

# BMJ Open Systematic review of mental health and well-being outcomes following community-based obesity prevention interventions among adolescents

Erin Hoare,<sup>1,2</sup> Matthew Fuller-Tyszkiewicz,<sup>3</sup> Helen Skouteris,<sup>3</sup> Lynne Millar,<sup>1,2</sup> Melanie Nichols,<sup>2</sup> Steven Allender<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>School of Health and Social Development, Deakin University, Geelong, Victoria, Australia

<sup>2</sup>WHO Collaborating Centre for Obesity Prevention, Deakin University, Burwood, Victoria, Australia

<sup>3</sup>School of Psychology, Deakin University, Burwood, Victoria, Australia

## Correspondence to

Erin Hoare;  
[ejhoa@deakin.edu.au](mailto:ejhoa@deakin.edu.au)

## ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** This paper aimed to systematically evaluate the mental health and well-being outcomes observed in previous community-based obesity prevention interventions in adolescent populations.

**Setting:** Systematic review of literature from database inception to October 2014. Articles were sourced from CINAHL, Global Health, Health Source: Nursing and Academic Edition, MEDLINE, PsycARTICLES and PsycINFO, all of which were accessed through EBSCOhost. The Cochrane Database was also searched to identify all eligible articles. PRISMA guidelines were followed and search terms and search strategy ensured all possible studies were identified for review.

**Participants:** Intervention studies were eligible for inclusion if they were: focused on overweight or obesity prevention, community-based, targeted adolescents (aged 10–19 years), reported a mental health or well-being measure, and included a comparison or control group. Studies that focused on specific adolescent groups or were treatment interventions were excluded from review. Quality of evidence was assessed using the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) guidelines.

**Primary and secondary outcome measures:** Primary outcomes were measures of mental health and well-being, including diagnostic and symptomatic measures. Secondary outcomes included adiposity or weight-related measures.

**Results:** Seven studies met the inclusion criteria; one reported anxiety/depressive outcomes, two reported on self-perception well-being measures such as self-esteem and self-efficacy, and four studies reported outcomes of quality of life. Positive mental health outcomes demonstrated that following obesity prevention, interventions included a decrease in anxiety and improved health-related quality of life. Quality of evidence was graded as very low.

**Conclusions:** Although positive outcomes for mental health and well-being do exist, controlled evaluations of community-based obesity prevention interventions have not often included mental health measures (n=7). It is recommended that future interventions incorporate mental health and well-being measures to identify any

## Strengths and limitations of this study

- This study was the first to systematically review mental health outcomes following community-based obesity prevention interventions among adolescents.
- This study ensured rigorous methodology by following PRISMA guidelines and evaluated quality of evidence using the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) guidelines to allow findings to be interpreted with respect to the quality of studies in which they are found.
- A limitation of this review was that a meta-analysis was not possible due to study heterogeneity in differing components of the interventions and different measures of mental health outcomes at follow-up.
- Study biases may be present due to interventions having the primary outcome of weight reduction; therefore, mental health measures at outcome may have been under-reported or not reported at all.

potential mechanisms influencing adolescent weight-related outcomes, and equally to ensure interventions are not causing harm to adolescent mental health.

## BACKGROUND

Adolescent obesity prevention remains a high priority given negative health consequences of overweight/obesity both during adolescence and later in life. It has been suggested that prevention efforts should be community-based to meet the complex and multidimensional nature of obesity.<sup>1 2</sup> Importantly, recent research also suggests that there is a high comorbidity between poor mental health and obesity and this may reflect some shared underlying mechanisms

and common potentially modifiable risk factors.<sup>3 4</sup> Changes in physical activity and diet patterns have been linked to mental health outcomes and compelling evidence suggests that unhealthy weight-related risk factors are bi-directionally associated with common mental health disorders.<sup>5</sup> There is potential then that interventions aiming to promote healthy weight among adolescents may also impact on mental health and well-being outcomes.

Overweight and obesity treatment programmes appear to have positive psychological impacts for children and adolescents; a systematic review examining the impact of weight management programmes on self-esteem found that despite variance in methodology and treatment design, there were overall positive effects for self-esteem following weight treatment programmes in paediatric overweight populations.<sup>6</sup> This review highlighted the importance of considering both physical and emotional health outcomes from weight-based treatment for overweight adolescents. A second review examined the psychological outcomes of weight loss following behavioural and diet interventions in overweight/obese populations<sup>7</sup> finding that improvements in body image and health-related quality of life were consistently associated with weight loss.

Given weight-related stigma and particular sensitivity to body image concerns during adolescence, it is also important to ensure overweight/obesity focused programmes are not causing psychological harm to participants. O'Dea<sup>8</sup> identified the importance of prevention versus treatment for obesity, emphasising that prevention initiatives must encompass all the dimensions of a child's health and that other healthy behaviours should not be forfeited in place of overweight and obesity prevention. Care must be taken to avoid further stigmatising overweight and obese young people, and to ensure the health messages delivered in obesity prevention interventions do not damage any other domains of health, such as normal eating behaviours, or self-esteem.

