Improving Self-Efficacy for Weight Loss Behaviors In African American Women with Obesity

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Introduction



Purpose and Aims

- Purpose was to determine the benefit of incorporating a psychosocial intervention into a conventional weight loss program.
- Aims: Improve self-efficacy for weight loss behaviors

Overcoming barriers

Dietary adherence

Physical activity

References

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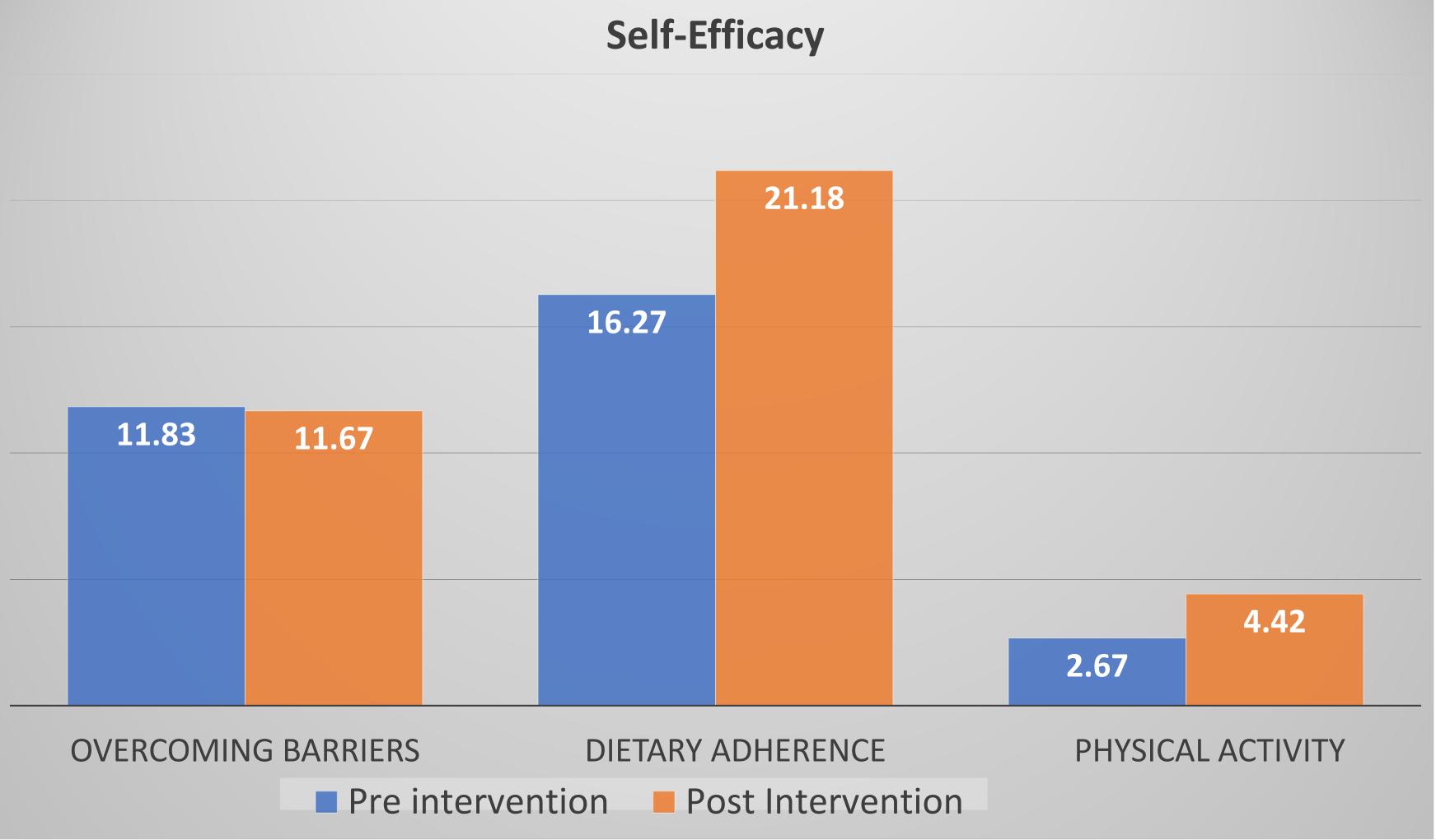
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Methods

- Design: Pre-test post test design
- Setting and size: Virtual and 18 recruited African American women 18 years and older with obesity
- ❖ Intervention: 30 60 minutes support group for 8-weeks and a 4-week individual support sessions using PowerPoint presentations and videos.
- * Measures: Pre-test post-test 15 question 5-point Likert scale assessment.

