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Original Article

Instrumentalization of Eating Improves Weight Loss Maintenance in Obesity

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Keywords

Obesity · Body weight maintenance · Psychosocial aspects · Interviews · Quantification · Qualitative research

Abstract

Aim: The purpose of this study was to identify psychosocial determinants for maintaining weight loss. **Methods:** 42 obese individuals who achieved a 12% weight loss before entering a 52-week weight maintenance program were interviewed qualitatively. Psychosocial factors related to weight loss maintenance were identified in two contrasting groups: weight reducers and weight regainers. Groups were defined by health-relevant weight maintenance (additional weight loss > 3% at week 52, n = 9 versus weight gain > 3%, at week 52, n = 20). **Results:** Weight reducers reported structured meal patterns (p = 0.008), no comfort eating (p = 0.016) and less psychosocial stress (p = 0.04) compared to weight regainers. The ability to instrumentalize eating behavior emerged as an important factor (p = 0.007). Nutritional knowledge, motivation or exercise level did not differ between groups (p > 0.05). **Conclusions:** Successful weight loss maintenance was associated with an interplay between behavioral, affective and contextual changes. 'Instrumentalization of eating behavior' seems to be an important element in long-term weight maintenance.

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Introduction

Obesity is related to increased morbidity and mortality [1, 2], decreased quality of life and psychological stress [3, 4]. Maintaining weight loss is a major public health concern. Low-calorie diets are efficient in obtaining rapid and large weight reductions [5] but the lost weight is usually regained [6, 7] unless targeted weight loss maintenance strategies are initiated [8]. Current clinical weight loss intervention programs often fail to address weight loss maintenance, resulting in weight regain and an unhealthy pattern of weight cycling [9].

Previous studies and clinical experience indicate that relapse into obesity after weight loss is attributable to several concurrent factors [8]. It is suggested that biological, behavioral, affective and contextual factors interact in complex ways and may lead to disordered eating behavior, excessive energy intake, and weight regain [10].

Behavioral factors, such as dietary intake and meal patterns, and psychological factors, such as motivation and self-efficacy, have been identified as predictors of weight development [8]. Notably, eating behavior is deemed a crucial element in successful weight maintenance. Often this factor is evaluated by assessing eating restraint, disinhibition and hunger. Control over eating is a common feature of several psychometric measures of weight maintenance predictors [11] such as the Three Factor Eating Questionnaire (TFEQ) [12]. Concepts such as restraint, disinhibition, self-efficacy [13], and locus of control [14] build on the assumption that a reduction in caloric intake requires self-control and the ability to make careful choices. In addition to control, choice is thus seen as central as patients have to exercise control in daily decisions on what foods to eat. However, some studies argue that food choices generate challenges. Thus, 'the freedom of choice' may impose a strenuous sense of responsibility requiring continuous efforts to adopt restrictive dietary routines [15, 16]. It is argued that, paradoxically, the removal of choice may improve and help re-establish self-control as fewer choices are experienced as a release [11]. Further, the eating strategies patients adopt after weight loss vary [17] suggesting that successful weight maintenance is individual and complex. On this basis, we suggest that a shift in focus from cognitive restraint and control and calorie reduction to patients' context-centered strategies and actual practices may elicit new insights into successful weight loss maintenance. We hypothesize that long-term outcomes depend on interplays between factors, notably affective and contextual factors, rather than on single factors such as control over eating or physical activity. Therefore, we investigated which factors facilitate or hamper long-term weight loss in 42 obese individuals who underwent a diet-induced weight loss of 12% followed by 52 weeks weight loss maintenance period [18]. An exploratory design was adopted in order to move past existing frameworks of explanation. Semi-structured interviews were chosen over standard psychometric quantitative measure to provide novel insights. In quantitative questionnaires and scales, items and factors are defined a priori, whereas in open-ended interviews factors are unknown. Thus, there is the added complexity of first determining what the factors are, and then providing a much richer, more detailed, and perhaps more accurate representation [19]. To secure validity of the analysis, interview data were subjected to verbal data analysis and statistical analysis.

