

Disordered eating... what to do and when to worry

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Objectives

- Develop an understanding of the diagnostic criteria for eating disorders.
- Identify weight stigma and its impact on medical care.
- Learn how to recognize malnutrition in an adolescent and evaluate medical stability.
- Approach malnutrition as an energy balance problem to be solved.

Health at Every Size

Lifestyle that encourages healthy eating & enjoyable physical activity

Weight or shape are not the sole indicator of health individually

In population studies, being in the overweight range of BMI leads to longest average life expectancy.

- CDC population meta-analysis: “Grade 1 obesity was not associated with higher mortality, suggesting that the excess mortality in obesity may predominantly be due to elevated mortality at higher BMI levels. Overweight was associated with significantly lower all-cause mortality.”

Many other things that can impact health:

- Genetics – set-point weight
- Activity level and diet – balanced and sufficient
- Environmental factors

<https://haescurriculum.com/>



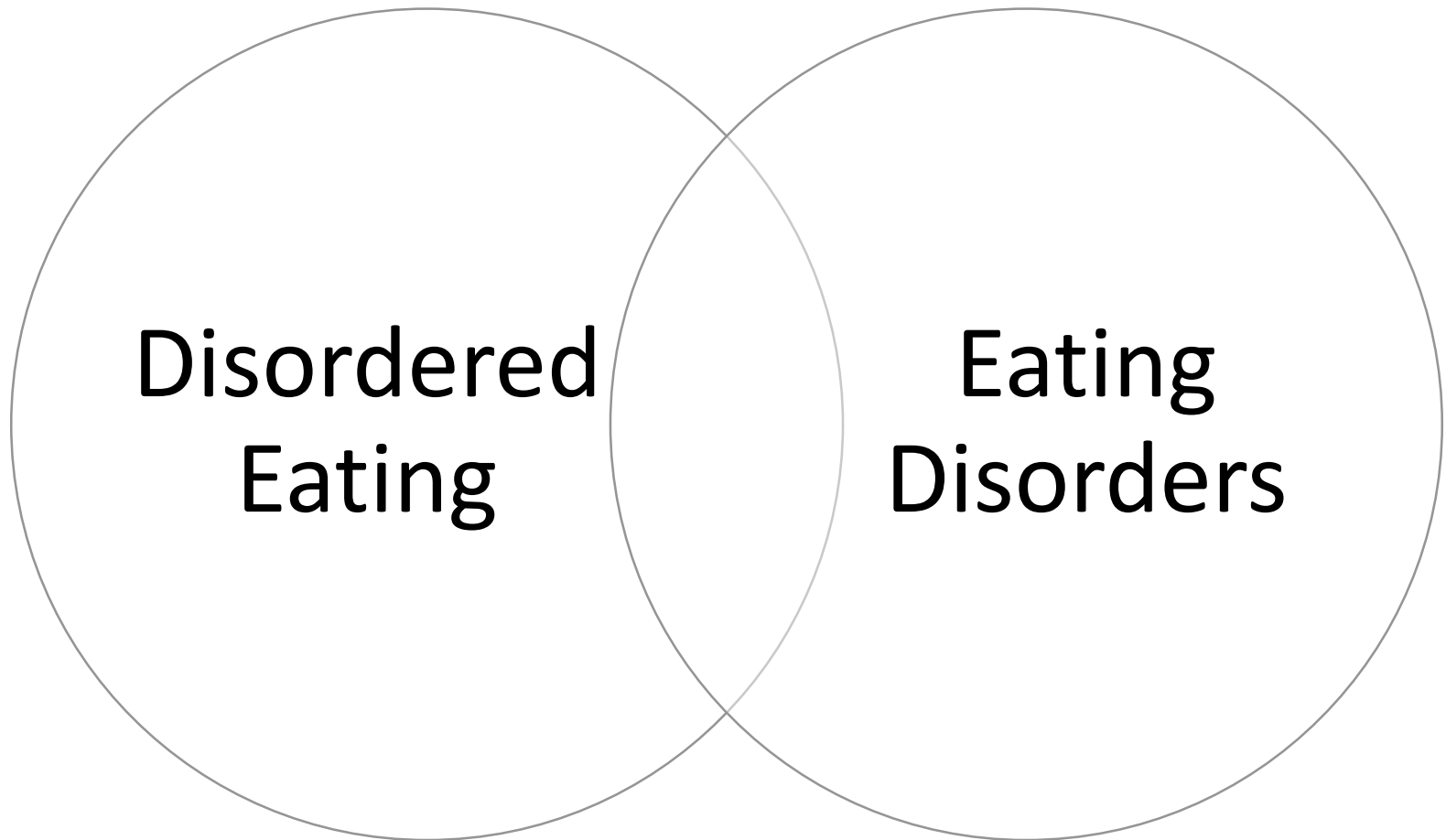
NATIONWIDE CHILDREN'S
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Association of All-Cause Mortality With Overweight and Obesity Using Standard Body Mass Index Categories A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

[Katherine M. Flegal, PhD](#); [Brian K. Kit, MD](#); [Heather Orpana, PhD](#); et al [Barry L. Graubard, PhD](#) Author

Affiliations JAMA. 2013;309(1):71-82.

doi:10.1001/jama.2012.113905



Disordered Eating

- Fasting
- Skipping meals
- Restrictive dieting
- Restricting major food group(s)
- Binge eating
- Self-induced vomiting
- Laxative, diuretic, enema, insulin, stimulant misuse
- Using diet pills

STRUGGLING DIETERS



@CARTERGOOD



Has **ONE** bad meal...
and lets it turn into a
bad day/week/month

SUCCESSFUL DIETERS



Has **ONE** bad meal...
but always gets right
back on track



AIP Diet

#35 in **Best Diets Overall** (tie)

For people with autoimmune diseases – like rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis or lupus – the Autoimmune Protocol diet may identify and eliminate individual

OVERALL SCORE

2.1/5.0

OVERALL WEIGHT LOSS

2.0/5.0

HEALTHINESS SCORE



Dukan Diet

#39 in **Best Diets Overall** (tie)

The Dukan Diet is too restrictive, and there's no evidence it works, experts concluded. [READ MORE »](#)

OVERALL SCORE

1.9/5.0

OVERALL WEIGHT LOSS

2.4/5.0

HEALTHINESS SCORE

2.0/5.0



GAPS Diet

#39 in **Best Diets Overall** (tie)

