

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Satisfaction of Body Image in Adolescents With Different Maturity Stages



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Abstract

Introduction: Adolescence is a period marked by intense body modifications that occur differently according to the maturational stage and sex, which can generate different body image perceptions.

Objective: This study aims to compare and associate body image satisfaction in different maturational stages.

Methods: Overall, 207 adolescents of both sexes aged 10-12 years were evaluated. Maturation was estimated through an equation predictive of skeletal age and for the body image evaluation, the scale of silhouettes was used. The statistical tests used were chi-square and logistic regression (odds ratio) with respective confidence intervals (95% CI).

Results: There was a prevalence of body image dissatisfaction of 63.8% ($p < 0.001$). In both sexes, subjects with accelerated maturation had greater body image dissatisfaction (girls $p = 0.01$, boys $p = 0.04$), and desire to reduce their silhouette scale ($p < 0.001$). Subjects with accelerated maturation were 2.88 more likely (CI 95% 1.03 - 8.05) of having body image dissatisfaction when compared to normal maturation; however, when adjusting for body mass index, the association lost its significance.

Conclusion: It could be concluded that body dissatisfaction perceived by young individuals is independent of sex, and there is an association between accelerated maturational stage 2.88 times higher than in the normal maturational stage in relation to body dissatisfaction, in which the body mass index appears to be the main predictor for body dissatisfaction.

Keywords: skeletal age, puberty, growth, body mass index

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is marked by a period of transition between childhood and adulthood in which young people undergo major bodily transformations of somatic, metabolic and neuromotor order, inherent in their growth and development. Due to the changes that have taken place in society in the last decades, a growing acceleration in the development of children and adolescents has been observed. These changes often do not occur in a similar way among adolescents of the same chronological age, which is in part explained by changes in the rhythm of the pubertal process, mainly guided by the greater concentration of sex hormones¹.

It is commonly reported that the body modifications experienced with the onset of the pubertal process involve an increase in body mass, fat percentage, pelvic enlargement and breast growth in girls² and an increase in muscle mass in boys³. Therefore, these new discoveries in relation to size, appearance and body shape, enable young people to internalize in their mind a body image in search of the perfect body. This, in turn, generates negative feelings with the appearance^{4,5} and manifests differently in girls and boys⁶.

In contemporary society, body exaltation increasingly is observed as a form of identity, and the influence of the great media tends to lead young people to create an ideal of beauty that often leads to dissatisfaction

with their body image^{5,7}. Body image is recognized as a subjective perception of the subject in relation to his or her own body, especially but not exclusively to physical appearance⁸.

One of the instruments used and validated for the identification of body image in children and adolescents is the scale of silhouettes proposed by Kakeshita *et al.*⁹, which evaluates subjects' perception of satisfaction with their own body through a scale composed of 11 figures. These data present important practical applications because body dissatisfaction, based on the subjective evaluation of individuals through figures, has been pointed out as an important aspect of body image disorder, which is considered an important contributor to the adoption of unhealthy behaviors^{6,10}.

In view of this, it is essential to evaluate the body image perception of adolescents during this process of intense changes in body composition inherent to the maturational process. In this way, it is possible to understand the impact these changes may be generating on adolescents' body perception according to their maturational stage, which may lead to a disturbance in the construction of their body image. Thus, the study aims to compare and associate the perception of body satisfaction according to the maturational development of adolescents.

METHODS

Study Design

A cross-sectional design. First, researchers met with participants eligible for the sample. The adolescents were accompanied by their parents or guardians and were informed about the study procedures. The parents/guardians were given a free and informed consent form, and adolescents who agreed to participate in the study were given a consent form. Data collection was performed in two days and included an anthropometric evaluation and the application of a scale to identify body image perception.

Participants

The sample consisted of adolescents age 10–12 years of both sexes from the public school system. Inclusion criterion was to be an adolescent with maximum age of 12 years. The validation of the silhouette scale made it necessary to exclude those with some cognitive limitation because it would make their body perception unfeasible. In accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (2013) and Resolution 466/2012 of the National Health Council of Brazil, the procedures were previously authorized by the Ethics Research Committee under protocol No. 1.658.657/2016. The participation of adolescents was conditioned by the signing of the Free and Informed Consent Form (TCLE) and the Consent Form by parents and participants, respectively.