Subjects and Methods

Weight Maintenance Study

42 participants achieved a weight loss of 12% by adhering to a low-calorie powder diet consisting of 810 kcal/day (3,402 kJ/day) for 8 weeks. Products were provided by Cambridge Diet (Cambridge Weight Plan, Corby, UK) [20], and the participants received support by weekly meetings with dietitians. Participants were subsequently randomized into two groups, one receiving the glucagon-like-peptide 1 receptor agonist (GLP-1 RA), liraglutide, 1.2 mg/day for 52 weeks and a control group.

Participants were instructed in restricted calorie intake by calculation of their estimated daily energy need subtracted by 600 kcal and were encouraged to follow nutritional recommendations. Both groups maintained their weight loss with no significant difference between the groups at 12 months [18].

Interview Study

Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted with all 42 participants using a thematic open-ended interview guide, which invited interviewees to express themselves freely and to describe their behaviors, experiences, and concerns from their own perspective [21]. The interviews covered five thematic areas, which have been identified as relevant in previous studies [8, 22, 23]: personal motivation; weight biography; former and new eating habits; physical activity routines; support, social network and barriers to lifestyle changes. Participants were interviewed at the research clinic in a separate room. The interviews were conducted at the end of the trial (week 52) and had an average length (\pm SEM) of 63 ± 5 min.

Weight Trajectories

Participants were grouped according to their body weight change after the 52-week long weight maintenance period. As a weight loss exceeding 3% is considered beneficial for cardiovascular as well as metabolic health [24], this value was used as a cut-off value for successful weight loss maintenance. Two groups were created: i) weight reducers with a mean weight loss from baseline to week 52 of -3% or above, and ii) weight gainers with a mean weight gain above $+3\%$.

Qualitative Data

Professional verbatim transcriptions were made of the recorded interviews. Transcripts were anonymized and imported into the NVivo 9 software package. Salient themes and concepts were identified using standard qualitative content analyses [25]. Thus, a hypothesis-free inductive approach was used, which secures grounding in the data of identified analytical themes and the inferences drawn from them. Transcripts were coded and read several times to refine the initial coding and allow new themes to emerge. When consistency was achieved, a condensation of themes and concepts into psychosocial parameters was performed based on inference and interpretation [26]. A final coding framework was developed and applied iteratively to all transcripts. The interview coding was performed with weight loss and randomization blinded in order to avoid bias.

Verbal data analysis [19] was used in order to re-code the identified psychosocial parameters into numerical variables denominated 1, 2 and 3 indicating low, medium and high level of the parameter in question, respectively. The quantification allowed to depict the data statistically and to perform analyses in order to confirm or disconfirm reliable differences [27]. To validate that participants were assigned the right score, the definitions and ratings of factors shown in table 1 were specified by first determining the features of each of the factors, which were then assigned three graduated ratings based on the full data set. For example, for 'meal pattern' participants' number of meals per day varied from one to six, and the ratings were assigned accordingly: i) 5–6 meals a day, ii) 3–4 meals, and iii) 2 meals or less. The interviews were then re-examined to make sure that evidence for the score was articulated. Univariate general linear models were then performed comparing the group-depending effects (weight reducers and gainers) on each of the psychosocial parameters identified from the interviews. Independent T-tests were performed to investigate whether liraglutide was an explaining factor in the observed differences between the weight loss groups. All analyses were performed with treatment (liraglutide or not), sex, and age as co-variables (SPSS Statistics, version 22; IBM Corporation, Armonk, New York, NY, USA).

Data Saturation in Qualitative Analysis

To ensure that possible explanatory factors and their variation were identified, the following calculation for data saturation was made based on previous studies [28, 29]. To obtain a significant number of individuals in both the weight reducer group and the weight regainer group, the minimum sample size was set to $n = 40$, as research has shown that 20% of overweight individuals are successful at long-term weight loss when defined as losing and maintaining at least 10% of initial body weight for at least 1 year [30]. With a sample size of 42, we expected that 9 individuals would be successful. Previous qualitative studies and textbook literature establish that data saturation for meta-themes is secured at $n = 6$ [28, 29].