With the Gut and Psychology Syndrome (GAPS) diet, the idea is that eliminating hard-to-digest foods like grains and sugars can detoxify the body and heal the gut to improve brain-related health conditions. [READ MORE »](#)

OVERALL SCORE

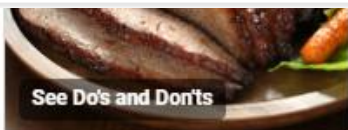
1.9/5.0

OVERALL WEIGHT LOSS

2.0/5.0

HEALTHINESS SCORE

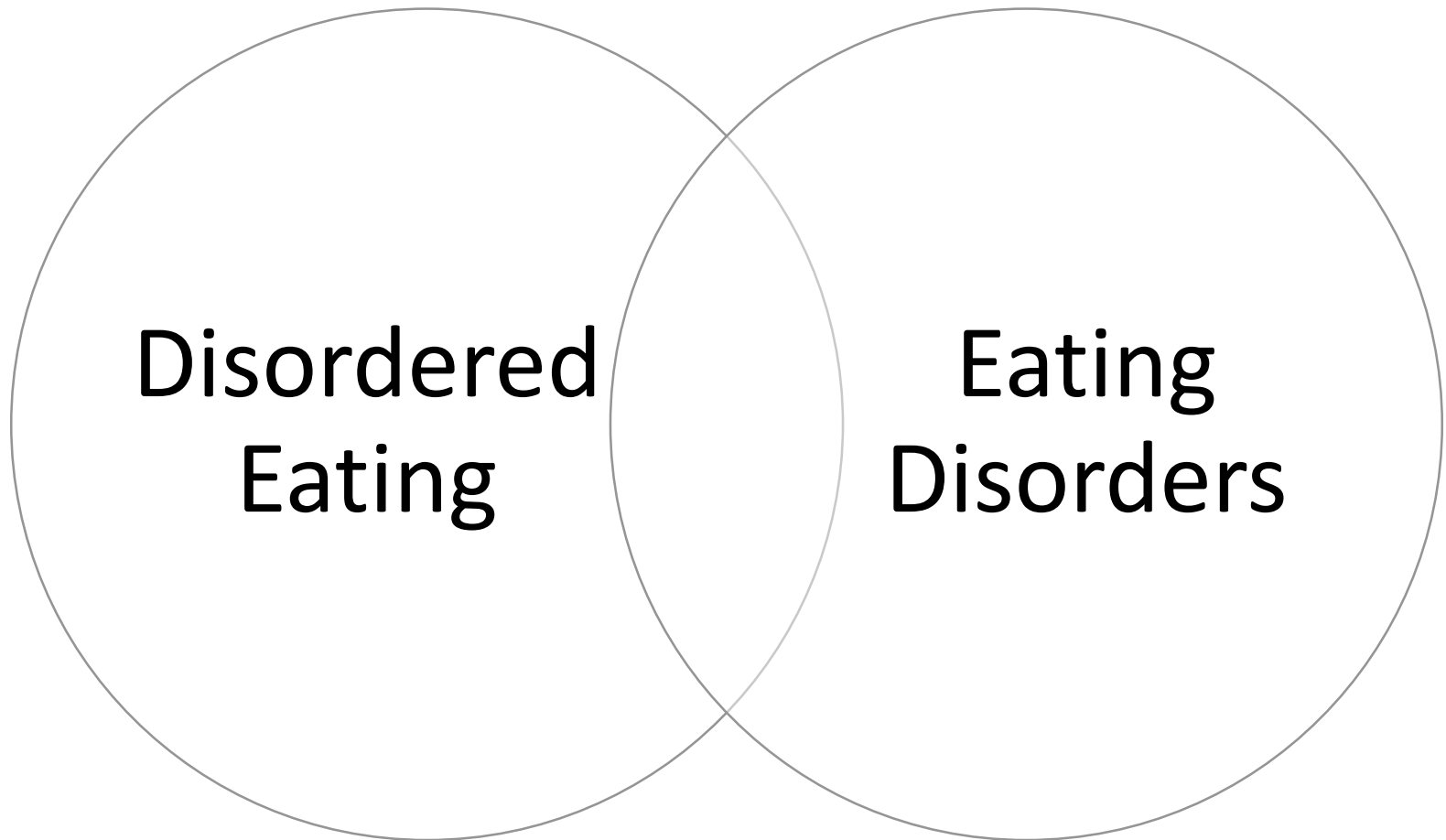
2.2/5.0



enter a state where it's relying on fat for energy. [READ MORE »](#)

HEALTHINESS SCORE

1.9/5.0



Causes/Risk Factors are Biopsychosocial

Genetic predisposition

- 7 to 12 fold increase for AN and BN

Psychiatric predisposition

- Psychiatric comorbidities
- Personality traits

Environment

- Family and friends
- School environment and sports
- Current diet culture

Berrettini W. The genetics of eating disorders.

Psychiatry (Edgmont). 2004 Nov;1(3):18-25. PMID:
21191522; PMCID: PMC3010958.



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Anorexia Nervosa

- A. Restriction of intake, leading to significantly low body weight in the context of age, sex, developmental trajectory and physical health.
- B. Intense fear of weight gain, persistent behavior interfering with weight gain, despite significant low weight.
- C. Disturbance in the way one's body weight or shape is experienced, and persistent lack of recognition of seriousness of current low body weight.

