis of the data collected from the patient and control groups was conducted using the "SPSS for Windows 22" statistical package software. The data collected by counting were indicated as percentages, and the data collected by measurement were indicated as means and standard deviations. Categorical data were compared by a chi-squared test, numerical variables of the groups were compared by the parametric test of independent t-test and the non-parametric test of Mann-Whitney U test, and the relationship between non-parametric numerical variables was analyzed by the Spearman correlation test. In all analyses, the level of significance was taken as 0.95 ($p < 0.05$).

Results

The 60 OCD patients and 60 healthy individuals as a control group included in the study were compared. No statistically significant difference was found between the groups in terms of age, sex and BMI. In comparison to the control group, the EAT-26 ($p = 0.000$) and BDI ($p = 0.000$) scores of the patient group were significantly higher, while the patients' DTS total score ($p = 0.000$), tolerance ($p = 0.000$), regulation ($p = 0.000$), and self-efficacy ($p = 0.000$) sub-scale scores were significantly lower (Table 1).

The patients were divided into two groups based on their EAT-26 scores as 47 EAT-26 < 30 patients (72.4%), and 13 EAT-26 ≥ 30 patients (27.6%), and compared. There was no significant difference between the groups in terms of age, sex, BMI, and the PI sub-scales of washing, checking and precision. In the group with EAT-26 ≥ 30; the total PI score ($p = 0.035$), rumination ($p = 0.010$), impulses ($p = 0.001$) sub-scale scores and BDI scores ($p = 0.038$) were significantly higher, while the DTS total score ($p = 0.005$), tolerance ($p = 0.000$), regulation ($p = 0.013$) and self-efficacy ($p = 0.009$) sub-scale scores were significantly lower (Table 2). There was weak correlations between the EAT-26 score and the scores of the rumination sub-scales of PI ($r: 0.277$) and there were medium-level correlations between the EAT-26 score and

the PI total score ($r: 0.430$), the sub-scales of the impulses ($r: 0.370$), and BDI scores ($r: 0.467$), and the self-efficacy sub-scale of DTS ($r: -0.456$), and there were strong correlations between the EAT-26 score and the DTS total score ($r: -0.729$), tolerance ($r: -0.670$) and regulation ($r: -0.555$) (Table 3). Partial correlation analysis was carried out to examine the effects of distress tolerance on eating attitude independently of the scores of depression and obsessive-compulsive symptoms. It was seen that, independently of the PI total score, sub-scale scores and BDI scores, the strong negative correlation between the DTS total scores and EAT-26 scores continued ($r: -0.580$).

Table 1. Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics according to OCD patients and healthy controls

	OCD (n: 60)	Control (n: 60)	p
Age	31.33 ± 9.44	31.10 ± 6.92	0.878
Gender	31/29	31/29	1.000
BMI	25.55 ± 3.01	24.99 ± 2.28	0.253
EAT-26	21.21 ± 13.39	11.80 ± 4.80	0.000
DTS total	37.25 ± 9.43	51.36 ± 9.38	0.000
Tolerance	19.7 ± 7.17	31.25 ± 8.04	0.000
Regulation	8.81 ± 3.06	11.38 ± 2.86	0.000
Self-efficacy	8.65 ± 1.58	10.06 ± 2.15	0.000
BDI	18.53 ± 9.39	10.15 ± 5.80	0.000

OCD: obsessive compulsive disorders; EAT-26: Eating Attitudes Test; DTS: Distress Tolerance Scale; BDI: Beck Depression Inventory.

Table 2. Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics according to the EAT-26 < 30 and EAT-26 ≥ 30 groups

	EAT-26 < 30 (n: 47)	EAT-26 ≥ 30 (n: 13)	u	p
Age	30.40 ± 9.39	34.69 ± 9.21	222.000	0.133
BMI	25.42 ± 3.24	26.01 ± 2.03	274.500	0.578
DTS total	40.02 ± 8.56	27.23 ± 4.28	59.000	0.000
Tolerance	21.68 ± 6.87	12.92 ± 2.62	61.000	0.000
Regulation	9.38 ± 2.81	6.76 ± 3.13	167.500	0.013
Self-efficacy	8.95 ± 1.38	7.53 ± 1.80	163.000	0.009
PI total	59.85 ± 33.07	79.07 ± 33.53	188.500	0.035
Rumination	18.85 ± 8.59	29.38 ± 12.28	162.000	0.010
Cleaning	15.10 ± 10.86	15.38 ± 9.03	288.500	0.760
Checking	14.27 ± 7.84	16.61 ± 8.36	268.000	0.499
Impulses	3.80 ± 3.85	9.76 ± 5.68	119.500	0.001
Precision	6.10 ± 5.47	7.92 ± 7.96	285.500	0.718
BDI	17.14 ± 8.74	23.53 ± 10.30	190.000	0.038

OCD: obsessive compulsive disorders; EAT-26: Eating Attitudes Test; BMI: body mass index; DTS: Distress Tolerance Scale; PI: Padua Inventory; BDI: Beck Depression Inventory.

