

---

## Body image and diets

---

### Summary

- Your body image is how you think and feel about your body.
  - Your body image may not be accurate. Many people think they are overweight or underweight when they are not.
  - Poor body image is often linked to dieting, over-exercising, or eating disorders.
  - Frequent dieting can affect your mental and physical health.
- 

Your body image is how you think and feel about your body. Body image involves your thoughts, perceptions, imagination and emotions. It does not necessarily reflect what you see in the mirror or what other people see.

Poor body image is often linked to:

- dieting
- over-exercising
- eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa and binge eating disorder
- other mental health issues such as low self-esteem, depression or anxiety.

Poor body image or body dissatisfaction can also result from comparing your body with what society and the media tell you is the ideal body size and shape. The perceived body ideal can vary over time and between cultures. Some research shows that, after moving to Australia, some women from other countries take on body image and diet habits that are not common in their country of origin.

Some people diet because they have a poor body image, rather than because they want to eat nutritionally well, or be in a healthy weight range. While it is important to maintain healthy eating behaviours, dieting can lead to physical illness and depression, especially if your weight goes up and down after dieting.

It is well documented that even 'moderate' dieting can increase the risk of developing an eating disorder. Dieting or restrictive eating can also lead to preoccupation with thoughts about food.

### Body image and weight

Some people think they are overweight when they are not. For example:

- Among people within a healthy weight range, women are three times more likely than men to think that they are overweight.
- Of teenagers within a healthy weight range, 10 per cent of females and three per cent of males think that they are overweight.
- At least 20 per cent of women who are underweight think that they are overweight and are dieting to lose weight.

### Weight loss from dieting does not last

A 2017 national survey of 1,033 Australians aged 18 to 64 years found that 46 per cent of adults had actively tried to lose weight in the past year.

Yet, research shows that dieting for weight loss is not effective in the longer term, and may actually be associated with weight regain. In some cases, people may regain more than they lost through dieting.

This 'weight loss, weight gain' seesaw may put you at risk of heart disease and other health problems. Some studies have shown that just one cycle of weight loss and weight gain is a risk factor for the development of heart

---

disease later in life.

If you are concerned about your or your child's weight, consult with your GP or dietitian, or a paediatrician.

### **Dieting affects your health and mental state**

Women who diet frequently are more likely to:

- engage in binge eating
- purge food (vomit) or misuse laxatives
- restrict food intake and not get the nutrients they require for good health
- over-exercise
- have poor physical health
- become depressed or anxious
- become preoccupied with food
- develop an eating disorder.

### **Women need a layer of protective fat**

It is normal for women to have fat on their hips and thighs. Frequent dieting will not remove this fat. It is vital for:

- fertility and breastfeeding
- prevention of osteoporosis
- healthy skin, eyes, hair and teeth.

### **Men also worry about their body image**

Body image affects men as well as women. Research suggests that 11 per cent of Australian males aged over 15 years have dieted in order to lose weight in the last year. Increasing numbers of teenage boys and men are engaged in muscle-building to achieve the male muscular ideal through body building and use of steroids (also known as image and performance enhancing drugs) or protein supplements.

### **Where to get help**

- Your **GP (doctor)**
- **Maternal and child health nurse**
- **Maternal and child health line** Tel: **13 22 29**
- **Dietitians Association of Australia** Tel. **1800 812 942**
- **Paediatrician**
- **Psychologist** or **counsellor**
- **Dietitian**
- **Eating Disorders Victoria Helpline** Tel. **1300 550 236**
- **WIRE women's helpline** Tel. **1300 134 130**
- **Exercise physiologist**

**This page has been produced in consultation with and approved by:**

Eating Disorders Victoria (EDV)

Content on this website is provided for information purposes only. Information about a therapy, service, product or treatment does not in any way endorse or support such therapy, service, product or treatment and is not intended to replace advice from your doctor or other registered health professional. The information and materials contained on this website are not intended to constitute a comprehensive guide concerning all aspects of the therapy, product or treatment described on the website. All users are urged to always seek advice from a registered health care professional for diagnosis and answers to their medical questions and to ascertain whether the particular therapy, service, product or treatment described on the website is suitable in their circumstances. The State of Victoria and the Department of Health & Human Services shall not bear any liability for reliance by any user on the materials contained on this website.

For the latest updates and more information, visit [www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au](http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au)

**Copyright © 1999/2021** State of Victoria. Reproduced from the Better Health Channel ([www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au](http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au)) at no cost with permission of the Victorian Minister for Health. Unauthorised reproduction and other uses comprised in the copyright are prohibited without permission.