Specifiers:

- **Restricting type:** in the past 3 months, no binge/purge, only restriction or excessive exercise
- **Binge Eating/Purging Type type:** recurrent episodes of binge/purging (laxatives, vomiting, diuretics, enemas)
- **In partial remission:** no criterion A for a sustained period, but continued B and C
 - Still working on mental recovery
- **In full remission:** no criteria have been met for a sustained period

Anorexia Nervosa

Typical course: most commonly develops during adolescence/young adulthood

- If discovered and treated as adolescent – *80% recover*
- If discovered and treated as adult – *50% recover*

2nd highest mortality of any psychiatric illness

- 5% per decade
- Deaths due to medical complications or suicide
 - *1/5 die by suicide*
- 86 deaths per 100,000 for 15- to 24-year-olds
 - *5 times higher than general population*

Bulimia Nervosa

- A. Recurrent episodes of binge eating with both:
 - 1. Eating larger amounts than what most would eat
 - 2. Lack of control of overeating
- B. Inappropriate compensatory behaviors to prevent weight gain
- C. Above occurs once per week for 3 months
- D. Self-evaluation is unduly influenced by body shape/weight
- E. Does not exclusively occur in episodes of anorexia

Specifiers:

- **Partial remission** – some criteria have been met
- **Full remission** – no criteria have been met for sustained period of time

Severity	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme
Purges/Week	1-3	4-7	8-13	14+

Binge Eating Disorder

- A. Recurrent episodes of binge eating in a discrete period of time
 - 1. Eating a larger amounts than most people would eat
 - 2. Lack of control over eating
- B. Binge episodes associated with 3 or more of:
 - 1. Eating much more rapidly
 - 2. Feeling uncomfortably full
 - 3. Eating large amounts when not feeling hungry
 - 4. Eating alone because of embarrassment about how much eaten
 - 5. Feeling disgusted, depressed or guilty afterwards
- C. Marked distress associated with Binge episodes
- D. Once per week for 3 months
- E. Not associated with inappropriate compensatory behavior

Avoidant Restrictive Food Intake Disorder

- A. Failure to meet nutritional/energy needs as associated with 1 or more of the following:
 - 1. Significant weight loss
 - 2. Significant nutritional deficiency
 - 3. Dependence on enteral feeding or nutritional supplements
 - 4. Marked interference with psychosocial functioning
- B. Not better explained by lack of food or culturally sanctioned process
- C. Does not occur exclusively during course of anorexia or bulimia
- D. Not attributable to another medical or mental disorder

ARFID



- Most commonly develops in infancy or early childhood and can persist into adulthood
- Equally common in males/females
- Anxiety is a common comorbidity/can predispose
- Often due to sensory issues or aversive consequences to eating (traumatic eating experience, vomiting phobia)

Screening for Eating Disorders



Screening for Eating Disorders

NEDA Eating Disorders Screening Tool

Free, Available online

Likely high sensitivity & specificity

Sick, Control, One, Fat, & Food (SCOFF)

Freely accessible, 5 questions

Originally sensitivity 85% and specificity of 90%

Newer studies with sensitivity 54% and specificity of 94%

Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ)

Freely accessed and downloaded, 3 pages

Bonus: depression, anxiety, alcohol use, somatoform disorders

Sensitivity 89% and Specificity of 96%

Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26)

Free but does require permission to reproduce or download

Uncertain sensitivity/specificity for pediatric population

Eating Disorder Screen for Primary Care

- 1) Are you satisfied with your eating patterns?
“No” response is considered abnormal.
- 2) Do you ever eat in secret?
“Yes” response is considered abnormal.
- 3) Does your weight affect the way you feel about yourself?
- 4) Have any members of your family suffered from an eating disorder?
- 5) Do you currently suffer with or have you ever suffered in the past with an eating disorder?

3 or more abnormal responses are considered
a positive screen for eating disorder

Medical Management of Malnutrition



Medical Complications

- Directly tied to the eating disorder behaviors rather than specific diagnosis
- Loosely there are 3 categories of concern:
 - Malnutrition Concerns
 - Purging Concerns
 - Bingeing Concerns

Malnutrition Concerns

Cardiovascular

- Bradycardia
- Hypotension
- Sudden Death
- Mitral Valve Prolapse
- Pericardial Effusion

Endocrine/Metabolic

- Amenorrhea
- Osteopenia & Osteoporosis
- Thyroid Testing Abnormalities
- Hypoglycemia
- Electrolyte Abnormalities

Dermatologic

- Alopecia
- Lanugo
- Pruritis
- Acrocyanosis

Gastrointestinal

- Constipation & Variety of GI sensations
- Delayed gastric emptying
- Elevated Transaminases
- Dysphagia
- Superior Mesenteric Artery Syndrome

Hematologic

- Neutropenia
- Anemia
- Thrombocytopenia

Pulmonary

- Aspiration Pneumonia
- Spontaneous Pneumothorax
- Pneumomediastinum

Neurologic

- Cerebral atrophy

Ophthalmic

- Lagophthalmos

Purging Concerns

Cardiovascular

- Arrhythmia
- Diet Pill Toxicity
- Palpitations
- Emetine Cardiomyopathy

Endocrine

- Irregular Menses

Dermatologic/Other

- Russel's Sign
- Dental erosions

Gastrointestinal

- Mallory-Weiss tear
- Gastroesophageal reflux
- Constipation & Variety of GI sensations
- Rectal Prolapse

Metabolic

- Hypokalemia
- Dehydration
- Sodium abnormalities
- Metabolic alkalosis
- Non-Anion Gap acidosis
- Pseudobartter's Syndrome

Pulmonary

- Aspiration Pneumonia
- Pneumomediastinum

Bingeing Concerns

Cardiovascular

- Hypertension
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Stroke

Endocrine/Metabolic

- Obesity
- Irregular Menses
- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

Sleep Disorders

- Obstructive Sleep Apnea

Gastrointestinal

- Gall bladder disease
- Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH)

AED REPORT 2016 | 3RD EDITION



EATING DISORDERS

A GUIDE TO
MEDICAL CARE

Critical Points for Early Recognition & Medical Risk
Management in the Care of Individuals with Eating Disorders