Anthropometry

Body mass and height were evaluated using an electronic scale (Filizola® 110, São Paulo, Brazil) with

capacity of 150kg, divisions of 1/10kg and precision of 100g, as well as a stadiometer (Sanny ES2020®, São Bernardo Do Campo, Brazil) with scale of 0.5cm, respectively. Corrected arm and triceps skinfold perimeter was measured with Harpenden® adipometer (John Bull, London, England) with 0.2mm precision and the biepicondyle diameter of the humerus and femur with a metal clamp (Cescorf®, Porto Alegre, Brazil).

Body mass index (BMI) was estimated using the body mass/height² ratio. The following cut-off points were used for BMI classification: eutrophic, less than the 85th percentile; overweight, less than the 97th percentile, and obese, greater than the 97th percentile (World Health Organization)² taking into account age and sex. The reliability of measurements was tested by the test-retest coefficient (> 0.99). All procedures were performed by a single evaluator and followed guidelines of the International Society for the Advancement of Kinanthropometry (ISAK)¹¹.

Skeletal age and maturation

Maturational development was evaluated through a mathematical model predicting skeletal age. The equation was determined based on anthropometric variables using a multiple regression model. The model included only variables that presented a significant correlation with skeletal age obtained through wrist X-ray, considered the gold standard. The predictor model was validated by Cabral *et al.*¹² for the Brazilian population age 8–14 of both sexes (adjusted $r^2 = 0.741$, SE = 1.24), according to the equation below:

$$\text{Skeletal Age} = -11.620 + 7.004 (\text{height}) + 1.226. D_{\text{sex}} + 0.749 (\text{age}) - 0.068 (\text{Tr}) + 0.214 (\text{Acc}) - 0.588 (\text{Hd}) + 0.388 (\text{Fd}).$$

where: Tr = tricipital skin fold, Pcb = arm circumference corrected, DU = humeral bone diameter, Df = femoral bone diameter and $D_{\text{sex}} = 0$ for males and $D_{\text{sex}} = 1$ for females.

Body image

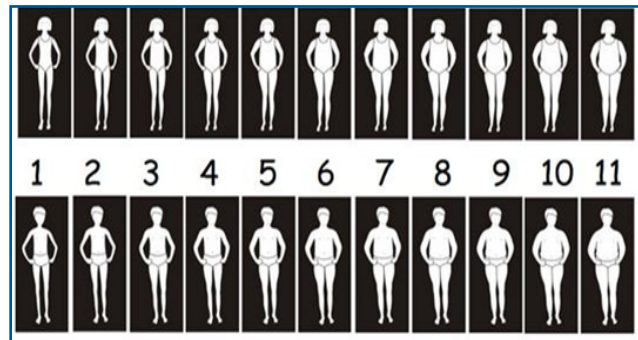
For body image analysis, the scale of silhouettes proposed by Kakeshita *et al*⁹ was adapted for children and adolescents age 7–12. Participants were asked to point out which silhouette best represents their current physical appearance and which silhouette they would like to have (Figure 1). The evaluator was free of opinions when choosing the silhouettes. For the evaluation of body dissatisfaction, the ideal body image was subtracted from the current body image. If the result of subtraction was equal to zero, the individual was classified as satisfied with his or her body image; otherwise he or she was classified as dissatisfied (Figure 1).

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistic tests were performed for data characterization, and the Kolmogorov-Sminorv test was performed to verify their normality. To compare the relative frequencies of perception of body image satisfaction among maturational stages, the chi-square

The classification of maturational stages was obtained by subtracting the skeletal age in months by the chronological age in months. After subtraction, if the individual was between +12 and -12 in relation to the chronological age in months, he or she was classified as in normal classification, above +12 in accelerated classification, and less than -12 in delayed maturational classification¹³.

