

## Self-oriented and Socially Prescribed Perfectionism: The Psychometric Properties of the Persian Version of the Eating Disorder Inventory-Perfectionism Scale

### Abstract

**Background:** Perfectionism is a key construct for understanding psychopathology. In societies with varying cultures, studying the psychometric properties of tools can help with their external validity. This research aimed at standardization and validation of the Eating Disorder Inventory-Perfectionism (EDI-P) scale in Iran. **Methods:** The Persian version of EDI-P was formed through forward translation, reconciliation, and back translation. A total of 302 students were selected using convenience sampling method and they completed a set of questionnaires, including the EDI-P, Weight Efficacy Lifestyle Questionnaire-Short Form (WEL-SF), Eating Attitude Test-16 (EAT-16), Self-esteem scale (SES), Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale-16 (DERS-16), and Self-compassion scale (SCS) Short Form. The construct validity of the EDI-P was assessed using confirmatory factor analysis and divergent and convergent validity. Internal consistency and test-retest reliability (2 weeks' interval) were applied to evaluate reliability. LISREL (version 8.8) and SSPS (version 22) software were used for data analysis purpose. **Results:** EDI-P scales and subscales were found to be a valid and reliable measure, with good internal consistency and good test-retest reliability in the nonclinical sample. Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the whole scale, socially prescribed, and self-oriented were found to be 0.74, 0.68, and 0.67, respectively. Test-retest reliability for the whole scale, socially prescribed, and self-oriented were found to be 0.88, 0.80, and 0.87, respectively. Convergent validity and divergent validity were good (Normed Fit Index [NFI] = 0.94, Incremental Fit Index = 0.95, root mean square error of approximation = 0.08, goodness of fit index = 0.97, Non-normed Fit Index [NNFI] = 0.91, and comparative fit index = 0.95). The results of this study provide support for the two-factor model of EDI-P. **Conclusion:** The EDI-P showed good validity and reliability and could be useful in assessing perfectionism in Iranian population. The EDI-P shows notable promise as a measure for use in eating research and clinical settings.

**Keywords:** Eating Disorder, perfectionism, Psychometrics, scale

### Introduction

Perfectionism is an important psychological construct.<sup>[1]</sup> It is a multidimensional personality trait that plays an important role in the etiology and persistence of psychopathology.<sup>[2]</sup> Perfectionism is nowadays known as a transdiagnostic process which is an explanation for the comorbidity of disorders.<sup>[3]</sup> Hewitt *et al.*<sup>[4]</sup> believe that perfectionism is strongly associated with suicide. Perfectionism is not only correlated with anxiety, depression, and eating disorders, but also plays a causal role in these disorders.<sup>[5]</sup> Perfectionism can prevent the successful treatment of many psychological disorders.<sup>[6]</sup> Chang *et al.*<sup>[7]</sup> showed that perfectionism is associated with eating disorders. Patients

with eating disorders and depression score higher on negative perfectionism.<sup>[8]</sup> Studies show that negative perfectionism is associated with eating disorder.<sup>[9]</sup> Subjects with eating disorders have lots of concerns about making mistakes, which is one of the components of perfectionism.<sup>[10]</sup> Perfectionism can be an explanation for the development and persistence of various eating disorders, including anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and eating disorders not otherwise specified.<sup>[2,11,12]</sup> The Eating Disorder Inventory-2 Perfectionism subscale<sup>[13]</sup> has been used frequently in researches related to perfectionism and eating disorders. Originally, the Eating Disorder Inventory-Perfectionism (EDI-P) scale was created as a unidimensional

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

For reprints contact: [WKHLRPMedknow\\_reprints@wolterskluwer.com](mailto:WKHLRPMedknow_reprints@wolterskluwer.com)

**How to cite this article:** Mousavi Asl E, Mahaki B, Ashouri A, Mohammadian Y. Self-oriented and socially prescribed perfectionism: The psychometric properties of the Persian version of the eating disorder inventory-perfectionism scale. *Int J Prev Med* 2022;13:153.