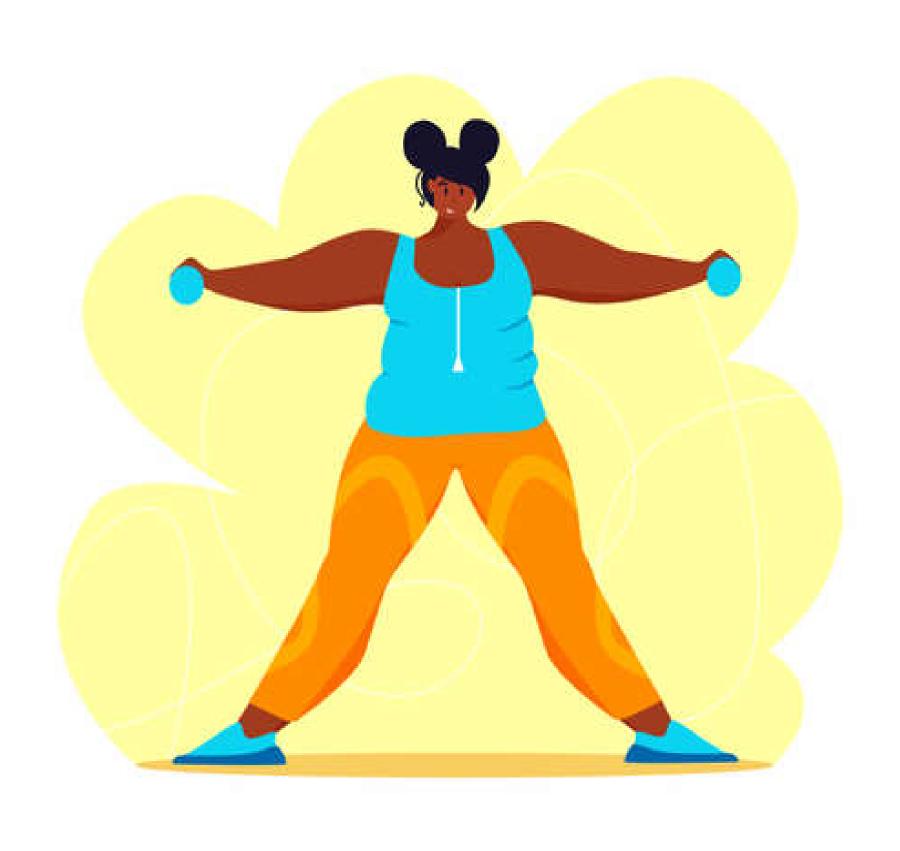
Results

Table 1						
Self-Efficacy	N	Pre-intervention Mean, SD	Post-intervention Mean, SD	Change mean	t-test	p-value
Overcoming Barriers	12	11.83 (1.8)	11.67 (2.2)	-0.167	-0.518	0.615
Dietary Adherence	11	16.27 (4.8)	21.18 (2.5)	4.909	4.762	0.001
Physical Activity	12	2.67 (1.9)	4.42 (2.9)	1.75	1.775	0.103



Discussion

- Due to lack of the lack of participants a second intervention was implemented to focus on individual support.
- There was no change in overcoming barriers; there was a significant change in dietary adherence and a slight change in physical activity.





Conclusion

- Not feasible due to lack of participants and retention.
- Finding cannot be generalized due to small sample size.
- Study has clinical significance and could be beneficial in another setting.

References

National Center for Health Statistics, & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). Prevalence of obesity and severe obesity among adults: United States, 2017-2018. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db360-h.pdf
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