Figure 1: Silhouette scale for children and adolescents (7-12 years old)⁹.



RESULTS

Table 1 shows the comparison of the variables according to sex. Table 2 presents the comparison of perceived body satisfaction of the total sample and according to sex. Both sexes showed dissatisfaction between their real body image, reported in the silhouette scale, and the intended image (> 60%).

test was used. Logistic regression was used to analyze the association of body image dissatisfaction and odds ratio. The significance level was set at $p < 0.05$ for all analyses. Analyses were carried out using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software - SPSS version 20.0.

Figures 2 and 3 show the comparison of perceived body image according to the maturational stages of girls and boys, respectively. Both figures show body dissatisfaction between the maturational stages with the participants wanting to decrease the silhouette.

Table 1: Description and comparison of dependent variables between sex

Variables	Male (n=82)	Female (n=125)	p
Mean (Standard Deviation)			
Chronological Age	10.83 (0.75)	10.83 (0.80)	0.99
Skeletal Age (years)	10.17 (1.32)	11.02 (1.31)	<0.001
Body Mass (kg)	40.43 (10.51)	39.63 (11.66)	0.62
Height (m)	1.44 (0.06)	1.44 (0.08)	0.62
BMI (kg/m ²)	19.16 (4.11)	18.80 (4.10)	0.54
Maturational Stage	Absolute Frequency (Relative)		
Delayed	28 (34.1%)	03 (2.4%)	<0.001
Normal	50 (61%)	100 (80%)	<0.001
Early	04 (4.9)	22 (17.6%)	<0.001
BMI (kg/m ²)			
Eutrophic	43 (52.4)	79 (63.2)	0.001
Overweight	13 (15.9)	22 (17.6)	0.289
Obese	26 (31.7)	24 (19.2)	0.768

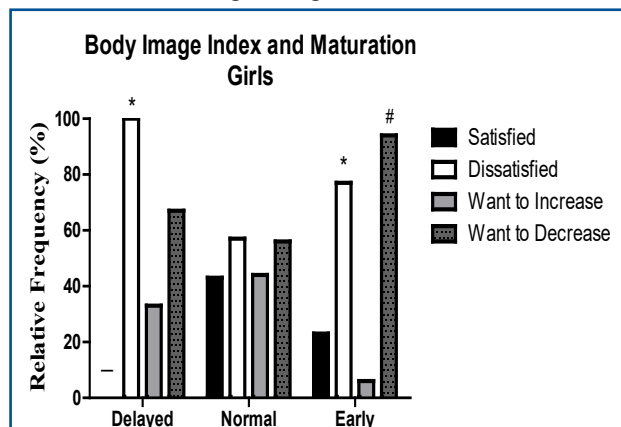
BMI= body mass index

Table 2: Comparison of index body image satisfaction frequency in both sex.

Variables	Total (207)	Boys (82)	Girls(125)
Relative Frequency			
Body Image			
Satisfied	36.2%	32.9%	38.4%
Dissatisfied	63.8%	67.1%	61.6%
p value	<0.001	0.002	0.009
Want to Increase	35.6%	36.4%	35.1%
Want to Decrease	64.4%	63.6%	64.9%
p value	0.004	0.043	0.009

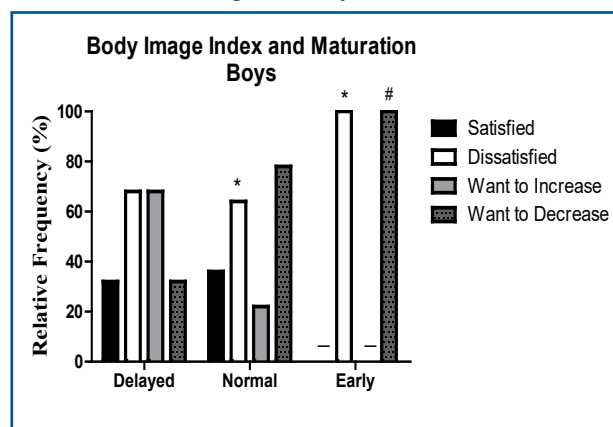
Table 3 presents the logistic regression model of maturational stages related to body image satisfaction. There was significant association between early maturation and the reference group (normal stage), even after adjustment of chronological age and sex. Significant association was not verified, however, after insertion of the BMI classification in the model.