One systematic review<sup>9</sup> examined prevention of mental disorders in children, adolescents and adults, with studies included if they included interventions aimed at positively affecting mental health outcomes. Interventions were mostly based on cognitive behavioural therapy/counselling sessions, drug therapy or pro-social behaviour management programmes. This review did not examine obesity prevention interventions. One other review<sup>10</sup> examined mental health and wellness in relation to the prevention of childhood obesity in studies from January 2000 to January 2011. This review identified that psychosocial emotional health is one of the most neglected areas of study in childhood overweight/obesity and that many recommendations focus on physical outcomes such as body mass index, ignoring the impact on psychological or social well-being. Three systematic reviews have examined community-based obesity prevention studies in children and adolescents; however, none of these reviews investigated mental

health and well-being outcomes either as intentional effects or side effects of the interventions.<sup>11-13</sup>

Currently, our understanding of mental health outcomes in obesity prevention interventions is limited because existing systematic reviews are limited to specific high-risk groups such as individuals classified as overweight or obese,<sup>7 10</sup> individuals undergoing weight management<sup>6</sup> or mental health treatment programmes.<sup>9</sup> For community-based obesity prevention interventions, previous reviews have focused solely on weight status outcomes, and none have reported mental health and well-being outcomes.<sup>11-13</sup> It remains unknown whether positive mental health effects have been achieved following such interventions and whether obesity prevention interventions protect mental health and well-being to ensure no harm has been done.

Despite emerging empirical evidence highlighted above, there is not yet a clear synthesis of the literature relating to the effect of obesity prevention interventions on mental health outcomes. Without this understanding, efforts to target and protect mental health in such interventions are limited. The purpose of this systematic review is to evaluate the mental health outcomes following community-based obesity prevention interventions among adolescents, and develop a set of recommendations for future interventions. This review is limited to controlled studies.

The specific questions addressed in this review were:

1. What mental health and well-being outcomes have been examined in community-based obesity prevention interventions for adolescents and what do the findings reveal?
2. What limitations exist in the research to date and what recommendations can be made for future interventions?

## METHODS

### Inclusion/exclusion criteria

The search was designed to identify studies that were community-based obesity prevention interventions, targeting adolescent populations. Community-based interventions were defined as those that target a group of individuals or a geographic community but are not aimed at a single individual. This included cities, schools and community healthcare centres. It did not include clinical settings. Adolescence was defined as the period including and between 10–19 years as defined by the WHO. Studies that were randomised control trials (RCTs), quasi-experimental and natural experiments were eligible for selection. Inclusion criteria were (1) primary research; (2) overweight or obesity prevention interventions; (3) community-based; (4) targeted adolescent population; (5) mental health measure reported at baseline and follow-up; (6) included a comparison or control group and (7) were published through October 2014. Exclusion criteria were (1) obesity treatment/management interventions; (2) targeted

children or adult populations and (3) focused on specific high risk (such as overweight/obese adolescents), or that were designed to suit specific demographics such those living in rural areas. Studies were not excluded based on ethnicity. This review was focused on interventions to prevent overweight and obesity, and therefore studies examining eating disorders and underweight management were not eligible for review. Exclusion criteria were set to ensure studies examining adolescents who were representative of the broader population were sourced.

### Definitions of outcomes

Mental health and well-being outcomes included any diagnosed psychopathologies, or symptoms of psychopathologies (eg, depression or depressive symptoms). Given that obesity prevention interventions have rarely investigated psychological and cognitive mediators,<sup>14</sup> studies that included health-related quality of life, self-efficacy and other psychosocial factors were eligible for inclusion. Owing to outcome measures utilising different measurement tools, there were no principle summary measures set. The overall findings in relation to mental health and well-being were summarised individually and combined.

### Search strategy

Articles for this review were sourced from CINAHL, Global Health, Health Source: Nursing and Academic Edition, MEDLINE, PsycARTICLES and PsycINFO, all of which were accessed through EBSCOhost. In addition, the same search was also performed on the Cochrane Database to ensure all relevant articles were screened for eligibility. The search was limited to peer-reviewed paper published from database inception through October 2014. A range of search terms was used to maximise the yield of the search for studies that conducted a community-based obesity prevention intervention among adolescents and included a mental health or well-being measure. Search terms were selected based on components of obesity prevention interventions, community settings and mental health/well-being outcomes. Mental health and well-being outcomes are described in more detail in the following section. The full search strategy including search terms can be found in figure 1. The reference lists of selected articles and reference lists of other systematic reviews were screened by two independent authors to identify all relevant articles for potential study selection. Disagreements in study selection were resolved by a third reviewer. The studies included in the previously mentioned systematic reviews<sup>10–13</sup> examining community-based obesity preventions were scanned to determine whether they included adolescent samples, and if so, the original article was sourced and the full text was assessed for eligibility.

