

## Ranking of Factors Affecting Self-Esteem and Body Image Dissatisfaction in Adolescents with Eating Disorders




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E d i t o r	R e v i e w e r s
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### 1. Round 1

#### 1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The opening paragraph effectively defines adolescence as a developmental period but would benefit from a clearer linkage between “profound physical, psychological, and social transitions” and their specific contribution to eating disorder vulnerability. Consider integrating empirical evidence or a citation quantifying the prevalence of eating disorders in adolescence to establish contextual urgency.

The author should clarify whether the cyclical relationship is supported by longitudinal findings or merely correlational evidence. Providing a citation from longitudinal research would enhance empirical rigor.

While the discussion of emotion regulation and perfectionism is rich, it reads as a synthesis rather than a critical analysis. The paragraph would benefit from distinguishing causal from correlational factors and noting whether perfectionism is conceptualized as maladaptive or adaptive.

This section provides strong theoretical grounding but lacks data context. The reviewer recommends including prevalence or effect size estimates (from meta-analyses or prior studies) illustrating the relative strength of family environment influences compared to peer or media factors.

The link between peer comparison and eating pathology is well developed. However, the paragraph could be strengthened by incorporating a social identity or social comparison theory lens (e.g., Festinger, 1954) to contextualize peer influence mechanisms theoretically.

The statement of purpose should explicitly reference both phases (qualitative and quantitative) and justify why ranking is a meaningful methodological contribution—e.g., how it aids intervention prioritization.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

## 1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The definition is comprehensive, yet the transition from body image to body dissatisfaction feels abrupt. Introduce a bridging sentence explaining why this transformation (from perception to dissatisfaction) occurs, supported by theoretical grounding (e.g., cognitive-behavioral models of body image disturbance).

This sentence could be strengthened by specifying which developmental vulnerabilities are most influential (e.g., identity diffusion, emotional instability) and whether they differ by gender or age subgroup within adolescence.

The text defines self-esteem well but would be improved by situating it within a recognized theoretical framework such as Rosenberg's model or sociometer theory, to provide conceptual depth and avoid purely descriptive treatment.

Although this discussion is conceptually sound, it would be improved by integrating evidence from recent digital media meta-analyses (post-2022) quantifying the impact of Instagram or TikTok exposure on adolescent self-esteem.

The argument is valuable but overly general. The reviewer suggests elaborating with cross-cultural comparisons—perhaps summarizing key distinctions between collectivist and individualist societies—to clarify how cultural context moderates body image dissatisfaction.

This paragraph introduces self-compassion but could more clearly delineate mechanisms (e.g., reduced self-criticism, emotion regulation). Including mediational pathways from prior research would make this section more analytical than narrative.

While commendable in breadth, this paragraph conflates school environment with intervention discussion. It would be clearer to separate environmental determinants (school climate) from suggested prevention strategies (peer support programs) to preserve structural coherence.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

## 2. Revised

Editor's decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.