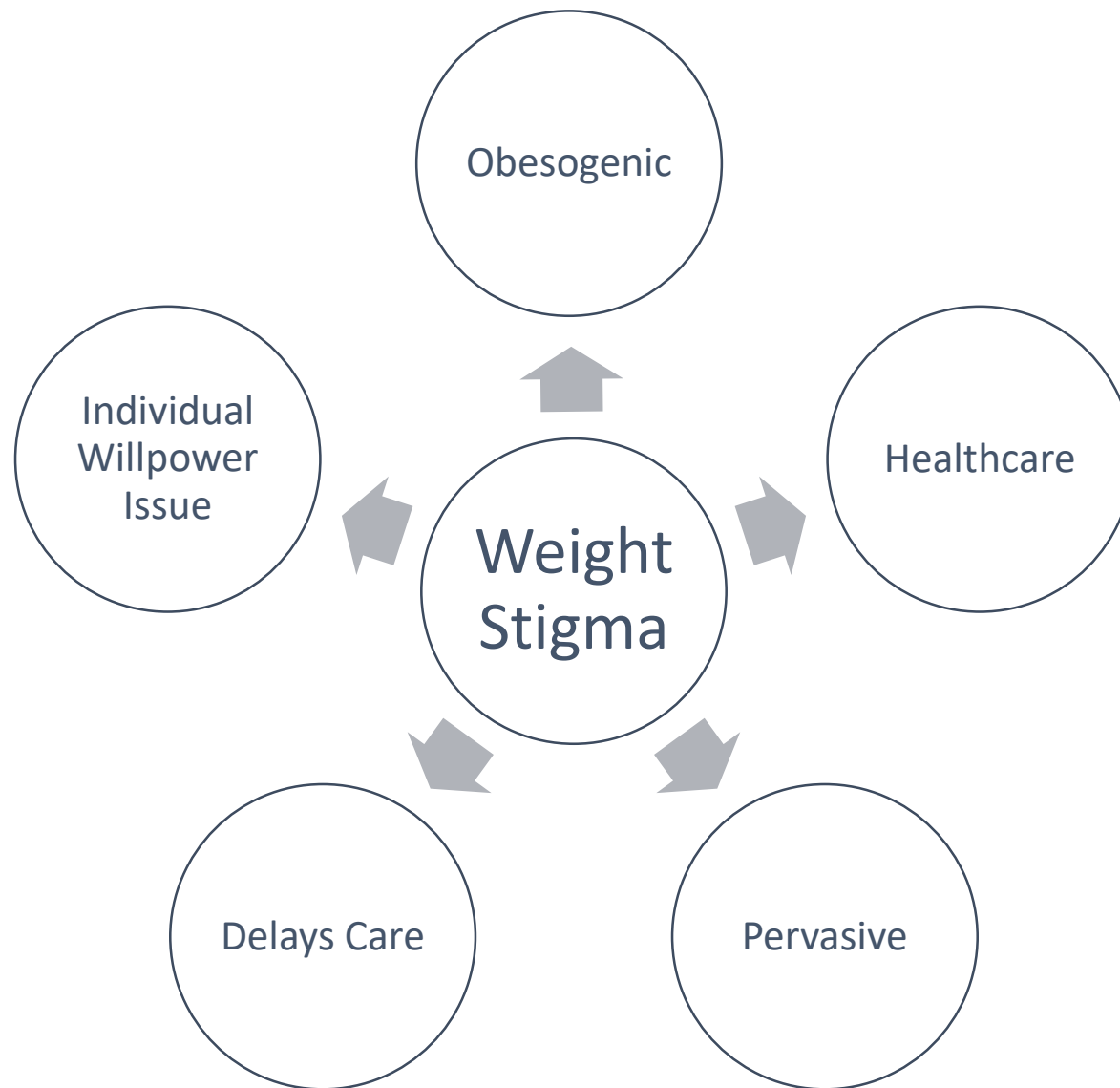
<https://www.aedweb.org/index.php/education/eating-disorder-information/eating-disorder-information-13>

The guide offers:

- Presenting signs & symptoms
- Medical Concerns
- Goals of treatment
- Timely interventions
- Tips on ongoing management



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Talumaa B, Brown A, Batterham RL, Kalea AZ. Effective strategies in ending weight stigma in healthcare. *Obesity Reviews*. 2022;23(10):e13494. doi:10.1111/obr.13494