**Esmail Mousavi Asl,  
Behzad Mahaki<sup>1</sup>,  
Ahmad Ashouri<sup>2</sup>,  
Youkhabeh Mohammadian<sup>3</sup>**

*Department of Psychiatry, Golestan Hospital, School of Medicine, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, <sup>1</sup>Department of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, <sup>3</sup>Department of Clinical Psychology, Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, <sup>2</sup>Department of Clinical Psychology, School of Behavioral Sciences and Mental Health (Tehran Institute of Psychiatry), Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

**Address for correspondence:**  
Dr. Youkhabeh Mohammadian,  
Department of Clinical Psychology, Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran.  
E-mail: [yokhabe@gmail.com](mailto:yokhabe@gmail.com)

### Access this article online

**Website:**  
[www.ijpvmjournal.net/www.ijpvmjournal.net](http://www.ijpvmjournal.net/www.ijpvmjournal.net)

**DOI:**  
10.4103/ijpvm.IJPVM\_310\_20

### Quick Response Code:



measure of perfectionism. Nevertheless, it has been observed that the EDI-P measures beliefs regarding perfectionism in the intrapersonal and interpersonal fields, which correspond to the “self-oriented” and “socially prescribed” perfectionism dimensions, introduced in the Hewitt and Flett<sup>[14]</sup> multidimensional model of perfectionism.<sup>[15]</sup> The use of this tool is of great value in student populations due to the high prevalence of eating disorders in this population.<sup>[16]</sup> Research shows higher prevalence of perfectionism in students compared to non-students.<sup>[17]</sup> As far as we know, the psychometric properties of EDI-P have only been studied in one study by Lampard *et al.*<sup>[18]</sup> In order to develop our study and for the evaluation of effective treatments for perfectionism associated with eating disorders, it is important to obtain reliable tools for measuring this construct. Also, normalization of perfectionism associated with eating disorders and its relationship with vulnerability to psychological problems has been conducted in societies with individualistic and distinctive cultures. Investigating the psychometric properties of this scale in societies with different cultures can help increase its external validity.<sup>[19,20]</sup> It is a short tool that can be easily used in clinical practice. It saves time and can be used more fruitfully in other health and research settings. Given the psychological consequences of perfectionism and its role in the etiology, onset, and persistence of eating disorders, and the lack of a reliable and valid scale in Persian and its importance in clinical research and treatment, the present study aimed to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Persian version of EDI-P.

## Materials and Methods

### Sample

In the current research, we included undergraduate students from the University of Tehran (UT), studying in the 2018-2019 academic year. The recommended sample size for the confirmatory factor analysis is nearly 200.<sup>[21]</sup> Confirmatory factor analysis is more appropriate and accurate when the sample size is more than 250 people.<sup>[21]</sup> Thus, we recruited 340 nonclinical students via convenience sampling. We excluded 38 students due to their incomplete questionnaires. The anonymous participants were fluent in Persian language and consented to complete the self-report measures. Inclusion criteria in this study were being a student and satisfaction with participating in the study. Exclusion criteria were substance abuse and severe medical illness. The students were assured that they could leave the research at any time. All individuals were required to fill out both a demographic and a set of self-report questionnaires. This research was approved by the Ethics Committees of Iran University of Medical Sciences (IR.IUMS.REC 1396.9421521003).

## Measures

**EDI-P scale:** The EDI-P is a six-item self-report measure of perfectionism (e.g., “I hate being less than best at things”) from the Eating Disorder Inventory-2.<sup>[13]</sup> Items are ranked on a six-point scale. Responses are weighted in the range of 0-3 (“always” = 3; “usually” = 2; “often” = 1; and “sometimes,” “rarely,” or “never” = 0).<sup>[13]</sup> Subscale scores are calculated by summing the item scores. Higher scores refer greater perfectionism.<sup>[18]</sup> The EDI-P scale includes the dimensions of self-oriented and socially prescribed perfectionism. There are three items related to self-oriented perfectionism and three items related to socially prescribed perfectionism.<sup>[18]</sup>

The comparability of EDI-P and the original EDI-P has been approved by precise translation and back-translation methods. Four PhD candidates in clinical psychology were selected to translate the EDI-P to Persian independently. Afterward, the Persian EDI-P was back-translated by an individual bilingual in Persian and English to validate the translation. Moreover, the back-translated version was reviewed by another bilingual person. Furthermore, two bilingual clinical psychologists compared the final version of Persian EDI-P to the original version.

