




The Mediating Role of Body Image in the Relationship Between Emotion Regulation and Coping Styles with Binge Eating Disorder in Women

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E d i t o r	R e v i e w e r s
Hussein OMAR Alkhozhahe  Professor, Department of Sociology, Al-Balqa' Applied University, Salt, Jordan huss1960@bau.edu.com	Reviewer 1: Mohsen Kachooei  Assistant Professor of Health Psychology, Department of Psychology, Humanities Faculty, University of Science and Culture, Tehran, Iran. kachooei.m@usc.ac.ir Reviewer 2: Nadereh Saadati  Department of Couple and Family therapy, Alliant International University, California, United States of America. mdaneshpour@alliant.edu

1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The sentence "One of the most common eating disorders and the most prevalent psychiatric problems among young women is bulimia nervosa" is misleading since the study focuses on binge eating disorder (BED), not bulimia nervosa. Revise this section to avoid confusion between the two conditions.

The claim "Individuals with a negative body image are more likely to develop obesity and also experience higher levels of self-disgust" lacks a direct causal link. If this is based on correlation rather than causation, clarify the language to avoid overgeneralization.

The term "Explanatory models of binge eating in eating disorders" is too broad. Specify which models you are referring to, such as the Affect Regulation Model or the Escape Theory of binge eating.

The path from body image to binge eating disorder is not significant ($p = 0.912$). Since the mediation model assumes significance in all paths, discuss whether an alternative model (e.g., a moderation model) could be a better fit.

The CFI (0.588), NFI (0.593), and RMSEA (0.333) suggest a poor model fit. Consider reporting modification indices and explaining whether adjustments were made to improve fit.

Since body image did not significantly mediate the relationship (Table 3), the discussion should acknowledge this limitation rather than continuing to emphasize mediation effects.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The statement "Binge eating disorder is the most common eating disorder" should be supported with a recent epidemiological source. While BED is common, prevalence estimates vary. Providing an updated reference will strengthen this claim.

The phrase "Having a positive body image in the lives of girls can be of higher importance compared to boys" needs further justification. Are there empirical studies supporting a gender difference in body image importance? Consider citing relevant literature.

The article states that "Garnefski et al. (2002)" developed this scale, but it would be helpful to briefly mention whether it has been validated for the Iranian population. If so, cite the relevant study.

The standard deviation for emotion regulation (93.6) appears unrealistically high. Double-check whether this is a typographical error or if it reflects extreme variability in scores.

The correlation coefficient between emotion regulation and body image (0.137, $p < .05$) is weak. Discuss whether this small effect size aligns with theoretical expectations and if other models could be considered.

The sentence "These findings are consistent with previous studies" is too vague. Specify which studies align with your findings and highlight any discrepancies.

The phrase "coping styles influence eating behaviors" is broad. Provide a theoretical framework (e.g., Lazarus & Folkman's Stress and Coping Theory) to support this claim.

The results indicate a weak relationship between emotion regulation and binge eating ($r = 0.152$, $p < .05$). Discuss why this might be the case. Does it contradict prior research?

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

2. Revised

Editor's decision: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.