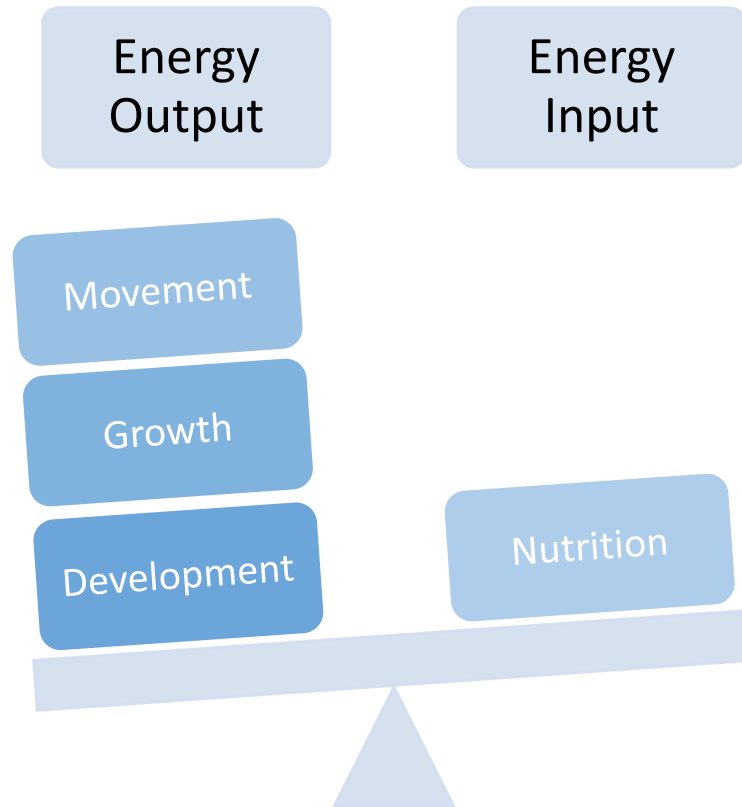


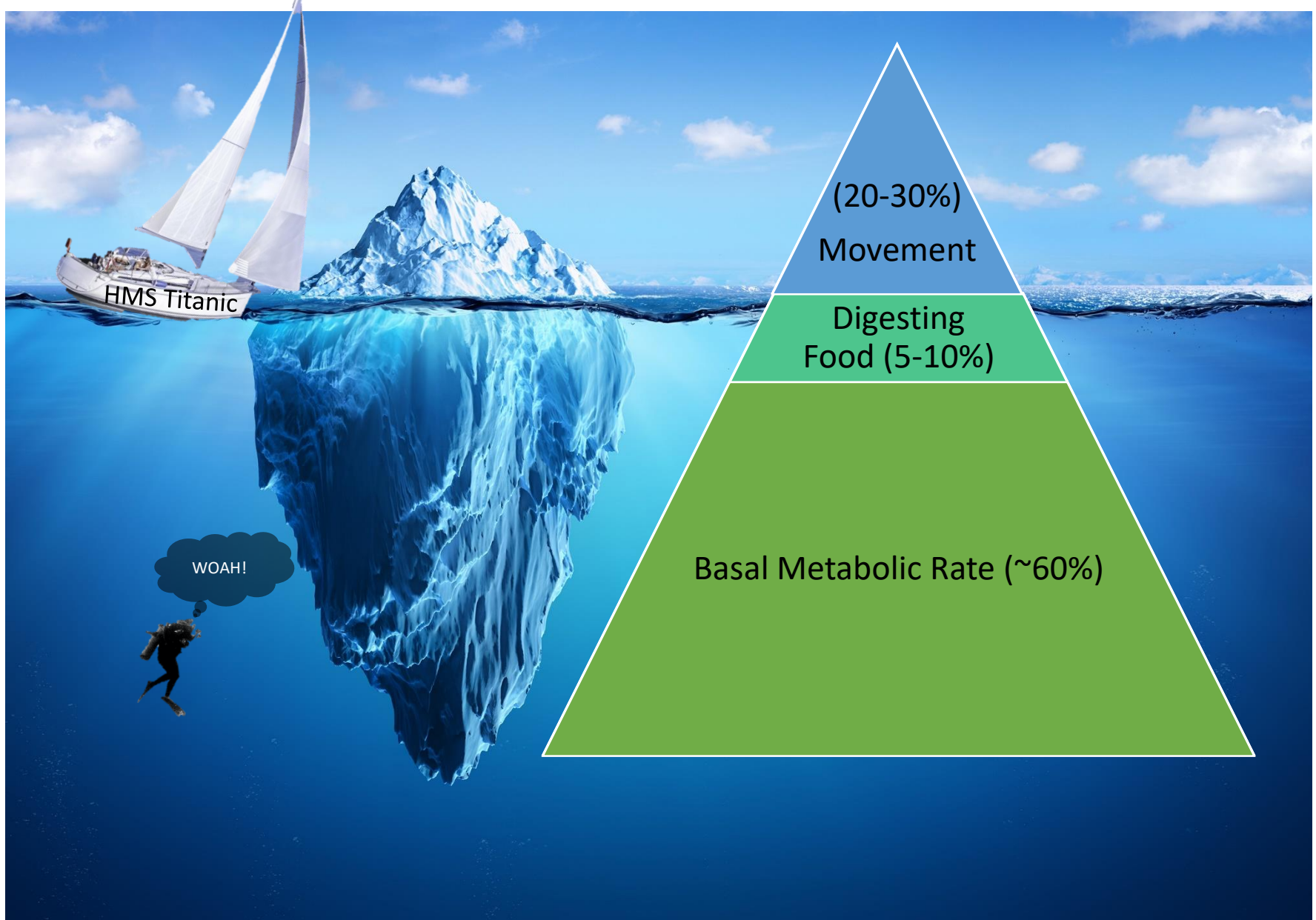
Tomiyama et al, How and why weight stigma drives the obesity 'epidemic' and harms health. *BMC Medicine* (2018) 16:123 doi:10.1186/s12916-018-1116-5

What to do?

- Educate yourself on weight stigma
- Challenge what you thought you knew about BMI, weight, genetics
 - Side note – BMI was never created to actually measure health status (look it up) 
- Focus on wellbeing & behaviors
- Approach our patients with empathy, respect, and humanity avoiding assumptions or automatic judgements

Energy Equation





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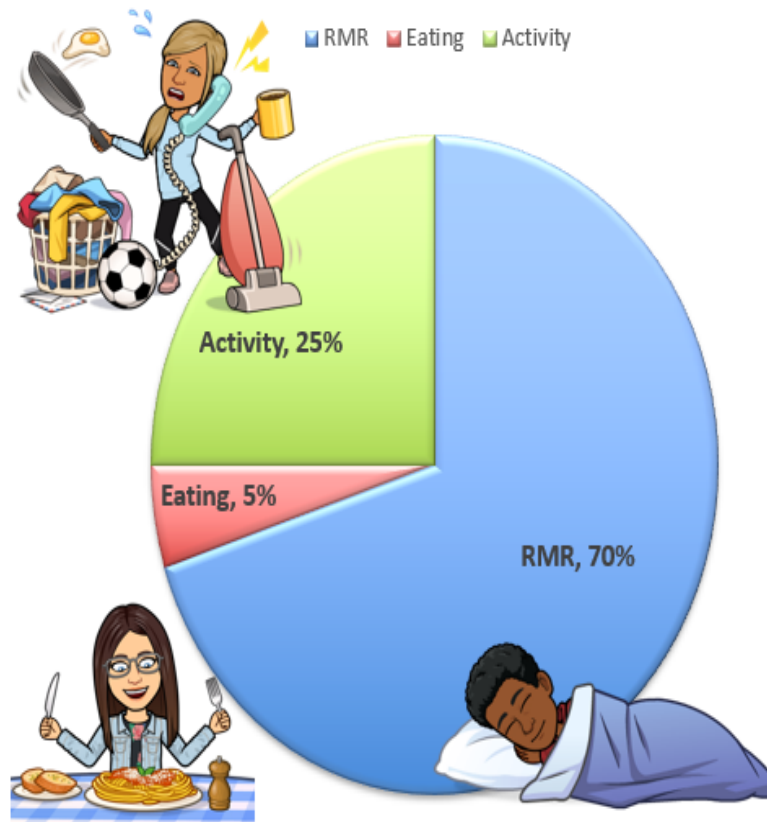
Total Daily Energy Expenditure

Movement and Exercise

Fidgeting
Walking
Dressing & Undressing
Standing
Working
Swimming
Running
Walking up stairs
Age-appropriate play
Sports

Thermic Effect of Food

Energy needed to digest food



Resting Metabolic Rate (RMR)

Energy needed at rest for the body to perform essential functions, such as breathing, blood circulation, brain function, temperature regulation, growth and development (bone, brain, puberty), & cell repair.