**Eating Attitude Test-16 (EAT-16):** EAT-16 is one of the shortened versions of EAT-26. The EAT-16 use simple statements for assessing eating behaviors and thoughts. The 16-item EAT consists of the following factors: dieting, self-perception of body shape, food preoccupation, and awareness of food contents. Respondents rated their agreement according to a six-point Likert scale from “Never”<sup>[1]</sup> to “Always.”<sup>[5,22]</sup> This scoring scheme was carried out in other researches in nonclinical samples.<sup>[22,23]</sup> EAT-16 has the advantage of having good psychometric properties.<sup>[22,23]</sup> Cronbach’s alpha of this scale was 0.88 and test-retest reliability was 0.90.<sup>[23]</sup>

**Self-esteem scale (SES):** The Rosenberg self-esteem scale is a 10-item questionnaire that assesses the global self-worth by evaluating the negative and positive feelings toward the self. Factor analysis indicated a single common factor. Participants rated their agreement based on a four-point scale from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree.” This scoring system is carried out directly and reversely. The Rosenberg self-esteem scale showed good psychometric properties.<sup>[24,25]</sup>

**Weight Efficacy Lifestyle Questionnaire-Short Form (WEL-SF):** This questionnaire was used to evaluate each person’s perceived ability for weight control by the following criteria: refraining to eat when confronted with negative emotions, availability of food, social pressure in this regard, physical discomfort, and/or positive activities. WEL-SF is an eight-item self-report scale. Items are rated within the [0,10] interval indicating the confident level. Therefore, the total score lies within the [0, 80] interval.

Higher score indicates higher self-efficacy to control eating behaviors. WEL-SF has good psychometric properties for assessing eating self-efficacy.<sup>[26]</sup> Cronbach's alpha of the WEL-SF scale in Iranian society was 0.83.<sup>[27]</sup> The Iranian version of WEL-SF showed good psychometric properties.<sup>[27]</sup>

**Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale-16 (DERS-16):** DERS-16 consists of 16 items. Its purpose is to briefly measure the global difficulties in emotion regulation. Respondents ranked their agreement based on a five-point Likert scale from 1 (almost never) to 5 (almost always), stating to which extent each statement is valid. DERS-16 has been shown to have a good internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.92-0.94$ ), test-retest reliability ( $\rho I = 0.85$ ), and convergent and discriminant validity. The range for the total score is 16-80, with greater scores indicating greater levels of emotion dysregulation.<sup>[28]</sup> Cronbach's alpha of the DERS-16 scale in Iranian society was 0.74.<sup>[29]</sup> The Persian version of DERS-16 showed excellent psychometric properties.<sup>[29]</sup>

**Self-compassion scale (SCS) Short Form:** This scale contains 12 items. Participants are asked for their agreement based on a five-point Likert scale from 1 (nearly never) to 5 (nearly always). This scale measures three bipolar components in six subscales: self-compassion versus self-judgment, mindfulness versus over-identification, and common humanity versus isolation. The correlation of the short-form SCS with its long form was as high as 0.97, and test-retest reliability value was found to be 0.92.<sup>[30]</sup> In Iran, the results support the three-factor structure of self-compassion in a non-clinical sample, with Cronbach's alpha of 0.78.<sup>[31]</sup>

### Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences Statistics v. 22.0 (IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 22.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp, Chicago, USA, 2013). Internal consistency, convergent validity, divergent validity, and test-retest reliability of the Persian version of the EDI-P were examined. Internal consistency was roughly calculated using Cronbach's alpha. An alpha value between 0.70 and 0.95 asserts high internal consistency.<sup>[32]</sup> Test-retest reliability was measured with Pearson's correlations and intraclass correlations coefficient (ICC). An ICC  $\geq 0.70$  asserts plausible reproducibility of a measure.<sup>[32]</sup> Divergent validity and convergent validity were measured with Pearson's correlations. All reported significance values were two-tailed. In all tests,  $P \leq 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