Figure 2: Comparison of body image index according to maturational stages of girls



*= difference between satisfaction and dissatisfaction, p= 0.01
 #= difference between want to increase and want to decrease, p= 0.001

Figure 3: Comparison of body image index according to maturational stages of boys



*= difference between satisfaction and dissatisfaction, p = 0.048
 #= difference between want to increase and want to decrease, p = 0.001

Table 3: Association between body image dissatisfaction and maturational stages by logistic regression

	Odds Ratio (IC95%)		
	Univariate Model	Multivariate Model	
Maturation		A#	B□
Normal	1	1	1
Delayed	1.68 (0.72 – 3.89)	1.99 (0.51 – 7.74)	1.78 (0.68 – 4.66)
Early	2.88 (1.03 – 8.05)*	2.95 (1.04 – 8.36)*	2.50 (0.92 – 6.81)

**reference category for logistic regression was body image satisfaction CI = confident interval; OR = odds ratio; A# = adjusted odds ratio for (chronological age and sex); B□ = adjusted odds ratio for (chronological age, sex and body mass index); *significant association.

DISCUSSION

The main findings of this study demonstrate that more than 60% of the adolescents in both sexes reported dissatisfaction with perceived body image, and participants in the accelerated maturational stage had the highest values. In addition, there was an association between body dissatisfaction and accelerated maturational stage; however, the association lost its significance after adjusting the model for chronological age, sex and BMI. In fact, previous studies involving Brazilian adolescents have reported high levels of body dissatisfaction^{7,14,15}. It has been widely recognized that the construction of body dissatisfaction transcends the person’s subjective perception towards a social perspective in which media sources have a strong appeal to a stereotyped pattern of beauty– in females thinness and in males increased strength and musculature– which can generate high standards of body dissatisfaction^{10,15,16}.

When analyzing the subjective perception of body image of girls, it was observed that girls in delayed and accelerated maturational stages reported being dissatisfied with their body image (p= 0.01) and that those at accelerated stage have a desire to reduce their silhouette (p<0.001). Despite the prevalence of girls with eutrophic classification, 71.8% of girls presented BMI classification above 85% (data not shown), which may be associated with their desire to reduce their silhouette. In fact, during biological development, there is an increase of body fat stocks in girls², and this fact can be associated with the high body dissatisfaction observed. Corroborating this idea, previous studies have reported that girls with accelerated maturation have higher a BMI^{1,6} and are more

likely to want to reduce their silhouette^{14,17,18}.

Therefore, it is possible that body changes expressed during the pubertal process, in addition to the exposure and strong influence of society and media sources in relation to stereotyped patterns of beauty being a lean body, influence the high body dissatisfaction within this maturational stage, which increasingly affects girls even before their biological development^{5,16}.

In addition, a study by Schneider *et al.*¹⁹, with German adolescents, reported body image dissatisfaction. These authors also warn about the possible negative effects that comments related to weight and diet have on the body image of young people.

When maturational stages of males are analyzed, 100% of those in the accelerated maturational stage had body image dissatisfaction (p= 0.04), while some in the normal stage also had body dissatisfaction (p< 0.048). Interestingly, when we analyzed the direction of body dissatisfaction of boys in the accelerated stage, we found they desire to reduce their silhouette (p < 0.001). This finding diverged from previous studies that reported that boys’ body dissatisfaction was toward the desire to increase their silhouette in search of a stronger and more muscular profile^{20,21}. When analyzing BMI, however, we found that 100% of boys in the accelerated stage were above the 97th percentile (data not shown), which may partially justify the desire to reduce the silhouette. In fact, previous studies have shown that high BMI is a strong predictor of body image dissatisfaction, which may lead youths to desire to reduce their silhouette^{17,21}.