Mental health OR mental disorder\* OR depress\* OR anxiety OR psychiat\* OR well-being OR quality of life OR self-esteem OR self perception

And: Weight OR BMI OR body mass index OR overweight OR obes\* OR waist circumference OR skin fold\* OR central adiposity

And: Adolescen\* OR teen\* OR youth

And: interven\* OR intervention study OR randomised controlled trial OR RCT OR prevent\*

Limiters: all in abstract, peer reviewed, - October 2014

761 articles found

**Figure 1** Search terms and strategy used in CINAHL, Global Health, Health Source: Nursing and Academic Edition, MEDLINE, PsycARTICLES and PsycINFO, all of which were accessed through EBSCOhost. In addition, the same search was also performed on the Cochrane Database to ensure all relevant articles were screened for eligibility.

### Data extraction and data synthesis

Two authors (EH and LM) screened titles, abstracts and reference lists for potential inclusion in this review. Forty-one articles were selected for full-text review to assess eligibility for inclusion. A standardised form for data extraction was created for study aim, characteristics, participants, intervention type, outcome measures and main findings (table 1). Data were synthesised by categorising the components of the obesity prevention intervention and by the mental health outcome the study examined (table 2). Mental health outcomes at follow-up were extracted and used as the main findings for this review. The quality of evidence was assessed using the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) system (table 3).<sup>15</sup>

## RESULTS

### Summary of included studies

The search strategy yielded 621 abstracts through EBSCOhost and 140 studies through Cochrane Database which were screened by authors for possible inclusion. After screening, 46 full-text articles were selected and examined in detail to determine eligibility. A further 39 articles were excluded at this stage; 14 studies did not include mental health outcome measures,<sup>23–36</sup> 14 studies sampled specific adolescent groups such as those at risk or already overweight/obese,<sup>37–45</sup> disadvantaged or sedentary adolescents,<sup>46–47</sup> or younger or older age groups,<sup>48–50</sup> six studies did not include an intervention design with a comparison or control group,<sup>51–56</sup> two studies failed to report mental health measures at follow-up,<sup>29–57</sup> two studies sampled from specific communities such a rural<sup>58</sup> or low-income schools,<sup>59</sup> and one study focused on disordered eating behaviours<sup>60</sup> leaving seven eligible studies for review. See figure 2 for flow chart process of article inclusion. A list of excluded studies with reasons for exclusion can be found in online supplementary table S1.

**Table 1** Interventions designed to prevent overweight/obesity that include mental health outcomes in adolescents

Study	Sample and setting	Design and intervention	Measures	Findings
<p>Fotu <i>et al</i><sup>16</sup> Tonga Aim: to evaluate the outcomes of a 3-year, quasi-experimental study of community-based obesity interventions among Tongan adolescents in three districts. MYP. Study length: 3 years</p>	<p><i>Sample:</i> Tongan secondary students, baseline overweight/obesity 46%, Tongan 100% Intervention group: n=815, mean age (baseline) 14.4 ±2.0 years, male 46% Control group: n=897, mean age (baseline) 15.2±1.8, male=41%. follow-up rate: 75%</p>	<p>Formed part of the Pacific OPIC study. Quasi-experimental design, longitudinal cohort follow-up, baseline (2006) and follow-up (2008). Intervention group: The intervention group were exposed to social marketing approaches, community capacity building and grass roots activities to promote healthy behaviours Control group: Did not receive the MYP project, but anthropometry measures and QoL were taken at baseline and follow-up</p>	<p><i>Mental health:</i> Two instruments measured health-related QoL, AQoL-6D, PedsQoL 4.0 <i>Anthropometry:</i> Objectively measured height and weight. The 2007 WHO Reference standards for age/gender specific body mass index centiles and cut-offs were used to determine weight status</p>	<p>One of the measures of QoL (PedsQoL) showed a smaller increase in the adolescents from the intervention group, compared with the less urbanised comparison group (p&lt;0.001). Lower levels of weight gain were observed in male adolescents compared with female, indicating the importance that gender plays in values behaviours, and lifestyle</p>
<p>Huang <i>et al</i><sup>17</sup> USA Aim: to examine the effect of a 1-year intervention targeting PA, sedentary and diet behaviours among adolescents on self-reported body image and self-esteem. PACE+ intervention Study length: 1 year</p>	<p><i>Sample:</i>657 adolescents, age range 11–15 years, baseline 26% overweight/obesity, 53% female Intervention group: female n=175, boys n=166 Control group: female=174, boys n=142</p>	<p>RCT, 1 year longitudinal follow-up, data collections occurred at baseline, 6 and 12 months. Intervention group: the PACE+ included a tailored interactive computer program for assessment and goal setting, and counselling in relation to PA and sedentary behaviours. Control group: received computer assessment and counselling in relation to sun protection</p>	<p><i>Mental health:</i> Body image was measured via self-report Body Dissatisfaction subscales of the Eating Disorders Inventory Self-esteem was measured with Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. <i>Anthropometry:</i> Height and weight were objectively measured. BMI was determined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention national norms</p>	<p>There were no intervention effects on body image or self-esteem for either boys or girls. Self-esteem and body dissatisfaction did not worsen as a result of participating in the intervention. Girls in the intervention group who experienced weight reduction of maintenance at 6 and 12 months reported improvements in body image satisfaction (p=0.02) over time compared with participants who experienced weight gain At follow-up the intervention group had lower percentage body fat (p&lt;0.001) and smaller increase in QoL (PedsQoL: p&lt;0.001, AQoL: p&lt;0.05) than the comparison group (controlled for age, gender and ethnicity)</p>
<p>Kremer <i>et al</i><sup>18</sup> Fiji Aim: to evaluate a community-based obesity intervention (HYHC) in Fijian adolescents, designed to strengthen community capacity to promote healthy eating and regular PA to reduce overweight and obesity in Fijian adolescents. Study length: 2 years</p>	<p><i>Sample:</i> Fijian secondary school students aged 13–18 years. Baseline overweight/obesity 21% Intervention group: secondary school students from 7 schools, mean age 15.4±0.9 (baseline), 17.6 ±0.9 (follow-up); n=879 (follow-up), male=46%</p>	<p>Formed part of the <i>OPIC</i> study. Quasi-experimental design, with the intervention being applied over three school years (2006–2008). Intervention group: the HYHC intervention was delivered over three school years, via school events, canteen, awareness programmes, healthy lunches, promotion of activities such as walking to school, and training of</p>	<p><i>Mental health:</i> Two instruments measured health-related QoL: AQoL-6D and PedsQoL. <i>Anthropometry:</i> Height, weight and body fat percentage were objectively measured by trained researchers. The 2007 WHO Reference standards for age/</p>	<p>At follow-up the intervention group had lower percentage body fat (p&lt;0.001) and smaller increase in QoL (PedsQoL: p&lt;0.001, AQoL: p&lt;0.05) than the comparison group (controlled for age, gender and ethnicity)</p>