The construct validity of the EDI-P was assessed using structural equation modeling (SEM). The four-factor structure of the EDI-P was tested with LISREL software (version 8.8) as recommended in the original version. The model parameters were approximated

using maximum likelihood. Confirmatory factor analysis indicators are more accurate with a sample larger than 250.<sup>[33]</sup> The evaluation of a model is based on a number of fit indices, which are briefly explained here. For an acceptable model, the normal Chi-square is supposed to be less than 3.<sup>[34]</sup> The root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) should be  $<0.08$  for plausible fit, with 0.05 or lower indicating a very good fitting model.<sup>[33]</sup> The comparative fit index (CFI) ranges from 0 to 1, with values of 0.90 or greater indicating good fitting models.<sup>[21,33]</sup>

Normed Fit Index (NFI)  $\geq 0.90$  is an indicant of good fitting models.<sup>[21]</sup> Non-normed Fit Index (NNFI) or Tucker-Lewis index (TLI)  $\geq 0.90$  is indicative of good fitting models.<sup>[21]</sup> The standardized root mean square residual (SRMR) lies in 0-1 interval and values of 0.08 or less are ideal.<sup>[21,33]</sup> Incremental Fit Index (IFI)  $\geq 0.90$  is an indicant of good fitting models.<sup>[21]</sup> The goodness of fit index (GFI) and adjusted goodness of fit index (AGFI), which are tuned for a number of parameters, were approximated, ranging from 0 to 1 with values of 0.90 or greater indicating a good fitting model.<sup>[35]</sup>

## Results

### Description of the sample

The present research was carried out on a total of 302 university students, including 169 (56%) male and 133 (44%) female participants aged from 19 to 46. The mean (standard deviation) age of the participants in this study was 23.82 (4.57). Of the participants, 95.4% were in the age range of 19-30, 3.9% in the age range of 30-40 and 0.7% were in the age range of 40-50. Table 1 shows the mean and standard deviation of EDI-P and also the subscales.

### Psychometric properties of EDI-P

Across all 302 subjects, scores on the EDI-P total ranged from a minimum score of 0 to a maximum score of 18. With regard to the minimum and maximum, only 3.6% of subjects achieved the bottom-most possible score and

**Table 1: Mean and standard deviation of EDI-P subscales in female and male**

Gender	n	Mean	SD
Perfectionism			
Female	133	8.0	4.19
Male	169	8.5	4.42
Socially prescribed			
Female	133	3.56	2.48
Male	169	3.58	2.57
Self-oriented			
Female	133	4.43	2.41
Male	169	4.71	2.58

EDI-P=Eating Disorder Inventory-Perfectionism, SD=Standard deviation



0.3% of subjects achieved the highest possible score of 18. Scores on the EDI-P subscales ranged from the bottom-most feasible score of 0 (self-oriented scale 6% and socially prescribed scale 13.9%) to the highest score of 9 (self-oriented scale 6% and socially prescribed scale 2.6%).

### Internal consistency

Cronbach's alphas were calculated with the full sample [ $n = 302$ ; see Table 2]. EDI-P subscales were found to have a good internal consistency.

### Test-retest reliability

Test-retest reliability was calculated for the EDI-P and subscales while using a sample of 31 university students who completed the EDI-P a second time after an interval of 2 weeks. Results demonstrated high test-retest reliability across the EDI-P and all two subscales with significant Pearson's  $r$  and ICC between Time 1 and Time 2 scores (EDI-P total:  $R = 0.79$ ,  $ICC = 0.88$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ; socially prescribed scale:  $R = 0.67$ ,  $ICC = 0.80$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ; self-oriented scale:  $R = 0.77$ ,  $ICC = 0.87$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ) [see Table 3].

### Convergent and divergent validity of EDI-P

The convergent validity of the EDI-P was investigated by examining the relationship between EDI-P total scores and subscales with scores on self-report measures of EAT-16 and DERS-16. The results demonstrated the expected relationship between EDI-P, EAT-16, and DERS-16. Positive and significant correlations were found between EDI-P and its subscales with EAT-16 and DERS-16 ( $P < 0.01$ ) [Table 4].

To evaluate the divergent validity of the EDI-P, we examined the association between the EDI-P and three theoretically less-related constructs, including self-compassion, self-esteem, and self-efficacy. As expected, we found negative and significant correlations between EDI-P and these three scales ( $P < 0.01$ ) [Table 4].