Table 1. Definition of psychosocial factors and their rating

Factor	Definition	Rating rating 1	rating 2	rating 3
<i>Not selected for analysis</i>				
Motivation for losing weight	Motivation for and self-evaluated importance of weight loss	Improve physical functioning, health, well-being and self-esteem (one dimension or none)	Improve physical functioning, health, well-being and self-esteem (two-three dimensions)	Improve physical functioning, health, well-being and self-esteem (all four dimensions)
Health impairments and comorbidities	Number and severity	Two or more comorbidities and/or impairments on an everyday basis	One comorbidity and/or occasional impairments	No comorbidities or impairments
Body dissatisfaction	Negative thoughts about his or her own body (size, shape and firmness)	No dissatisfaction	Moderate Dissatisfaction	High dissatisfaction
Previous weight loss attempts	The number of times participants have lost more than 10 kilos	None	One to two times	More than two times
Health concerns	Health concerns in relation to their weight	Very concerned	Moderately concerned	Not concerned
Vigilance	The degree of attention participants pay to weight variations (weight loss/regain)	Low degree of attention, and/or weighing oneself less than once a month	Moderate degree of attention, and/or weighing oneself one to two times a month	High degree of attention, and/or weighing oneself more than two times a month
Level of nutritional knowledge	Evaluation of their own nutritional knowledge	Sufficient knowledge	Some knowledge, but not coherent	Not sufficient knowledge

Table 1 continued on next page

Table 1. Continued

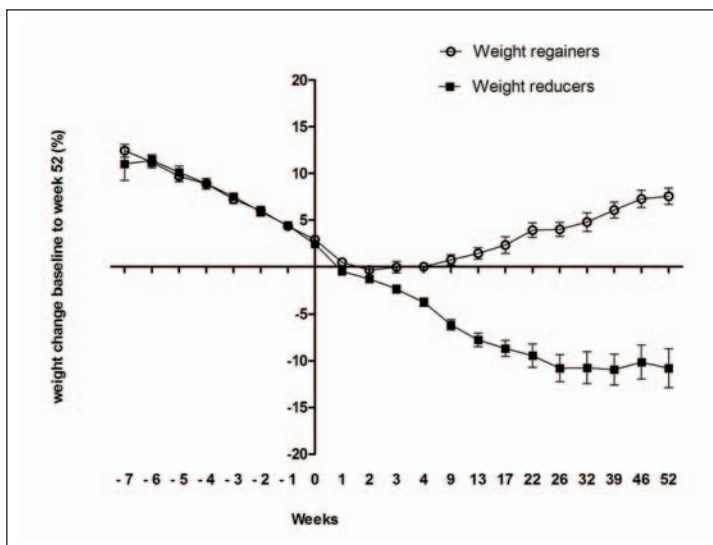
Factor	Definition	Rating rating 1	rating 2	rating 3
<i>Behavioral factors</i>				
Meal pattern	Number and frequency of meals during the day	Five to six meals (e.g. three main meals and two to three meals between main meals)	Three to four meals	Two meals or less
Physical activity	Number and intensity of physical activity, includes both exercise and everyday movement behavior	Physically active on an everyday basis and/or exercise three times a week or more	Moderately physically active and/or exercise one to two times a week	Physically inactive and/or exercise less than once a week
Instrumentalization of eating	The degree to which participants have made their eating behavior an instrument to maintain their weight loss, evaluated on three dimensions: calorie counting, food choice based on nutrient content and using monitoring tools (apps, schedules or other)	High degree of instrumentalization, implementing two or more dimensions (calorie counting, food choice based on nutrients, and using monitoring tools)	Moderate degree of instrumentalization, implementing one dimension (calorie counting, food choice based on nutrients, and using monitoring tools)	No instrumentalization of eating

Table 1 continued on next page

Table 1. Continued

Factor	Definition	Rating		
		rating 1	rating 2	rating 3
<i>Affective factors</i>				
Comfort eating	The degree to which participants comfort themselves with food in order to ease unwanted emotions rather than to satisfy hunger	Low degree, less than once a week	Moderate degree, one to two times a week	High degree, more than two times a week
Reward eating	The degree to which participants reward themselves with food	Low degree, less than once a week	Moderate degree, one to two times a week	High degree, more than two times a week
<i>Contextual factors</i>				
Psychosocial stress	Perceived psychosocial stress, personal crisis and number of negative life events (participants or significant others e.g. divorce, disease, death, loss of job, moving)	Low degree and/or no negative life events	Moderate degree and/or one negative life event	High degree and/or more than one negative life event
Social support	The extent to which participants experience support to maintain their weight loss from family, friends and colleagues	Family, friends and colleagues give strong social support	Family, friends and colleagues give weak social support	Family, friends and colleagues counteract weight maintenance and/or give no social support

Fig. 1. Weight trajectories for weight reducers (black squares) and weight regainers (open circles) based on weight difference in percent from baseline to week 52. Weight reducers n = 9, weight regainers n = 20.