Continued



Table 1 Continued

Study	Sample and setting	Design and intervention	Measures	Findings
Simon <i>et al</i> <sup>21</sup> France Aim: to evaluate the outcomes of the ICAPS, aimed at preventing excessive weight gain and cardiovascular risk in adolescents by promoting PA Study length: 4 years	Follow-up rate: 69% (intervention), 66% (comparison)  <i>Sample:</i> 954 secondary school students from France. Age range 11.7 years±0.6, 24% overweight prevalence at baseline Intervention group: N=255 females (mean age 11.51±0.03) 220 males (mean age 11.58 years±0.04) Control group: N=231 females (mean age 11.68 years±0.04) 248 males (mean age 11.77 ±0.04)	Control group: Completed questionnaires at baseline and follow-up but did not receive <i>IYM</i> programme RCT Intervention group: received the ICAPS programme, a multilevel programme aimed at modifying the personal, social and environmental determinants of PA. ICAPS included school setting, and numerous partnerships at different levels (teachers, parents, community agencies). Control group: students in control schools follow their usual school curriculum and physical education classes	<i>Mental health:</i> Stanford Adolescent Heart Health Program assessed self-efficacy, social influence and intention toward PA. <i>Anthropometric measures:</i> Objectively measured height and weight by trained researchers. International Obesity Task Force age-based and sex-based cut-offs. Waist and hip circumference were objectively measured	No significant intervention effects were found between intervention and control for self-efficacy, intention and social support. Six-month results showed increased PA and decreased sedentary behaviour
Utter <i>et al</i> <sup>22</sup> New Zealand Aim: to evaluate the effectiveness of the <i>Living 4 Life</i> study, a youth-led, school-based intervention to reduce obesity in New Zealand, by improving nutrition and increasing PA. Study length: 3 years	<i>Sample:</i> Secondary school students aged 9–13 years at baseline, New Zealand. 1634 students at baseline, 1612 at follow-up. Mean BMI baseline 25.36 Intervention group: 4 schools, mean age not reported, n=953, male=50% (baseline), n=1023, male=43% (follow-up) Control group: Two comparison schools, mean age not reported, n=681, male=46% (baseline), n=589, male=47% (follow-up) Follow-up rate: Cross-sectional comparison, participation rate 66%	Formed part of the <i>OPIC</i> study. Quasi-experimental, comparisons made by two cross-sectional samples within schools. Baseline data including anthropometry and questionnaires were completed at baseline (2005) and follow-up (2008). Intervention group: The intervention aimed to create opportunities for meaningful participation, quality relationships, and to create opportunities for student training and development. Control group: Did not participate in the <i>Living 4 Life</i> intervention, however did complete questionnaires and anthropometric measurements at baseline and follow-up	<i>Mental health:</i> Two instruments measured health-related QoL: AQoL-6D and PedsQoL. <i>Anthropometric measures:</i> Height, weight and body fat percentage, were collected by trained researchers. The 2007 WHO Reference standards for age/gender specific body mass index centiles and cut-offs were used.	There were no significant differences in findings of weight or QoL in intervention or comparison from base line to follow-up. Results adjusted for gender and no gender differences in outcomes were reported.

