

Annotated bibliography example

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Annotated Bibliography: how the media (social media aka facebook, blogs, internet, celebrities) contributes to the growth of eating disorders such as anorexia, bulimia, and binge eating disorder.

" Eating Disorders: How Social Media Helps Spread Anorexia And Bulimia In Young People." UK News and Opinion - The Huffington Post United Kingdom. Huffington Post, 13 Oct. 2012. Web. 19 Apr. 2013. .

The article talks about how social networks can act as a medium for promoting the transmission of eating disorders. Furthermore, it quotes how users of Facebook have exhibited heightened level of self consciousness concerning weight and body image. To this end, the article examines the reinforcement role played by social media in promoting eating disorders among social media users. These include through the posting of pictures of models depicting slim bodies or photos of unhealthy foods that promote unhealthy eating habits.

Benowitz-Fredericks, Carson A. , Kaylor Garcia, Meredith Massey, Brintha Vasagar, and Dina L. G. Borzekowsk. " Body Image, Eating Disorders, and the Relationship to Adolescent Media Use." In Children, Adolescents, and the Media, The Pediatric Clinics of North America. 59. 3 (2012): 693-704. Print.

The authors explore the past and present portrayal of social media messages pertaining to body size and shape. To this end, they focus on the images encouraging men to be hyper muscular for men and below average weight for women. Moreover, the article delves into the unrealistic projections of physical appearances through social media messages that eventually contribute to body dissatisfaction among many adolescents. The authors consequently present some of the interventions that have been created to control the negative influence of media messages concerning the body

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images of adolescents.

Carper, T. L. M., S. Tantleff-Dunn, and C. Negy. " Relations among media influence, body image, eating concerns, and sexual orientation in men: A preliminary investigation.." *Body Image* 7. 4 (2010): 301-9. Print.

The authors explore a contemporary study that examines the relation between media persuasion, sexual orientation, and body image and eating issues among gay and straight college men. To this end, the study established that gay men exhibited a high score for body dissatisfaction, need for thinness, and anxieties pertaining to their body images than the straight men. Furthermore, the findings articulated by the authors show that social media influence increased the vulnerability of gay men towards eating disorders.

Julie, Slevac, and Tiggemann Marika. " Media Exposure, Body Dissatisfaction, and Disordered Eating in Middle-aged Women: A Test of the Sociocultural Model of Disordered Eating.." *Psychology of Women Quarterly*. 35. 4 (2011): 617-627. Print.

The authors examine the influence of media exposure towards body dissatisfaction as well as disordered eating habits among middle aged women. To this end, the authors established that exposure to social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter exhibited a positive relationship to disordered eating and body dissatisfaction.

Fernandez, Sofia, and Mary Pritchard, " Relationships between self-esteem, media influence and drive for thinness." *Eating Behaviors*. 13. 4 (2012): 321-325. Print.

The authors assert that social media is a powerful tool for shaping public opinion on how men and women should dress, eat, and appear in public. To <https://assignbuster.com/annotated-bibliography-example-essay-samples-8/>

this end, the authors focus on a study which aims to establish the relationship between self-esteem, drive for thinness and media usage among males and females. The findings and conclusions arrived at showed that social media was a major influence towards drive for thinness. Furthermore, the authors explain that for women, social pressures depicted in social media sites were the main predicator for drive for thinness. On the other hand, the aspect of internalization in social media use was the main predicator for men's' drive for thinness.