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## A comparison between behavior-nutritional and Beck cognitive interventions in combination with dieting and physical activity on reduction of overweight and improvement of lipid profile in women

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### Abstract

**Background and Objective:** Dyslipidemia is one of the consequences of overweight and obesity. Hence, this research was conducted to compare the effectiveness of behavior-nutritional and Beck cognitive therapy in combination with dietary-physical activity prescriptions on declining overweight and modifying lipid profile among overweight and obese women.

**Materials and Methods:** Applying semi-experimental design and using convenient sampling method, 32 volunteer women with  $BMI \geq 25$  eligible to exclude-include criteria were selected and randomly assigned into two experimental groups (each group included 16 subjects). Prior to, after, and 3 months after each intervention, all participants' weight, height, and lipid profile were measured.

**Results:** Data analysis with SPSS (16<sup>th</sup> version) and applying repeated measures analysis of variances method revealed that both interventions could significantly decrease the weight, TG and TC ( $p < 0.05$ ), and HDL significantly increased ( $p < 0.05$ ) too. But there were no significant differences between two interventions ( $p < 0.05$ ) except for LDL level.

**Conclusion:** It appears that different psychological interventions in combination with dietary-physical activity interventions focused on multidisciplinary (bio-psychosocial) approaches for modifying them with controlling overeating and correcting sabotaging beliefs and behaviors could decrease weight and improve lipid profile.

**Key words:** Behavior-nutritional intervention, Cognitive, Overweight, Obesity, Lipid profile.

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