AQoL-6D, Assessment of Quality of Life inventory; BMI, body mass index; HYHC, Health Youth Healthy Communities; ICAPS, Intervention Centres on Adolescents' Physical activity and Sedentary behaviour; IYM, It's Your Move; MYP, Ma'alaha Youth Project; OPIC, Obesity Prevention in Communities; PA, physical activity; PACE, Patient-Centred Assessment and Counseling for Exercise Plus Nutrition Project; PedsQoL, Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory; RCT, randomised controlled trial.

Table 2 Mental health outcomes (shaded) and community-based obesity prevention components of reviewed studies

	n	Setting	Community capacity building	Increased opportunity for PA or HE	Educational/curriculum component	Environmental component	Counselling/psychology component	MH disorders/symptoms	HRQoL	Self-perception
Fotu <i>et al</i> <sup>16</sup>	1712	S	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Huang <i>et al</i> <sup>17</sup>	657	C			✓		✓			✓
Kremer <i>et al</i> <sup>18</sup>	2948	S	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Melnyk <i>et al</i> <sup>19</sup>	19	S	✓	✓	✓		✓			
Millar <i>et al</i> <sup>20</sup>	2054	S	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Simon <i>et al</i> <sup>21</sup>	954	S	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Utter <i>et al</i> <sup>22</sup>	1612	S	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓

C, community; HE, healthy eating; HRQoL, health-related quality of life; MH, mental health; PA, physical activity; S, school.

Quality of evidence according to the GRADE rating system is summarised in table 3. Owing to significant limitations in study design, inconsistency, lack of directness and sparse data for outcome of mental health disorders/symptoms the overall quality of evidence was very low. A full description of the GRADE rating system is described in Balshem *et al*<sup>15</sup>

Two interventions took place in the USA,<sup>17 19</sup> and one each in France,<sup>21</sup> Australia,<sup>20</sup> Tonga,<sup>16</sup> Fiji<sup>18</sup> and New Zealand.<sup>22</sup> The details pertaining to study aim, intervention, design and outcomes are outlined in table 1. The mental health domains measured in each study are summarised in table 2. Six of the seven reviewed studies had samples consisting of close to half (40–55%) males.<sup>16–18 20–22</sup> One study had higher proportions of females at 72%.<sup>19</sup>

### Community-based obesity prevention interventions

Design methodology of the reviewed interventions included RCTs<sup>17 19 21</sup> and quasi-experimental studies.<sup>16 18 20 22</sup> Four of the reviewed studies had interventions that lasted 2–3 years,<sup>16 18 20 22</sup> and the other studies lasted 1 year,<sup>17</sup> 6 months<sup>21</sup> and 9 weeks.<sup>19</sup> The interventions took place in schools<sup>16 18–22</sup> and in the general community<sup>17</sup> and shared similar specific intervention components; increased opportunities for adolescents to engage in physical activities and healthy eating behaviours; included educational sessions in relation to physical activity, nutrition and behaviours promoting healthy weight; targeted environmental aspects such as increased water fountains in school or improved canteen quality, and incorporated counselling or psychology sessions in relation to healthy living (see table 2). Community capacity building for obesity prevention was an explicit component in four of the reviewed studies. Four of the interventions<sup>17–20</sup> successfully reduced or prevented unhealthy weight in adolescents based on significant changes in weight from preintervention to post-intervention. Two studies resulted in no significant effect in anthropometry postintervention.<sup>16 22</sup> One study<sup>21</sup> did not report anthropometric outcomes at follow-up.

Each of the seven interventions included a mental health measurement as an outcome, which fell into one or more of the following categories: mental health disorders (including depression and anxiety), health-related quality of life and self-perception referring to one's beliefs about oneself including self-concept, self-worth, self-esteem, body satisfaction and physical self-worth. Findings for each mental health outcome are discussed in detail below. Owing to heterogeneity in population characteristics, intervention components, outcome measures and duration of interventions, it was not possible to complete a meta-analysis.

