Prospective associations between self-injurious urges and behaviors

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Introduction & Methods

Self-injurious behaviors (SIBs) include:

- 1. Non-suicidal self-injury
- 2. Eating disorder behaviors
 - a. Self-induced vomiting
 - b. Laxative misuse
 - c. Binge eating
 - d. Fasting

Methods:

- 124 college students and community adults
- Engaged in at least three SIBs in the past month
- Completed 5 ecological momentary assessment surveys per day for 14 days

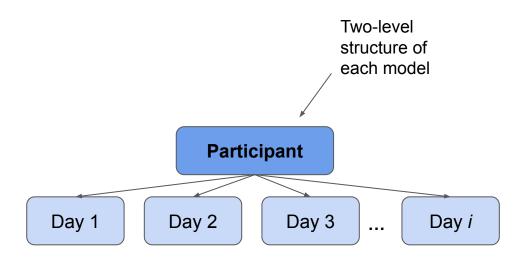
Key terms:

SIUs = self-injurious urges

SIBs = self-injurious behaviors

AIM: examine the associations between SIU characteristics and SIB characteristics

Analysis



12 multilevel models nested within individuals:

SIU predictors:

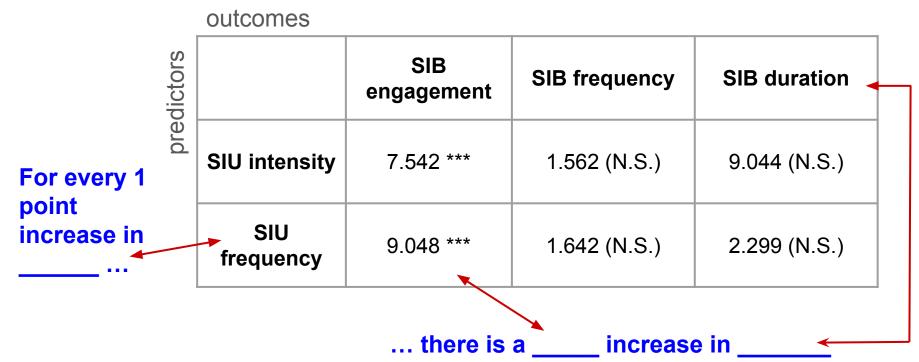
- 1. SIU intensity (0-100)
- 2. SIU frequency (count)

Outcomes (same & next day):

- 1. SIB engagement (binary)
- 2. SIB frequency (count)
- 3. SIB duration (minutes)

Results:

Same day MLMs



Results:

Next day MLMs

For every 1 point increase in

	SIB engagement	SIB frequency	SIB duration
SIU intensity	1.827 ***	1.136 (N.S.)	1.294 (N.S.)
SIU frequency	1.912 ***	1.212 (N.S.)	3.953 (N.S.)

... there is a ____ increase in

Discussion:

What does this mean?:

- (N.S) Neither SIU intensity nor frequency were associated with SIB frequency or duration.
 - i. i.e., when an individual feels *more* or *stronger* SIUs, they may not engage in *more* or *longer* SIBs
- 2. (***) SIU intensity and frequency were significantly associated with SIB engagement
 - i. i.e., when an individual feels more or stronger SIUs, they have a greater likelihood of engaging in a SIB

Thank you!

EXTRA

