**SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL DYSFUNCTIONS IN OBESE CHILDREN**

**AND THE MAIN METHODS OF THEIR CORRECTION**

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Obesity in children remains one of the main problems in modern medicine, since, in fact, a specific scheme for treating overweight in pediatrics remains the subject of numerous discussions. This, in turn, forms the basis for the development of chronic non-epidemic diseases and disability of the adult population. It should be noted that unresolved issues are the psychological state of children, their motivation for treatment, the relationship of parents to the disease of children. According to many authors, it was revealed that, regardless of the fact that genetic and endocrine diseases are the main determinants of obesity development, they account for no more than 2-3% of cases. Very often, the features of the psychological status lead to eating disorders and the social factors of the family and population types to the emergence of psychological disadaptation and the formation of a way of life with reduced energy consumption in comparison with energy expenditure. Socio-psychological dysfunctions in obese children are manifested in the form of chronic depression, anxiety, social isolation, which causes eating disorders. It should also be noted that children with excessive body weight are victims of psychological and physical violence only because of their physique, which promotes to reduce self-esteem. During the research it was established that girls with excessive body weight more often become the main object of negative verbal and physical social influence [1, P. 49–65], [2, P. 136–141], [3, P. 1393–1401], [4, P. 277–284].

The family plays a significant role in the development of such violations. A number of studies have observed similar anxiety disorders or eating disorders in the form of compulsive overeating in mothers of obese children [5, P. 129–136].

**Conclusion** Thus, along with diet and exercise, psychotherapy and behavioral interventions is also considered a pathogenetic therapy of childhood obesity. So, motivational interviews in children and adolescents or integrative psychotherapy can be used [5, P. 667–674]. Family-oriented approach to the treatment of childhood obesity is based on the idea of carrying out conceptual changes in the psychology of the whole family, which in turn increases the effectiveness of treating obesity of the child.

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