### Confirmatory factor analysis

To assess the construct validity of EDI-P and determine the fit of the factor and subscales' structure obtained by Lampard *et al.*,<sup>[18]</sup> confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed. Based on the results of EDI-P, the two-factor model was tested [Table 5]. The results of the fit indices for this model are presented in Figure 1. As it can be observed, the two-factor models fitted the data well. The results indicated a reasonable good fit.

### Discussion

Eating disorders are common psychiatric disorders that cause psychosomatic and psychological dysfunction and also poor quality of life and even death. The present study aimed to assess the psychometric properties of the Persian version of EDI-P in a nonclinical population of students.

**Table 2: Internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha coefficients) for the EDI-P score and two subscales**

	Number of items	Cronbach's alpha
Perfectionism	6	0.74
Socially prescribed	3	0.68
Self-oriented	3	0.67

EDI-P=Eating Disorder Inventory-Perfectionism

**Table 3: Means (standard deviations) and test-retest reliability of EDI-P and its subscales**

	Time 1	Time 2	ICC	P
Perfectionism	7.38 (3.43)	7.32 (3.53)	0.88	<0.01
Socially prescribed	3.06 (2.12)	3.32 (1.97)	0.80	<0.01
Self-oriented	4.32 (2.48)	4.00 (2.28)	0.87	<0.01

EDI-P=Eating Disorder Inventory-Perfectionism, ICC=intraclass correlation coefficient

**Table 4: Convergent and divergent validity of EDI-P**

Scale	Perfectionism	Socially prescribed	Self-oriented
EAT-16	0.33**	0.35**	0.23**
DERS-16	0.30**	0.29**	0.21**
Self-compassion	-0.32**	-0.32**	-0.22**
Self-esteem	-0.12*	-0.17**	-0.36**
WEL-SF	-0.28**	-0.30**	-0.18**

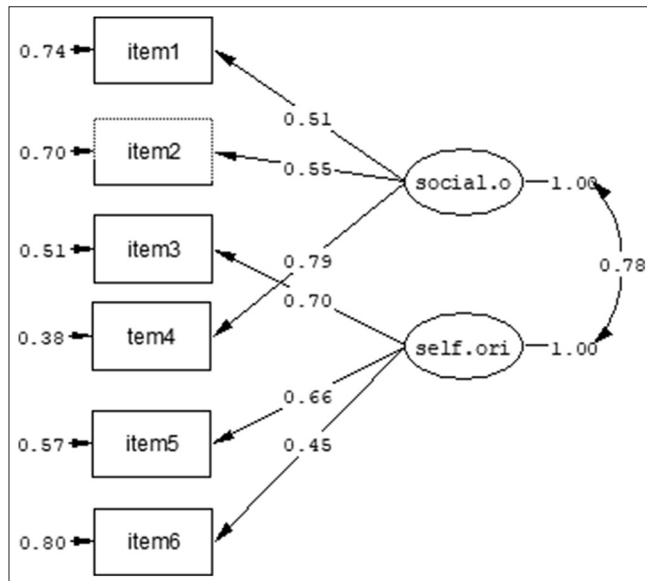
DERS-16=Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale-16, EAT-16=Eating Attitudes Test-16, EDI-P=Eating Disorder Inventory-Perfectionism, WEL-SF=Weight Efficacy and Lifestyle Questionnaire-short form. \*Correlation is significant at 0.05 level. \*\*Correlation is significant at 0.01 level

The results showed that two factors, socially prescribed and self-oriented, had an acceptable fit. The results obtained are also consistent with the examination of the factor structure of EDI-P with a nonclinical and clinical sample.<sup>[18,13]</sup> The normal Chi-square is supposed to be lower than 3 for an acceptable model.<sup>[34]</sup> But in our study,  $\chi^2/df$  was greater than 3 (4.54), which states a poor fit of the data to the original model. One of the reasons that the chi-square value is high is that the chi-square test is very sensitive to the sample size and can overestimate the lack of fit of the model along with the increase in the sample size and the constant number of degrees of freedom.<sup>[36]</sup> Test-retest reliability over 2 weeks with a sample of 31 university students yielded significant ICC for EDI-P and subscales. EAT-16 and DERS-16 were used to evaluate convergent validity of EDI-P. Results revealed that EDI-P and subscales had a positive correlation with EAT-16. Results revealed that EDI-P and subscales had a positive correlation with EAT-16. These results are consistent with other studies. EDI-P and subscales had a positive correlation with DERS-16. These results are consistent with other studies.<sup>[37-39]</sup> EDI-P and subscales had a positive correlation with DERS-16. Results revealed that EDI-P and subscales had a positive correlation with EAT-16. These results are consistent with other studies. EDI-P

