relationships in adolescents with obesity and FDC. Self-respect prevails in all adolescents. They can assess their strengths and weaknesses, they can agree they may be wrong, which does not let them accept that something is impossible to change, and quickly react and correct what is possible. State and trait anxiety is more pronounced in adolescents with obesity and FDC, and depressive symptoms are diagnosed in adolescents with IBS.

**Methods**

The study included 43 girls with android exogenous constitutional obesity aged 13–17 years (age 15.3 ± 1.0; SDS BMI 2.8 ± 0.7; waist circumference 97.3 ± 1.7). Group 1 consisted of girls who were treated for the first time according to this disease (N = 23). Group 2 consisted of girls who were treated earlier but without positive effect (N = 20). Primary and final diagnostics were carried out using methods of ‘Diagnostics of the motivational sphere of the adolescent’s personality’ (J. Newten) and ‘Methods of self-attitude research’ (S. R. Pantleev). Psychological counseling (including motivational interviewing) was conducted in the intermediate stage of this research to achieve changes in motives for treatment.

**Results**

At the beginning of the study in girls of both groups the most pronounced motivation was the motivation of achievement, but without significant difference between studied groups. According to the ‘Methods of self-attitude research’ the scale of self-accusing is significantly more pronounced in group 2 (t = 2.76; p < 0.05). Diffidence, incredulity and restraint indicate that girls were feeling guilt for past failed attemptings of weight loss. After psychological interventions, we revealed a significant increase of motives of affiliations, support and self-development, without significant differences between the studied groups. All these indicators are focused on the process of treatment. Moreover, we found the stabilization of self-esteem, significant decrease in self-accusing (t = 2.88, p <0.01) and an increase in self-acceptance (t = 2.74; p <0.01).

**Conclusion**

Psychological interventions are an important component of obesity treatment, they increase motivation for proper weight loss. Motivational interviewing and psychological correction are recommended at the initial stages of obesity treatment, especially in adolescents with android exogenous-constitutional obesity and previous unsuccessful treatment. Such an interdisciplinary approach will improve and retain the commitment to treatment.