### Mental health outcomes measured in community-based obesity prevention interventions

#### Mental health disorders/symptoms

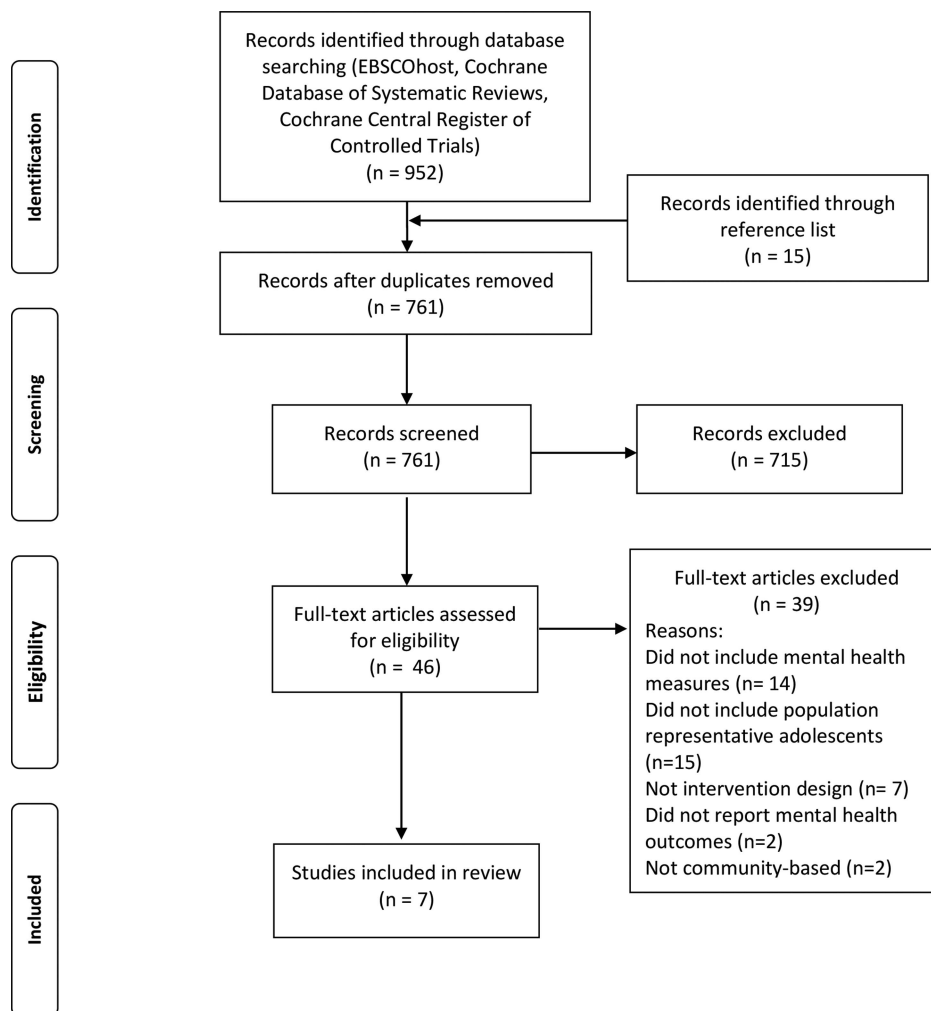
Mental health disorders were examined as outcomes in one of the reviewed studies.<sup>19</sup> Melnyk *et al*<sup>19</sup> reported a

**Table 3** Assessment of quality of studies based on mental health and well-being outcome using the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) system

Outcome Number of studies (number of participants)	Study limitations	Consistency	Directness	Precision	Publication bias	Quality
Mental health disorder/symptoms 1 (19)	Serious limitations (-1) Quasi-randomised design. Concealment of allocation and blinding not described. <sup>19</sup> Loss to follow-up: 11% Did not report intention to treat analysis. Sparse data (<200)	Important inconsistency (-1) Decrease in depressive symptoms in obese adolescents only <sup>19</sup>	Indirectness (-1) Sample of Hispanic adolescents enrolled in a South-Western US high school	No important imprecision	Unlikely Study reported both positive and negative results	Very low
Health-related quality of life 4 (8326)	Serious limitations (-1) Quasi-randomised design. Concealment of allocation and blinding not described. Loss to follow-up: 25–35%, <sup>16 20 22</sup> 55–67%. <sup>18</sup> Did not report intention to treat analysis	Important inconsistency (-1) Important gender differences in mental health and weight-related measures, although not consistent <sup>20</sup>	Indirectness (-1) Interventions taken place in western/high-income countries	No important imprecision	Unlikely Studies reported both positive and negative results	Very low
Self-perception 2 (1611)	Serious limitations (-1) One study was randomised, <sup>17</sup> one study was quasi-randomised. <sup>21</sup> Concealment of allocation and blinding not described. Loss to follow-up: between 25% and 35%, <sup>17</sup> one study did not report loss to follow-up. <sup>21</sup> Did not report intention to treat analysis	Important inconsistency (-1) Mental health changes linked to weight change inconsistently <sup>17</sup>	Indirectness (-1) Interventions taken place in western/high-income countries	No important imprecision	Unlikely Studies reported both positive and negative results	Very low



**Figure 2** Flow diagram of studies that were identified using the search terms and strategy, articles screened for eligibility, included/excluded with reasons, following PRISMA guidelines.



moderate decrease in anxiety symptoms, as indicated by the *Beck Youth Inventory (BYI)*<sup>61</sup> from preintervention to postintervention ( $d=-0.56$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) in adolescents following a 9-week healthy lifestyles programme. The intervention consisted of 15 50 min sessions based on educational information on healthy lifestyles, strategies to build self-esteem, nutrition and physical activity. No significant mean difference was observed for depressive symptoms (Cohen's  $d=-0.32$ ,  $p=0.11$ ).