Each organ below consumes energy:

- Lungs Heart & Vessels
- Brain
- Liver
- GI Tract
- Kidneys
- Skeletal Muscle

ASPEN Malnutrition Guidelines Pediatric (2-18 years)

Indicator	Mild	Moderate	Severe
BMI for Age Z-score	-1 to -1.9	-2 to -2.9	-3 or less
Height Z-score	-	-	-3 or less
MUAC Z-score (up to 5y, WHO)	-1 to -1.9	-2 to -2.9	-3 or less
Weight Loss	5% usual body weight	7.5% usual body weight	10% usual body weight
Decline in BMI Z-score	Decline of 1 Z-score	Decline of 2 Z-scores	Decline of 3 Z-scores
Inadequate Nutrient Intake	51-75% of energy/protein needs	26-50% of energy/protein needs	≤ 25% of energy/protein needs

Reference: CDC, excluding Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)



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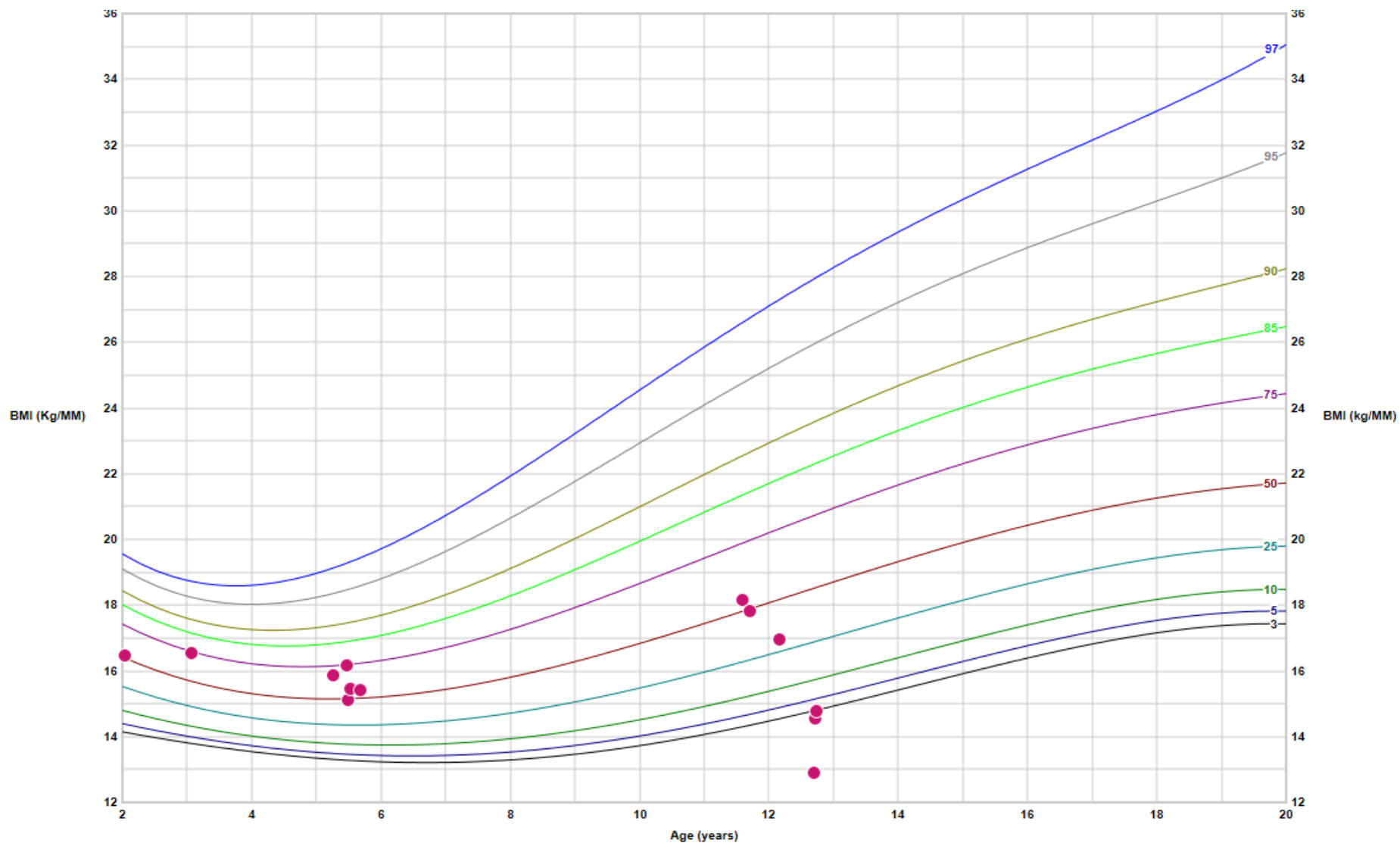
Becker, P, et al, 2015, *Nut Clin Pract*
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0884533614557642>