**Table 5: Goodness of fit indices for the two-factor model of Eating Disorder Inventory-Perfectionism**

Fit indices	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2/df$	RMSEA	IFI	CFI	SRMR	NNFI	NFI	GFI	RFI	AGFI
Quantity	29.89	8	3/73	0.08	0.95	0.95	0.05	0.91	0.94	0.97	0.89	0.92

AGFI=adjusted goodness of fit index, CFI=comparative fit index, GFI=goodness of fit index, IFI=Incremental Fit Index, NFI=Normed Fit Index, NNFI=Non-normed Fit Index, RMSEA=root mean square error of approximation, SRMR=standardized root mean square residual, Relative Fit Index (RFI)



**Figure 1: Construct validity of the Persian version of EDI-P. EDI-P = Eating Disorder Inventory-Perfectionism**

and subscales had a positive correlation with DERS-16. These results are consistent with other studies.<sup>[40,41]</sup> The results showed that EDI-P and subscales had a negative correlation with self-compassion,<sup>[42,43]</sup> self-esteem,<sup>[44,45]</sup> and eating self-efficacy.<sup>[46,47]</sup> The results of the CFA supported application of the four-factor structure in an Iranian sample.

This research has some limitations which are as follows. First, all scales used in this study were self-report questionnaires. Hence, correlations may have been inflated by common method variance. Second, perfectionism was evaluated by self-report and not confirmed by an assessment from a mental health professional. Third, the study sample was limited to subjects with certain demographic characteristics: They were all university students and were more likely to be single, young, well educated, and male. This may lead to a problem of generalizing the results to the general population. The sample is not diverse enough to be merely relied on as a normative reference in clinical decision-making. In this research, a short time and a small sample size were used for test-retest reliability. Therefore, the psychometric properties of EDI-P should be assessed in other communities and affiliated sample groups. In the future, we will use longer periods of time and greater sample sizes for test-retest reliability. We will explore if this method is reliable across different populations.

## Conclusions

The Persian version of EDI-P showed good and reliable validity to measure eating perfectionism in Iranian population. Also, the study supplements the literature on the cross-cultural validity of this measure. Therefore, it provides more support for the generalizability of the relation of eating perfectionism and some previously studied psychopathologies. The results of this paper add to the existing literature on the relevance of eating perfectionism that was measured by this questionnaire. EDI-P shows notable promise as a measure for use in eating research and clinical practice. It is recommended to use EDI-P in other studies. EDI-P is a valid screening measure in nonclinical samples.

## Acknowledgments

We appreciate the students at Tehran University who participated in this study. We wish them all the best in their future career in our beloved country. This study is entirely self-funded by the author, and there is no external funding.

## Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form, the patient(s) has/have given his/her/their consent for his/her/their images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patients understand that their names and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal their identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

**Received:** 04 Jun 20 **Accepted:** 29 Dec 21

**Published:** 26 Dec 22

## References

1. Stairs AM. Examining the construct of perfectionism: A factor-analytic study. 2009. University of Kentucky Doctoral Dissertations. 733. Available from: [https://uknowledge.uky.edu/gradschool\\_diss/733](https://uknowledge.uky.edu/gradschool_diss/733).
2. Shafran R, Cooper Z, Fairburn CG. Clinical perfectionism: A cognitive-behavioural analysis. *Behav Res Ther* 2002;40:773-91.
3. Egan SJ, Wade TD, Shafran R. Perfectionism as a transdiagnostic process: A clinical review. *Clin Psychol Rev* 2011;31:203-12.
4. Hewitt PL, Flett GL, Besser A, Sherry SB, McGee B. Perfectionism is multidimensional: A reply to. *Behav Res Ther* 2003;41:1221-36.
5. Egan SJ, Wade TD, Shafran R, Antony MM. *Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment of Perfectionism*. Guilford Publications; 2016.
6. Shafran R, Mansell W. Perfectionism and psychopathology: A review of research and treatment. *Clin Psychol Rev* 2001;21:879-906.
7. Chang EC, Ivezaj V, Downey CA, Kashima Y, Morady AR. Complexities of measuring perfectionism: Three popular