### Health-related quality of life

All four of the Pacific Obesity Prevention in Communities (OPIC) studies<sup>16 18 20 22</sup> measured health-related quality of life by the Adolescent Quality of Life Inventory (AQoL)<sup>62</sup> and Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQoL).<sup>63</sup> Fotu *et al*<sup>16</sup> found that health-related quality of life increased in the intervention group at follow-up according to one measure (PedsQoL), however, remained significantly lower in the intervention group compared with the comparison group ( $p<0.001$ ). Similarly, Kremer *et al*<sup>18</sup> found the intervention group had smaller increase in health-related quality of life compared with the comparison group ( $p<0.05$ ) following a 3-year comprehensive school-based obesity prevention project. The other two

OPIC studies, set in Geelong, Australia,<sup>20</sup> and Auckland, New Zealand,<sup>22</sup> did not find significant changes in HRQoL from baseline to follow-up in either measure.

### Self-perception

Two obesity prevention intervention studies among adolescents have included self-perception as an outcome measure.<sup>17 21</sup> Huang *et al*<sup>17</sup> assessed self-esteem using the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale<sup>64</sup> and found no significant differences between intervention and control groups following a 1-year intervention targeting physical activity, sedentary and diet behaviours. Simon *et al*<sup>21</sup> assessed self-efficacy with self-reported questions scored on a six-point Likert scale, and found no significant differences in self-efficacy between comparison and intervention groups following a 6-month programme aimed at preventing excessive weight gain by promoting physical activity.

## DISCUSSION

### What mental health and well-being outcomes have been examined in community-based obesity prevention interventions for adolescents and what do findings reveal?

An examination of the literature on obesity prevention interventions targeting adolescents in community

settings reveals that the following mental health outcomes have been reported: anxiety and depressive symptoms, health-related quality of life, body image, self-worth and self-esteem. Obesity prevention interventions that have included mental health measures as outcomes have taken place most commonly in school settings (n=7) and have had the primary focus on anthropometry at follow-up. The GRADE quality of evidence assessment revealed very low quality of evidence for mental health disorders or symptoms, and low quality of evidence for health-related quality of life and self-perception.

Findings of mental health outcomes following community-based obesity prevention interventions were mixed. A significant decrease in anxiety symptoms was found in the intervention group compared with controls following a 9-week healthy lifestyle intervention; however, no significant differences were found in depressive symptoms.<sup>19</sup> Of the four studies that examined health-related quality of life, two<sup>16 18</sup> found significant increases postintervention; however, these increases were smaller than increases observed in the control groups. The other two studies<sup>20 22</sup> that examined health-related quality of life did not find any significant changes in health-related quality of life following 3-year obesity prevention interventions in school settings. Two studies found no significant differences in self-esteem or self-efficacy following a 1-year<sup>17</sup> and 6-month<sup>21</sup> intervention. Common characteristics across the interventions that demonstrated positive mental health outcomes were: inclusion of a physical exercise component, education components targeting healthy living behaviours (specifically healthy eating and physical activity), group-based sessions aimed at both healthy living and provision of opportunities for adolescents to engage in meaningful activities that promote personal development (such as mastery, friendships, leadership). Mechanisms contributing to significant findings are difficult to identify due to heterogeneity in interventions delivered to adolescents.

Interventions that included a cognitive behavioural component, or that were theoretically based on cognitive behavioural theory,<sup>21 65</sup> showed positive findings in promotion of mental health and well-being. Cognitive behavioural approach refers to the thoughts and beliefs in relation to behaviour, and this approach is widely accepted as a beneficial therapy for mental health disorders.<sup>66–68</sup> Research suggests that adolescents who have stronger beliefs/confidence about their ability to engage in healthy lifestyle behaviours and perceive them as less difficult to perform are more likely to engage in more healthy choices.<sup>19</sup> Similarly, opportunities for adolescents to participate in physical activity or diet-related activities provide mastery experience. Bandura<sup>69</sup> outlined mastery experience as key in the theory of self-efficacy as this experience builds beliefs about capabilities to produce behaviours that exercise influence over events that affect their lives. Adolescents with greater perceived self-efficacy may be better equipped to

maintain healthy lifestyles and deal with adversity such as mental health problems.

Importantly, there were some findings that suggested that intervention groups experienced poorer mental health following obesity prevention interventions compared with control groups.<sup>16 18</sup> Authors in one study acknowledged a potential explanation being that the schools that made up the intervention sample were located in a more urbanised main island in Tonga.<sup>16</sup> These students may have been exposed to more pressure in terms of achieving high examination results and obtaining employment or overseas tertiary education, compared with the less-urbanised outer island that made up the comparison sample. This may have been a result of biases in sampling technique, however exposes the need for targeted interventions to suit the specific needs of communities, as previously identified as a priority in obesity prevention.<sup>70</sup> Additionally, these findings may reflect negative consequences of the obesity prevention interventions. Potential psychological harm due to obesity interventions has been raised in previous research.<sup>8</sup> These results demonstrate the need to assess mental health to ensure no harm is being done to adolescents, and also highlights the importance of incorporating explicit aims to protect mental health of participants involved in such interventions.