Ethical Issues

The clinical trial was approved by the ethical committee in Copenhagen (reference number: H-4-2010-134) and was performed in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration II. Participation in the investigation was voluntary, and the individuals could at any time retract their consent to participate. ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02094183.

Results

Nine weight reducers and 20 weight regainers were identified based on a weight loss from baseline to week 52 of above -3.0% and a weight gain from baseline to week 52 of above +3.0%, respectively (fig. 1).

Psychosocial Parameters Characterizing Weight Reducers and Regainers

The explorative investigation of the role of control and choice in eating strategies revealed that participants had very different strategies for structuring and managing their food choice. Weight reducers generally had a high degree of structure; they adhered to rules and chose their food based on nutritional content and less on personal preferences or palatability. In contrast, weight regainers failed to implement the same rules and were guided by palatability and reward when choosing food. The content analysis of interview data identified the following factors as relevant for weight loss maintenance: motivation for losing weight, health impairments and comorbidities, body dissatisfaction, previous weight loss attempts, health concerns, vigilance, level of nutritional knowledge, degree of structured meal pattern, physical activity, comfort eating, reward eating, psychosocial stress, social support, and a new factor which we label ‘instrumentalization of eating’ (table 1). However, the subsequent analysis showed no differences between weight reducers and regainers with respect to motivation for losing weight, health impairments and comorbidities, body dissatisfaction, previous weight loss attempts, health concerns, vigilance, and level of nutritional knowledge; thus these factors were not selected for further analysis. All participants reported to be highly motivated to lose weight, and the majority (86%) already felt they had the nutritional knowledge they needed.

Table 2. Citation table. Verbatim quotes illustrating how weight reducers and weight regainers differed with respect to behavioral, affective and contextual factors

	Weight reducers	Weight regainers
Meal pattern	I have a maximum limit of 2.5 h between my meals. Back then I often forgot to eat, but now I eat 5 meals a day. I eat smaller portions, but more often.	If I for instance eat something with sugar in the afternoon, then I might not be hungry in the evening, and then I might not have supper. I forget to eat between meals. I don't eat much during the day, and I never have breakfast.
Level of physical activity	I am much more physically active than ever before, also at work. I exercise four times a week. I have become addicted to exercise. It is my abuse. It really is, if more than three to four days pass, I get withdrawal symptoms.	I'm not the kind of person who sits on a bicycle in the gym; I just don't want to. I think it's the most boring thing in the world. The worst thing is that I have not been able to exercise. More than 10 years ago I was in an accident. I badly hurt my joints. Now I have osteoarthritis in my knees and back. I am in pain 24/7.
Instrumentalization	I have a rule that each main meal must not contain more than 500 calories. Protein, fat and fiber are something that I keep an eye on. I have never done that before. I eat much less carbohydrates and much more proteins.	I know that if I eat low fat meat and especially fish, I lose a lot of weight. And I really like it. But I just can't seem to get it implemented. At the moment, I only eat the kind of food that I like. But I guess it is mostly sweet and fat stuff. The food diary system does not work for me. I start making my own rules: 'oh, I can eat a little more now I will just eat less tomorrow'. But then I also eat more the day after.
Comfort eating	A small piece of cake tastes the same good as a big piece. I can buy the chocolate today, but I will not eat it until Saturday. If I am at a birthday party, I will have a piece of cake. You should not be too hard on yourself.	Food makes me happy. I feel calm when I eat food. I do not only comfort-eat – I also eat when I am happy. To resist a craving is like trying not to breath. At a certain point you have to surrender.
Reward eating	Now that I have made it all through the day, I feel that I have deserved something, like a small award. But it is not as much as it used to be. Monday to Thursday I eat 1,200 kcal, and Friday, Saturday and Sunday I eat what I want but still reasonable – and without feeling guilty . Candy is a treat for me, and at weekends I reward myself for not eating it the rest of the week.	You think that you have deserved something when you have had a tough day; you deserve to get something. If I am tired or have had a hard day at work or have controlled my food for some time then I feel like I deserve it, then I eat crisps, and chocolate – sometimes several days in a row. And then, when things finally settle down and the kids are asleep, there is still some work waiting to be done. It is obvious that it requires some kind of stimuli. The additional food provides the energy for a fully booked life.