In view of these results, our findings suggest that

maturational development is negatively associated with body satisfaction. After the logistic regression analysis, using odds ratios, participants classified in the accelerated maturational stage were 2.88 times more likely (95% CI 1.03–8.05) of being dissatisfied with their body image as compared to those in the normal stage, and a significant association was observed after adjusting the model by chronological age and sex. When BMI was inserted in the model, however, the association lost its significance. Thus, our data reinforce the idea that BMI is an important predictor of body dissatisfaction⁶.

A classic study by Paxton *et al.*²⁰ demonstrated that BMI is a strong predictor of body dissatisfaction at different developmental stages and in both sexes. In addition, these same authors reported that the idea of a lean body as beautiful reaches subjects in different age groups and often is associated with popularity and success. In contrast, overweight people are commonly exposed to inappropriate social situations (e.g., discrimination, social exclusion), which appears to generate this conflict with the perception of body dissatisfaction.

From a practical point of view, our data provide relevant information regarding the need for an early assessment of body satisfaction, especially during the puberty process, given the high prevalence of cases

of body dissatisfaction pointed out in this study and in previous studies. In this sense, physical education professionals play a fundamental role in the identification of adolescents with body dissatisfaction when working with corporeity, making previous recognition possible. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt a professional approach within the different environments (social, educational, public health), aiming to raise awareness of body image acceptance to promote healthy habits among young people during this phase of body structure changes inherent in the pubertal process²².

Despite the relevant information presented in this study, some limitations need to be pointed out such as the cross-sectional design that makes a causal relationship impossible (multidimensional) and the effect that body dissatisfaction can generate in adolescents. Due to the fact that the scale of silhouettes was validated for adolescents up to 12 years of age, our sample was limited to this age group, making it impossible to analyze older subjects. In addition, it is noteworthy that, despite being a validated instrument and widely used in studies of the area, the scale of silhouettes may imply failures in the total body interpretation regarding fat mass distribution, inherent to the presentation of figures in the two-dimensional form⁷.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it was observed that body dissatisfaction perceived by young individuals is independent of sex, with an association between accelerated maturational stage 2.88 times higher that of

the normal stage in relation to body dissatisfaction. In addition, the body mass index appears to be the main predictor for body dissatisfaction, considering the loss of significance when adjusting for it in the model.

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Resumo

Introdução: A adolescência é um período marcado por intensas modificações corporais que ocorrem de forma diferente de acordo com o estágio maturacional e sexo, o que pode gerar diferentes percepções da imagem corporal.

Objetivo: Comparar e associar a percepção de satisfação corporal de acordo com o desenvolvimento maturacional de adolescentes.

Método: Foram avaliados 207 adolescentes, escolares, de ambos os sexos, com idades entre 10 a 12 anos. A maturação foi estimada através de uma equação preditora da idade óssea e para avaliação da Imagem Corporal foi utilizada a escala de silhuetas. Os testes estatísticos utilizados foram qui-quadrado e regressão logística (odds rattoo) com os respectivos intervalos de confiança (IC de 95%).

Resultados: Verificou-se uma prevalência de insatisfação com a imagem corporal de 63,8% ($p < 0,001$). Em ambos os sexos os sujeitos que estão com a maturação acelerada possuem maior insatisfação com a Imagem corporal (meninas $p = 0,01$; meninos $p = 0,04$) desejando diminuir a sua escala de silhueta ($p < 0,001$). Os sujeitos com a maturação acelerada têm 2,88 mais chances (I.C 95% 1,03 – 8,05) de insatisfação da imagem corporal quando comparado com o estágio normal, no entanto ao ajustar pelo índice de massa corporal a associação não foi significativa.

Conclusão: Pode-se concluir que a insatisfação corporal percebida pelos jovens é independente do sexo, sendo encontrada uma associação entre o estágio maturacional acelerado 2,88 vezes maior do que no estágio normal em relação à insatisfação corporal, no qual o índice de massa corporal aparenta ser o principal preditor para esta insatisfação.

Palavras-chave: idade óssea, puberdade, crescimento, índice de massa corporal

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