

desirable internal consistency coefficient for the scale. the Cronbach's alpha results for the entire test were 0.904, the subscale of positive values 0.893, expectations and limitations 0.899, social competencies 0.827, commitment to learning 0.882, support 0.818, positive identity 0.819, and empowerment 0.891. Conclusion: The results indicate that the Developmental Assets Scale can be used as a suitable tool for assessing Developmental assets among students with emotional and behavioral problems.

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### The Hungarian validation of the modified Yale Food Addiction Scale 2.0 in the theoretical framework of the reward deficit syndrome

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**Introduction:** Obesity has become a worldwide problem, and this phenomenon is often associated with food addiction. The most suitable tool for measuring this is the Yale Food Addiction Scale. A newer, shortened version of this is the modified Yale Food Addiction Scale 2.0 (mYFAS 2.0). Research has also confirmed that there may be a link between excessive eating and Reward Deficiency Syndrome (RDS). The aim of this research is to explore the Hungarian mYFAS 2.0 and examine the relationship between food addiction and RDS in a non-clinical sample.

**Method:** 445 participants took part in a cross-sectional research, we reached them through an online questionnaire, where they filled out the Hungarian version of mYFAS 2.0, the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-8), and the Reward Deficiency Syndrome Questionnaire (RDSQ-29). Confirmatory factor analysis was used to check the structure of the Hungarian version of the mYFAS.

**Results:** A good fit for the single-factor model was supported by the confirmatory factor analysis. Cronbach's Alpha was adequate for the entire scale. The mYFAS 2.0-H symptom count scores were significantly correlated with BMI (0.194), RDSQ-29 (0.256) and the BIS-R-21 subscales (range 0.193 to 0.332.)

**Conclusion:** The Hungarian version of mYFAS 2.0 was properly validated in the non-clinical sample and it is a reliable scale measuring food addiction.

**Limitation:** The research was mainly conducted on women, in the future it is worthwhile to include more men in the study. Also, it is definitely important to assess the questionnaire on a clinical sample as well.

**Practical use:** The questionnaire allows us to use it in practice to detect food addiction, for interventions and in therapy. and contributes to the creation of further Hungarian-language research.