Table 2 continued on next page

Table 2. Continued

	Weight reducers	Weight regainers
Psychosocial stress	I really like my job. I have been in the same department for more than ten years. I have a nice and caring family. The timing has just been right. I had the motivation, and could put the time in.	My mum was very sick at that time, and I am the one in the family who takes responsibility. I am the one who makes sure that everything works out fine. I was diagnosed with osteoarthritis and dysplasia of the hip. I qualified as electrician, but I could not work, and I could not trim by jogging. It was a sharp blow that my body was ruined. The past year has been the hardest year ever. People close to me got really bad diagnoses and illnesses, and I changed jobs and had a hard time.
Social support	My husband have really supported me – and lost 9 kg during the time I have been on the diet. We’ve changed our eating habits at home, but my family actually think that the food tastes even better now. My colleagues have followed me and my weight loss. It has been great. They have encouraged me and supported me a lot. Said things like: My God, you have lost so much weight, you look wonderful!	My wife buys sweets though I have asked her not to. It is easy for me not to buy it, but if it is in the house I will eat it all. Being out can be very challenging. My family and friends have had some difficulty accepting (my diet). They say things like: ‘Come on! Eat it today – wear it tomorrow’, or ‘go on, have another piece’ or ‘just have a glass of wine’. I am the father of three boys aged 18, 16 and 12. They are fond of traditional (fatty) Danish dishes, gravy and potatoes. Then I get trapped: I cook for them and then I of course eat with them.

Seven main factors discriminated weight reducers and regainers: the novel degree of instrumentalization and six factors also identified as important in previous studies [6, 8, 10, 11]: meal pattern, level of physical activity, comfort eating, reward eating, psychosocial stress, and social support. Meal pattern was retained as an individual factor as it was part of the dietary counseling that patients received as part of the intervention. Inspired by Byrne et al. [38], these factors were divided into three categories: behavioral, affective and contextual. Verbatim quotes illustrating how weight reducers and regainers differed with respect to the behavioral, affective, and contextual factors are presented in table 2.

Table 3 is a score sheet for the seven main factors for each participant. Weight reducers’ strategies were characterized by a high degree of instrumentalization, low degrees of comfort eating, reward eating and psychosocial stress, a highly structured meal pattern, and high to moderate degrees of social support, whereas there was no clear pattern for physical activity.

Weight regainers’ reports were less uniform: The majority reported a moderately structured meal pattern, poor or moderate degrees of instrumentalization of eating, high and moderate levels of comfort and reward eating, moderate to high degree of psychosocial stress, and moderate to weak social support.

Thus, there were significant differences in the degree to which weight reducers and regainers had a regular meal pattern ($p = 0.008$), had instrumentalized their eating ($p = 0.007$), used comfort eating ($p = 0.016$), and were subjected to psychosocial stress ($p = 0.04$). Social support, reward eating, and physical activity routines were not different between the groups ($p > 0.05$). Receiving or not receiving 1.2 mg/day liraglutide did not have any significant impact on these parameters ($p > 0.05$).