Table 3. Correlations between Eating Attitudes Test, Padua Inventory, Distress Tolerance Scale

	EAT-26	
	r	p
DTS total	-0.729	0.000
Tolerance	-0.670	0.000
Self-efficacy	-0.456	0.000
Regulation	-0.555	0.000
PI total	0.430	0.001
Rumination	0.277	0.032
Cleaning	0.044	0.740
Impulses	0.370	0.004
Precision	0.209	0.109
Checking	0.303	0.018
BDI	0.467	0.000

EAT-26: Eating Attitudes Test; DTS: Distress Tolerance Scale; PI: Padua Inventory; BDI: Beck Depression Inventory.

Discussion

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the eating attitudes of OCD patients, while the secondary purpose is to examine the relationship between eating attitudes and distress tolerance. In our study, eating attitude and depression scores were higher and DTS total scores and sub-scale scores were lower in the patient group. According to the EAT-26 cutoff score, the total PI score and the rumination and impulses sub-scale scores were higher, and the DTS total and sub-scale scores were lower in the group with EAT-26 \geq 30. There was a medium-level negative correlation between distress tolerance and eating attitudes even when the effects of depression and obsessive-compulsive symptoms were statistically controlled.

The first hypothesis of our study is that the eating attitudes of OCD patients will be more irregular than healthy controls. In a study with 30 OCD patients, the rate of eating disorder comorbidity was found as 16.7%²¹. In another study conducted with 100 OCD patients, EAT-26 was used to reach the conclusion that the ratio of patients with disordered eating behaviors without an ED diagnosis complying completely with the DSM-5 criteria was 11%²². Çelikel *et al.*²³ studied 55 OCD patient and healthy controls and found that EAT-26 scores were significantly higher in the patient group. In a study by Tyagi *et al.*³ which used the SCOFF questionnaire, it was found that 22.9% of 135 patients may have an eating disorder. A clinical analysis based on ICD 10, reported that four of the 135 people fulfilled the criteria for an eating disorder diagnosis. It was reported that, while the ritualistic eating behavior and food-related perfectionism in OCD patients might not fit the diagnosis criteria based on ICD 10, they may be the cause of the ED symptoms found in the questionnaire. In contrast to these studies, there are also studies that did not find eating attitude disorders in OCD patients. EAT-26 was applied on to 16 non-medicated OCD patients, no patient exceeded the cutoff score of 30, and eating disorders accompanying OCD were discussed in a more easily detectable fashion with standardized diagnostic interviews²⁴. In our study, using the Eating Attitudes Test, we found that the eating attitudes of the OCD patients were significantly more disordered than those of the healthy controls. Thought-action fusion (TAF) is a condition in which, individuals overvalue their adverse ideas, and it is a cognitive bias, which is thought to have a role in the misinterpretation of such ideas. TAF consists of two dimensions, which are TAF-Morality and TAF-Probability²⁵. A study by Garcia Soriano *et al.*²⁶ identified obsession-like intrusive thoughts in both obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) and eating disorders. TAF has been identified as a common cognitive bias, causing emotional disturbances created by intrusive thoughts, in both of these diagnostic identities. In the light of this information, comorbid pathological eating attitudes might have been identified in patients who is included in our study and who use TAF as a cognitive bias. Preventive interventions towards comorbid eating disorders can be performed by working through TAF and by utilizing the results of studies with larger sample sizes, involving assessments with scales specific to TAF. These contradictory results may be explained by the relatively smaller sample, different severity of the disease in the participating OCD patients, symptom patterns, medication, and differences in medication.

The relationship between the presence of eating disorder comorbidity and obsessive-compulsive symptomatology is also an interesting issue. In a study of patients with eating disorders, it was found that AN patients gained higher scores from Padua rumination and Padua impulses sub-scales in comparison to the control group²⁷. A study with 100 OCD patients, revealed that, among the dimensions of obsessive-compulsive symptoms, impulse obsessions predicted anorexic eating behavior and ruminations predicted bulimic eating behavior. Items containing impulse obsessions are found to be related to the anxiety of losing control over motor behavior. Items containing rumination are seen to be related to thoughts that the person cannot obstruct even if they want to, difficulty in decision making, and excessive mental effort about situations that are unlikely to happen. Fears of losing control resembles avoidance of food in anorexic patients, while rumination indicates not being able to stop something,

therefore not being able to stop episodes of binge eating²². In a study with a non-clinical sample of 270 prospective nurses, it was found that eating attitude is related to obsessive-compulsive symptoms (checking, slowness, rumination sub-scales), and as eating behavior became more disordered, the prevalence of obsessive-compulsive symptoms increased²⁸. The symptoms that are commonly seen in eating disorders, include intense thoughts about body image, long eating times and ritualistic eating behaviors such as dividing the food into small pieces, show similarities to obsessive compulsive symptoms. In our study, a significant relationship was found between eating attitude disorders and the sub-scales of rumination and impulses. This agrees with most of the literature. Some cognitive bias similar to TAF-probability may be associated with findings questioned by The Eating Attitudes Test, such as “I have gone on eating binges where I feel that I may not be able to stop”, and “I feel that food controls my life”, which are the subscales questioning the thought shifting and impulsivity. Pathological eating attitudes and progression to comorbidities with eating disorders can be prevented by interventions towards TAF in individuals with higher thought shifting and impulsivity subscale scores. Different results in studies may be explained by differences among scales used to measure obsessive-compulsive symptoms, or differences regarding whether the samples are clinical or not.