- perfectionism measures and their relations with eating disturbances and health behaviors in a female college student sample. *Eat Behav* 2008;9:102-10.
8. Fedewa BA, Burns LR, Gomez, AA. Positive and negative perfectionism and the shame/guilt distinction: Adaptive and maladaptive characteristics. *Pers Individ Dif* 2005;38:1609-19.
  9. Forman-Hoffman V. High prevalence of abnormal eating and weight control practices among U. S. high-school students. *Eat Behav* 2004;5:325-36.
  10. Sassaroli S, Romero Lauro LJ, Maria Ruggiero G, Mauri MC, Vinai P, Frost R. Perfectionism in depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder and eating disorders. *Behav Res Ther* 2008;46:757-65.
  11. Fairburn CG, Cooper Z, Shafran R. Cognitive behaviour therapy for eating disorders: A “transdiagnostic” theory and treatment. *Behav Res Ther* 2003;41:509-28.
  12. Pratt EM, Telch CF, Labouvie EW, Wilson GT, Agras WS. Perfectionism in women with binge eating disorder. *Int J Eat Disord* 2001;29:177-86.
  13. Garner DM. *Eating Disorder Inventory-2*. Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources; 1991.
  14. Hewitt PL, Flett GL. Perfectionism in the self and social contexts: Conceptualization, assessment, and association with psychopathology. *J Pers Soc Psychol* 1991;60:456-70.
  15. Sherry SB, Hewitt PL, Besser A, McGee BJ, Flett GL. Self-oriented and socially prescribed perfectionism in the eating disorder inventory perfectionism subscale. *Int J Eat Disord* 2004;35:69-79.
  16. Striegel-Moore RH, Dohm FA, Kraemer HC, Taylor CB, Daniels S, Crawford PB, *et al.* Eating disorders in white and black women. *Am J Psychiatry* 2003;160:1326-31.
  17. Canter DE. Self-Appraisals, Perfectionism, and Academics in College Undergraduates. A dissertation proposal submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Virginia Commonwealth University; 2008.
  18. Lampard AM, Byrne SM, McLean N, Fursland A. The eating disorder inventory-2 perfectionism scale: Factor structure and associations with dietary restraint and weight and shape concern in eating disorders. *Eat Behav* 2012;13:49-53.
  19. Mousavi Asl E, Mahaki B, Gharraee B, Asgharnejad Farid AA, Shahverdi-Shahraki A. Beliefs about binge eating: The psychometric properties of the Persian version of the eating beliefs questionnaire. *J Res Med Sci* 2020;25:73.
  20. Asl EM, Khanjani S, Mahaki B, Mohammadian Y. Disordered eating: The psychometric properties of the Persian version of the eating attitudes test-8. *J Edu Health Promot* 2020;9:307.
  21. Kline RB. *Principles and Practice of Structural Equation Modeling*. 4<sup>th</sup> ed. New York: Guilford Publications; 2015.
  22. McLaughlin E. *The EAT-16: Validation of a Shortened Form of the Eating Attitudes Test*. 2014. Available from: [https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/psy\\_etds/94](https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/psy_etds/94).
  23. Mousavi Asl E, Mahaki B, Asmari Bardezard Y, Mohammadian Y. Eating disorders screening tools: The psychometric properties of the Persian version of eating attitude test. *Int J Prev Med* 2021;12:122.
  24. Rosenberg M. *Society and the adolescent self-image*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press; 2015.
  25. Moshki M, Ashtarian H. Perceived health locus of control, self-esteem, and its relations to psychological well-being status in Iranian students. *Iran J Public Health* 2010;39:70-7.
  26. Ames GE, Heckman MG, Grothe KB, Clark MM. Eating self-efficacy: Development of a short-form WEL. *Eat Behav* 2012;13:375-8.
  27. Ahmadi-pour H, Ebadi S. Psychometric properties of the Persian version of weight efficacy lifestyle questionnaire-short form. *Int J Prev Med* 2019;10:71.