Table 3. Score sheet for weight reducers and regainers on factors negatively and positively associated with weight loss

	Behavioral factors			Affective factors		Contextual factors		Sum
	meal pattern	physical activity	instrumentalization	comfort eating	reward eating	psychosocial stress	social support	
P value ^a	0.008	0.275	0.007	0.016	0.15	0.04	0.13	<0.0001
Weight reducers								
A1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	9
A2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	9
A3	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	12
A4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
A5	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	9
A6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8
A7	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	10
A8	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	13
A9	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	12
Weight regainers								
C1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	12
C2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	15
C3	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	13
C4	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	12
C5	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	11
C6	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	15
C7	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	12
C8	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	12
C9	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	14
C10	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	17
C11	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	12
C12	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	17
C13	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	17
C14	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	15
C15	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	17
C16	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	18
C17	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	14
C18	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	16
C19	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	16
C20	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	15

Depending on the degree to which participants endorsed the factor, it was rated as either '1 (white)', '2 (grey)' or '3 (black)'. If negatively associated with sustained weight loss, e.g. comfort eating, a high degree was given – the score 3 –, whereas 'moderate' or 'low' were given the scores 2 and 1, respectively. If positively associated with sustained weight loss, e.g. physical activity, a low degree was given the score 3, whereas 'moderate' or 'high' were given the score 2 and 1, respectively.

^aThe p value indicates the difference between weight reducers and regainers. A p value below 0.05 was considered significant.

The summated scores in table 3 show that there is an overlap of sum scores among successful weight reducers and regainers, as sum scores of 11, 12, and 13 appear in both groups. This suggests that the factors and their interplays are not one-dimensional or linear but have a multidimensional hierarchical structure, which goes beyond simple summation. Thus, in the weight regainer group, combinations of e.g. affective and contextual factors appear to have prominence over behavioral factors as several low scores in behavioral factors

(meal patterns, physical activity, and instrumental eating) are outweighed by high scores in just one affective factor (comfort eating) in combination with one high score in contextual factors (psychosocial stress).

Discussion

In summary, our findings suggest that successful weight maintenance is mediated by a complex multidimensional interplay between behavioral, affective, and contextual factors in which contextual factors seem to be of decisive importance. This is at odds with current behavior change models focusing on individual psychological resources [31, 32] rather than on current life situation and challenges. Similarly, among behavioral factors, instrumentalization of eating appears to be the behavioral key factor. Low scores in instrumentalization outweighed all other behavioral factors. Although meal pattern was important, the factor was not decisive.

Thus; a main finding of this exploratory study is the identification of a new psychosocial factor in eating behavior which we have named ‘instrumentalization of eating’. This concept encompasses the degree to which participants have made their eating behavior a tool to maintain weight loss. It comprises three dimensions: calorie counting, food choice based on nutrient content, and using monitoring tools (apps, schedules, or other). Most standard measures to map eating behavior mainly focus on factors that are cognitive or intentional. Hence, questionnaires elicit what patients aim at or wish for, but not necessarily what people actually do. To distinguish between cognitive aspects and practice, we have chosen to use the concept ‘instrumentalization’. Instrumentalization is an ingrained practice that participants have implemented in their everyday life and only very rarely diverge from. It is thus systematic and repetitive. Instrumentalization describes a coherent set of practices that minimize choice and externalize control. As such, it might be explained not as cognitive, but behavioral restraint. For example in the TFEQ [12] item 32 is ‘I count calories as a conscious means of controlling my weight’. Many patients may answer this item positively as it reflects their intentions, but nevertheless regularly lose control and consume more calories than their nutritional needs. In instrumentalization, calorie counting is turned into a pragmatic tool which rules practice, as when one participant states: ‘I have a rule that each main meal must not contain more than 500 calories’. Item 32 thus addresses an abstract concern what patients intend, while instrumentalization constitutes a concrete, specified practice. From clinical work and weight management programs, practices such as calorie counting and scheduling meals are well-established as effective. It is common that patients strive to control their eating, but fail to do so. Nevertheless actual practices are seldom incorporated in questionnaires and other measures. Instrumentalization of eating thus constitutes an analytical category that captures a hitherto less explored aspect of food choice where eating becomes a tool to obtain a goal instead of a goal in itself. In contrast to concepts of restraint and abstain which describes how desires to eat are combatted, instrumentalization describes a positive strategy in which eating is re-defined as an activity with a strict aim: to (re)gain control of one’s weight. The guiding principle is a regime of concrete practices, e.g. measuring portion sizes and scheduling meals, and it thus focuses on practices rather than on psychometric measures [12]. The instrumentalization regime draws extensively on nutritional discourse and logics, but its implementation departs from established nutrition education programs in that meal times, food items, and calorie content are not flexible but scheduled in a set routine. It differs from self-monitoring practices such as recording food intake in that eating behavior is fixed beforehand in order to reduce or eliminate choice in eating events and thereby avoid the risk of ‘unhealthy choices’ that might jeopardize successful weight maintenance. Instru-

mental eating is thus enabled by a quantified system based on nutritional content of foods, which sets aside sensations of hunger or satiety, nor by cravings or palatability. Food choice and eating is transformed into a proactive instrumental practice, and not handled as the result of a biological drive that has to be controlled.