#### What limitations exist in the research to date and what recommendations can be made for future interventions?

As identified in this review, there is evidence for positive mental health outcomes following community-based obesity prevention interventions; however, the number of interventions incorporating mental health measures is few (n=7). The findings of this systematic review demonstrate the dearth of evidence: there were 14 studies excluded from this review for not including a mental health measure, and two studies that included a measure but failed to report the mental health outcomes at follow-up. Given the comorbidity between overweight/obesity and obesogenic behaviours with mental and emotional health,<sup>4 5 71</sup> and the increased vulnerability to both unhealthy weight and mental health problems during adolescence,<sup>72 73</sup> future interventions should aim to include mental health measures to assess the impact such interventions are having on participant's mental health and well-being. In addition, the issue of directionality still remains in relation to changes in obesogenic behaviours and mental health, and risk factors that may be common to both conditions. Sample biases exist in the reviewed studies with majority of interventions taking place at school<sup>16 18–22</sup> and consequently overlooking those adolescents who do not attend school and may represent a population in need of mental health support. Additionally, two<sup>16 22</sup> of the seven reviewed studies did not find significant improvements in weight status postintervention, and therefore were not successful in meeting their primary obesity-related aims. The implications of these null findings are outside the

scope of this review, however may limit the extent to which mental health can be evaluated as an outcome of the reviewed interventions, given that the effectiveness of interventions' obesity prevention was varied.

Finally, the current review categorised mental health outcomes by disorders, health-related quality of life or self-perception. The extent to which results can be compared is limited by use of different mental health instruments. Mental disorders, for example, have been measured by diagnostic tools indicating presence of a disorder and also symptomatic measures that indicate suspected presence of disorder symptoms. Such differences affect findings as outcomes vary greatly depending on mental health measures being used.

This review has some limitations. As discussed in the GRADE quality of evidence assessment, many studies published have included less than optimal study designs and this may have biased the findings presented here. As the primary aim of obesity prevention interventions is to reduce or prevent weight gain, this may have led to mental health outcomes being under-reported or not reported at all. Eligible interventions may therefore have not been included in the analysis because of a lack of published data. A further limitation of this review was that a meta-analysis could not be performed due to heterogeneity in the reviewed studies.

This systematic review was also limited in focusing solely on obesity prevention interventions that were community-based. Studies conducted in clinical settings were excluded from this review and these studies may have provided important insight into the mental health and well-being. Previous research examining mental health in clinical settings have discussed psychosocial issues such as weight stigmatisation, and the negative impact this has on client's emotional health.<sup>74</sup> Within clinical settings, there also appears to be psychological benefits such as improved body image and health-related quality of life, however these issues have been under-reported due to being considered secondary to the primary aim of obesity prevention,<sup>75</sup> which reflects the findings found in the current review.

Despite limitations this study has a number of strengths. There was a range of obesity prevention interventions included in this review including differences in duration, components and country where the intervention took place. The review process was systematic and all studies included were assessed based on strict eligibility and exclusion criteria and robust review methods were used including the searching of multiple databases to ensure all relevant articles were included in this review. The inclusion of the GRADE quality of evidence assessment ensured that the findings presented here could be considered in relation to the quality of research in which they are found.

Future research needs to build on what is already known about the effect of community-based obesity prevention interventions on mental health outcomes in adolescents, as the mechanisms affecting these outcomes

are yet to be clearly defined. Mental health is strongly recommended to become a primary outcome of obesity prevention interventions, as potential benefits do exist, however rarely have mental health measures been evaluated (or reported) in community-based interventions. Additionally, two of the reviewed interventions were not successful in reducing or preventing unhealthy weight gain and future research should evaluate the mental health and well-being of adolescents alongside the effectiveness of obesity prevention initiatives, to highlight potential shared underlying mechanisms.

## CONCLUSIONS

Comorbidity between poor mental health and poor physical health is well established<sup>76</sup> and evidence for successful community-based obesity prevention strategies among adolescents is growing. A focus now needs to be placed on mental health of adolescents in these interventions. It is recommended that obesity prevention interventions incorporate mental health measures to monitor the mental health and well-being of adolescents. This review supports a shift in thinking around mental health, from a secondary outcome of these interventions to a primary outcome alongside overweight and obesity, to ensure that the mechanisms leading to comorbidity can be identified and outcomes can be improved through these interventions. In addition, including such measures can allow care to be taken to ensure that community-based obesity prevention initiatives do not have adverse effects on adolescents' mental health.

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