Strong Reactions

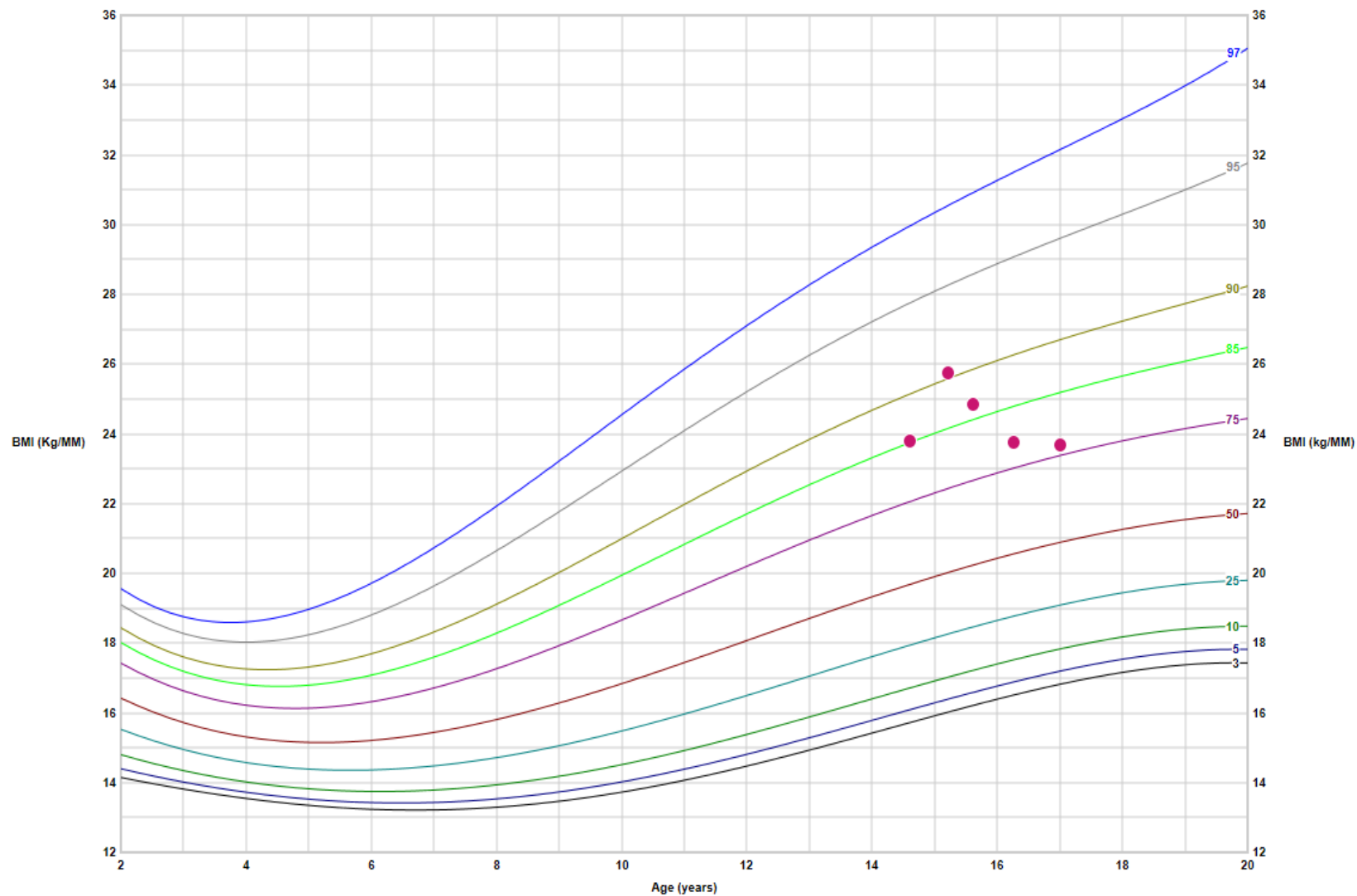
“I, for the record, fundamentally disagree with your diagnosis.”

“My child is not malnourished – that happens to kids in other countries.”

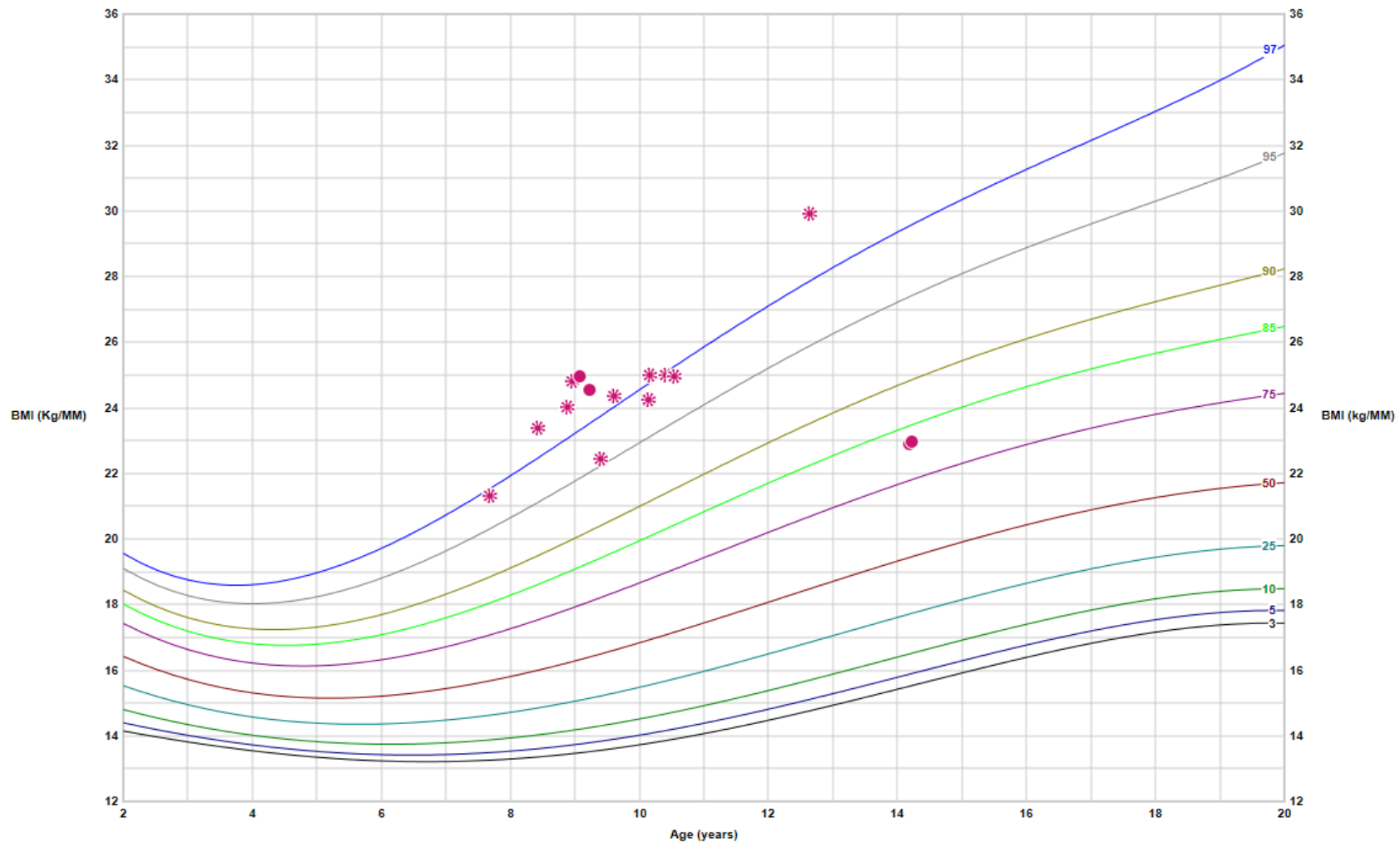
“He eats all the time – there is no way he is malnourished. You are wrong.”