Further, we propose a multidimensional hierarchical structure model in which psychosocial and contextual factors are interrelated and constitute complex interplays, which designate specific combinations of factors as promoting or hampering weight loss maintenance [10]. Thus, the differences between weight reducers and regainers were not explained by single factors, such as level of nutritional knowledge or motivation, but by an accumulation of maladaptive behaviors and affective and contextual factors.

Behavioral Factors

Several eating behavior studies have demonstrated that meal timing and hunger management are strong predictors of weight loss and weight maintenance [33–35], and the decrease in hunger following a regular meal pattern has been identified as a significant predictor for weight loss [33]. In our study, weight reducers, compared to regainers, also reported a highly structured meal pattern, but, instrumentalization of eating emerged as even more important. Level of physical activity has been shown to be important for effective weight maintenance [8, 22]. In our study, physical activity was not a significant factor. This may be explained by an implicit gender bias, i.e. men are more likely to use physical activity as a method to maintain weight while women (the majority in our study) change their diet [36, 37].

Affective Factors

Psychological analyses show that the degree of emotional eating such as comfort and reward eating are significant predictive variables for successful or unsuccessful weight maintenance and that eating in response to negative emotional states is associated with weight regain [38, 39]. Correspondingly, in the present study weight reducers, compared to weight regainers, did not exhibit comfort eating. However, our data indicate that high degree of instrumentalization, even when combined with a moderate degree of reward eating, is helpful for sustained weight loss. Thus, an everyday pattern characterized by systematization and fixed rules, which guides food choice by nutritional content rather than hedonic value supplemented with controlled and limited treats on special occasions (see table 2 for citations), seems to be particularly advantageous. Elfhag and Rössner [8] similarly identified flexible restraint as a better predictor for weight loss maintenance than rigid cognitive restraint which is often characterized by a dichotomous ‘all or nothing’ approach to eating. This rigidity is associated with risk of breakdown of control and subsequent overeating, whereas flexible control which is characterized by a ‘more or less’ approach can be sustained in the long term [8, 32, 40]. Furthermore, moderate to high degrees of comfort eating seems to be an important affective factor and predictor of weight regain in our study.

Contextual Factors

High scores in contextual factors emerged as an important barrier to sustained weight loss, as reflected by a higher level of psychosocial stress in the weight regainer group. This is consistent with previous studies showing that high levels of psychosocial stress, lack of social support, and negative life events may provoke relapse and weight regain [8, 10]. Our analysis suggests that, especially in combination with comfort and/or reward eating, psychosocial stress inhibit successful weight loss maintenance, while low degrees of psychosocial stress facilitate the sustained efforts that maintenance requires. Social support was not a significant factor for successful outcome. In general, contextual factors seem to influence the patients’

ability to successfully change behavior and maintain such changes (see table 2 for citations). This finding is in line with the literature;. Thus, Phelan et al. [41] found a strong correlation between high levels of psychosocial stress and poor socioeconomic status and resources.

Conclusions

Our data suggest that the new concept ‘instrumentalization’ i.e. the degree to which participants have made their eating behavior an instrument to maintain weight loss, may be one of the predictors for sustained weight loss, especially when combined with a moderate degree of reward eating, a low level of psychosocial stress, and strong social support.

Larger trials should evaluate whether instrumentalization and the observed hierarchal structure and interplay of factors are general predictors of successful or unsuccessful weight loss maintenance. In future research, a standard quantitative measure of the concept should be developed, and its relation to existing standard psychometric measures should be systematically investigated.

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Disclosure Statement

The authors have no relevant conflict of interest for this study.

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