

Children and adolescents who experienced a greater number of ACEs, particularly three or more, had greater odds of developing binge-eating disorder.



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Adverse childhood experiences and binge-eating disorder in early adolescence

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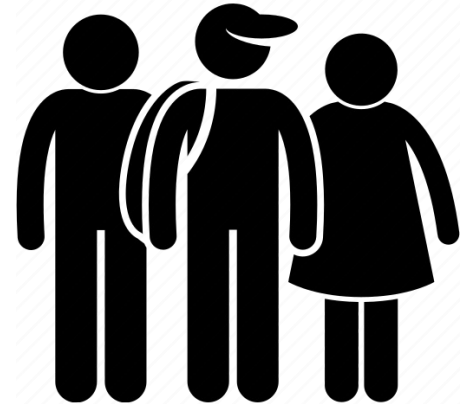


I. Background

- ACEs are common and linked to negative health outcomes
- Prior studies demonstrate associations between ACEs and binge-eating disorder
- Limited to adults and cross-sectional studies

II. Methods

N = 10,145
US children ages
9-11 years old



Exposure: ACEs

- ABUSE
- NEGLECT
- HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION

Multiple regression analyses



Two-year follow-up

Outcome:
Binge-Eating Disorder



III. Results

Table 1: Prevalence of ACEs and BED in the ABCD Study

Number of ACEs (baseline)	
0	17.20%
1	31.20%
2	26.40%
3+	25.21%
BED (baseline)	0.57%
BED (two-year follow-up)	1.16%

Figure 1: Mean number of ACEs among participants with and without BED

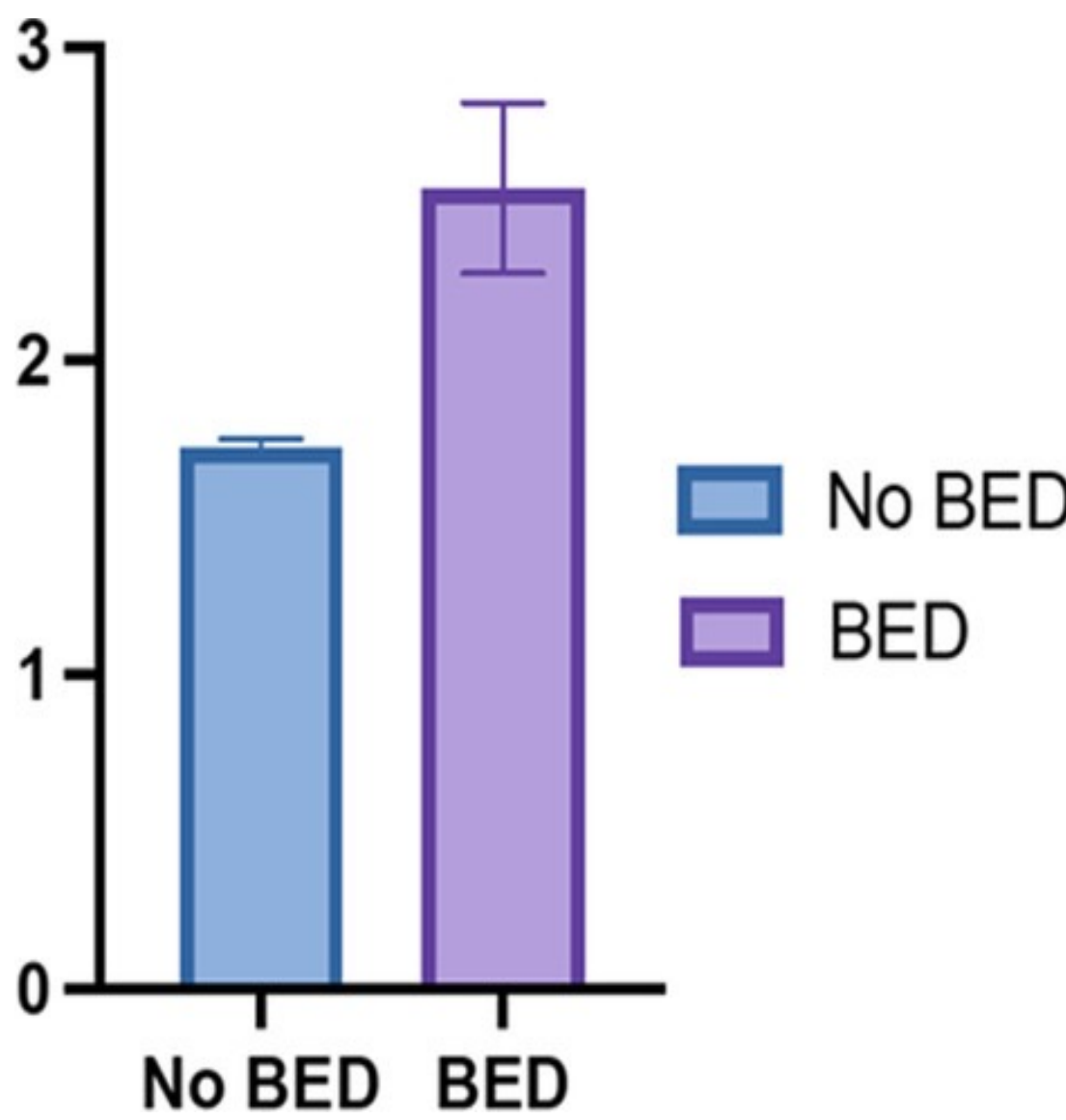


Table 2: Associations between number of ACEs and BED at two-year follow-up

Number of ACEs:	BED, adjusted ^a	
	OR (95% CI)	p
0	REF	
1	3.48 (1.11-10.89)	0.032
2	3.88 (1.28-11.76)	0.016
3+	8.94 (3.01-26.54)	<0.001

Bold indicates p<0.05

^aCovariates: race/ethnicity, sex, household income, parent education, site, and baseline BED

IV. Conclusions

- A greater number of ACEs was associated with BED in a dose-dependent manner
- Possible mechanisms include the impact of trauma on reward and inhibitory control networks
- Clinicians may consider screening for ACEs and providing trauma-focused care when evaluating patients for BED



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