  28. Bjureberg J, Ljótsson B, Tull MT, Hedman E, Sahlin H, Lundh LG, *et al.* Development and validation of a brief version of the difficulties in emotion regulation scale: The DERS-16. *J Psychopathol Behav Assess* 2016;38:284-96.
  29. Shahabi M, Hasani J, Bjureberg J. Psychometric properties of the brief Persian version of the difficulties in emotion regulation scale (the DERS-16). *Assess Eff Interv* 2020;45:135-43.
  30. Raes F, Pommier E, Neff KD, Van Gucht D. Construction and factorial validation of a short form of the self-compassion scale. *Clin Psychol Psychother* 2011;18:250-5.
  31. Khanjani S, Foroughi AA, Sadghi K, Bahrainian SA. [Psychometric properties of Iranian version of self-compassionscale (short form)]. *Pajoohande* 2016;21:282-9.
  32. Terwee CB, Bot SD, de Boer MR, van der Windt DA, Knol DL, Dekker J, *et al.* Quality criteria were proposed for measurement properties of health status questionnaires. *J Clin Epidemiol* 2007;60:34-42.
  33. Hu LT, Bentler PM. Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in covariance structure analysis: Conventional criteria versus new alternatives. *Struct Equ Model Multidiscip J*. 1999;6:1-55.
  34. Mulaik SA, James LR, Van Alstine J, Bennett N, Lind S, Stilwell CD. Evaluation of goodness-of-fit indices for structural equation models. *Psychol Bull*. 1989;105:430-45.
  35. Browne MW, Cudeck R. Alternative ways of assessing model fit. *Sociol Methods Res* 1992;21:230-58.
  36. Schermelleh-Engel K, Moosbrugger H, Müller H. Evaluating the fit of structural equation models: Tests of significance and descriptive goodness-of-fit measures. *Methods of psychological research online*. 2003;8:23-74.
  37. Stoeber J, Madigan DJ, Damian LE, Esposito RM, Lombardo C. Perfectionism and eating disorder symptoms in female university students: The central role of perfectionistic self-presentation. *Eat Weight Disord* 2017;22:641-8.
  38. Rivière J, Douilliez C. Perfectionism, rumination, and gender are related to symptoms of eating disorders: A moderated mediation model. *Pers Individ Dif* 2017;116:63-8.
  39. Reilly EE, Stey P, Lapsley DK. A new look at the links between perceived parenting, socially-prescribed perfectionism, and disordered eating. *Pers Individ Dif* 2016;88:17-20.
  40. Cunningham ML, Griffiths S, Baillie A, Murray SB. Emotion dysregulation moderates the link between perfectionism and dysmorphic appearance concern. *Psychol Men Masc* 2018;19:59.
  41. Aldea MA, Rice KG. The role of emotional dysregulation in perfectionism and psychological distress. *J Couns Psychol* 2006;53:498.
  42. Mehr KE, Adams AC. Self-compassion as a mediator of maladaptive perfectionism and depressive symptoms in college students. *J College Stud Psychother* 2016;30:132-45.
  43. Ferrari M, Yap K, Scott N, Einstein DA, Ciarrochi J. Self-compassion moderates the perfectionism and depression link in both adolescence and adulthood. *PLoS One* 2018;13:e0192022.
  44. Deuling JK, Burns L. Perfectionism and work-family conflict: Self-esteem and self-efficacy as mediator. *Pers Individ Dif* 2017;116:326-30.
  45. Luo Y, Wang Z, Zhang H, Chen A, Quan S. The effect of perfectionism on school burnout among adolescence: The mediator of self-esteem and coping style. *Pers Individ Dif* 2016;88:202-8.
  46. Lin SL. Examining self-efficacy as a moderator of the relations between dimensional perfectionism and dietary restraint, binge eating, and binge drinking (Doctoral dissertation). The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; 2015.
  47. Ji M, Li Y, Zhou C, Han H, Liu B, He L. The impact of perfectionism on situational judgment among Chinese civil flying cadets: The roles of safety motivation and self-efficacy. *J Air Transp Manag* 2017;63:126-33.