The second hypothesis of our study is that OCD patients with a low distress tolerance will have an eating attitude disorder. To the best of our knowledge, based on the literature review, there is not a study concerning this issue with an OCD sample. In a study with a non-clinical sample of 200 participants, it was asserted that deficits in distress tolerance play an important role in the etiology and continuation of bulimic symptoms²⁹. Lavender *et al.*³⁰ studied on 93 substance-addicted individuals, and reported that distress tolerance and the expectancy that eating relieves negative effects predicted the development of bulimic symptoms. In a recent study monitoring 206 adolescents for six years the distress tolerance capacity was found to be related to eating disorder symptoms in initial stages, while the risk of developing an eating disorder in later stages was found to be related to basal anxiety, depression and distress tolerance levels¹². In agreement with most of the literature, our study showed that distress tolerance in the group with eating attitude disorder was significantly lower. However, there are also studies that do not support these findings. In a study on 186 young women, as opposed to expectations, distress tolerance was not found to be related to binge eating behavior. It was discussed that this result may have been caused differences in the sample or differences in evaluation of the symptoms of eating disorder³¹. Different results may have been caused by assessment of eating disorders with different characteristics such as AN, bulimia nervosa and binge eating, and conduction of studies with non-clinical samples. In the future, it may be suitable to plan studies with larger samples where all eating disorder symptoms are investigated on this issue.

Some studies found a significant relationship between increased obsession level and low distress tolerance level^{11,32-34}. It is seen that low emotional distress tolerance has a significant role in the process of resorting to compulsions in neutralizing obsessions that occur by misperception and misinterpretation of sensations. Distress tolerance has a critical role in misinterpretation of threat that is seen in obsessive-compulsive disorder. In contamination obsession, the person perceived microbes as a threat and an anxiety against the possibility of contamination starts to appear. There are negative emotions that accompany anxiety, such as disgust and fear. With these emotions, the person may think they will get ill or make someone ill. At this point, individuals with low distress tolerance levels may resort to more compulsion to neutralize these negative emotions, or show more tendency to avoid situations with possibility of contamination³². Low tolerance for negative emotions caused by OCD-like intrusions, leads people with lower levels of distress tolerance to use incompatible strategies to cope with the distress related to the intrusion that they think is unbearable. Additionally, all sub-scales of the Distress Tolerance Scale were found related to neutralization and post-neutralization anxiety³⁵. A study of 79 OCD

and 177 ED patients, concluded that similar intrusive thoughts are found in both disorders, but coping mechanisms are different²⁶. In our study, the distress tolerance was determined to be lower in OCD patients with pathological eating attitudes. In these patients, low distress tolerance might have increased the extent of neutralization against intrusive thoughts, by the development of pathological eating attitudes as a way of neutralization. Cognitive interventions to increase distress tolerance in patients with OCD can prevent the development of the pathological eating attitudes.

Based on all this information, low distress tolerance may be one of the mutual etiological reasons for OCD and ED. It may be argued that different clinical pictures are seen due to different coping mechanisms for coping with intrusive thoughts in people with low distress tolerance.

Our study has some limitations. Eating attitude was evaluated by a self-report scale only, and eating disorder diagnosis was not made via clinical interview. However, the eating attitude test used here is a test analyzed for validity and reliability by Garner and Garfinkel¹⁶. Another limitation is that the test used here investigated anorexia symptoms and did not contain questions about other frequently seen eating disorders such as bulimia and binge-eating disorder; however, the EAT-26 was selected as the most frequently seen ED comorbidity in OCD patients is AN. Another limitation of the study is the non-exclusion of the OCD patients with comorbid conditions such as eating disorders and depression, all of which might be associated with eating attitudes. Additionally, our sample was smaller than those of some studies with non-clinical samples, which may be considered a limitation.

Despite its limitations, our study may contribute to the literature as the first study that investigated the relationship between eating disorders seen in OCD and low distress tolerance. However, OCD and ED are complex clinical situations. The reasons for the prevalence of the comorbidity of these two conditions have not yet been made clear. However, cognitive interventions towards increasing the distress tolerance of OCD patients in the light of these findings, will not only improve the clinical outcomes in OCD, but also prevent ED comorbidity development.

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