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Source: CDC 2002; PMR(NU-4



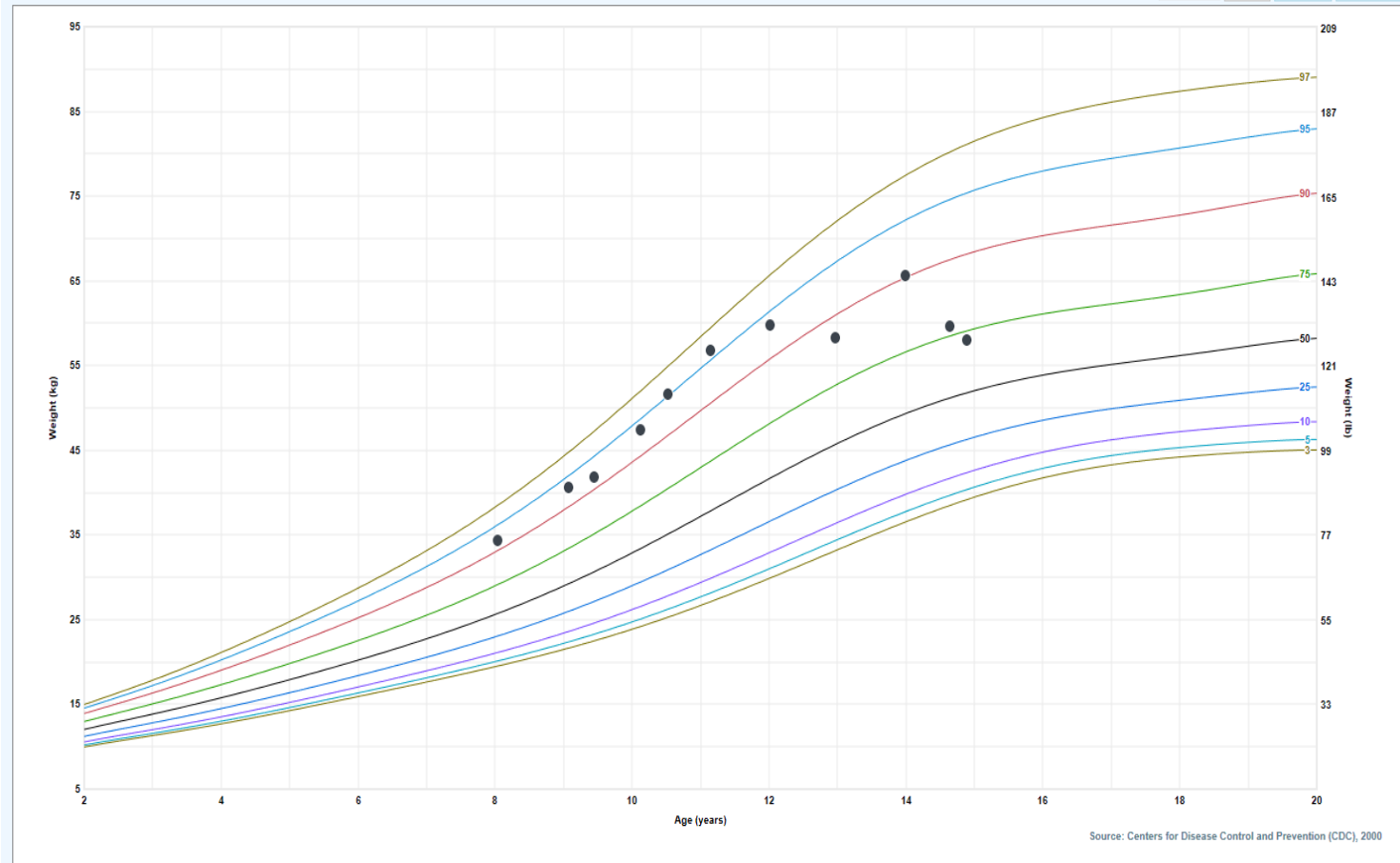
Source: CDC 2002; PMR(†)



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Weight-for-age Percentiles (Girls, 2 to 20 years)

100 % 100 % Zoom In Zoom Out



Medical Stability Assessment

- Orthostatic Vital Signs
 - (recumbent, relaxing x 5 minutes then collect orthostatic vital signs)
- Growth History
- Consider evaluation if malnutrition and/or compensatory behaviors:
- CBC, CMP, Magnesium, Phosphorous, Free T4/TSH, Amylase, Lipase, ESR, Gonadotropins, and EKG

Hospitalization Considerations

OBJECTIVE

HR < 45 bpm

Systolic BP < 90

Orthostatic hypotension
>20 mmHg ↓ systolic
>10 mmHg ↓ diastolic

K <3 mmol/L

Phos <2.5 mg/dL

Prolonged QTc on EKG
(>455 ms)

Other significant
electrolyte abnormalities

Abnormal EKG

Syncope

SUBJECTIVE

Food refusal >48 hours?

Liquid refusal >24 hours?

Suicidal Ideation?

Non-Suicidal Self-Harm?

Psychiatric instability?



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Hornberger, L, et al. 2021. *Pediatrics*.
Hay, P. 2021. *Int J Internal Med*.
AED. 2016.
<https://www.aedweb.org/resources/online-library/publications/medical-care-standards>

Anosognosia

**Lack of insight or
understanding of the severity
of illness or disease**

Anosognosia

“I’ve learned I just can’t trust my eyes.”

~ 19yo with Anorexia Nervosa, Binge-Purge Type

“My friends and family tell me they are worried, and I just can’t see what they are talking about. I just don’t see anything wrong with me – I wish I could just step into them and see what they see so I could understand.”

~ 18yo with Anorexia Nervosa, Restricting Type

Word choice can have huge impact on our patients.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| • Weight gain | ✓ Weight Restoration |
| • Calories | ✓ Nutrition |
| • High Calorie | ✓ Energy Density |
| • Healthy | ✓ -- |
| • Good Food | ✓ Nutrition |
| • Bad Food | ✓ Nutrition |
| • Junk Food | ✓ Nutrition |

Questions????



BH TIPS Overview

Behavioral Health Treatment Insights and Provider Support (BH-TIPS program)

Scheduled video consultations for community providers

Provide Support to PCPs



- Medication management
- Diagnostic clarification
- Treatment planning
- Resources and linkages

Improve Quality of Care



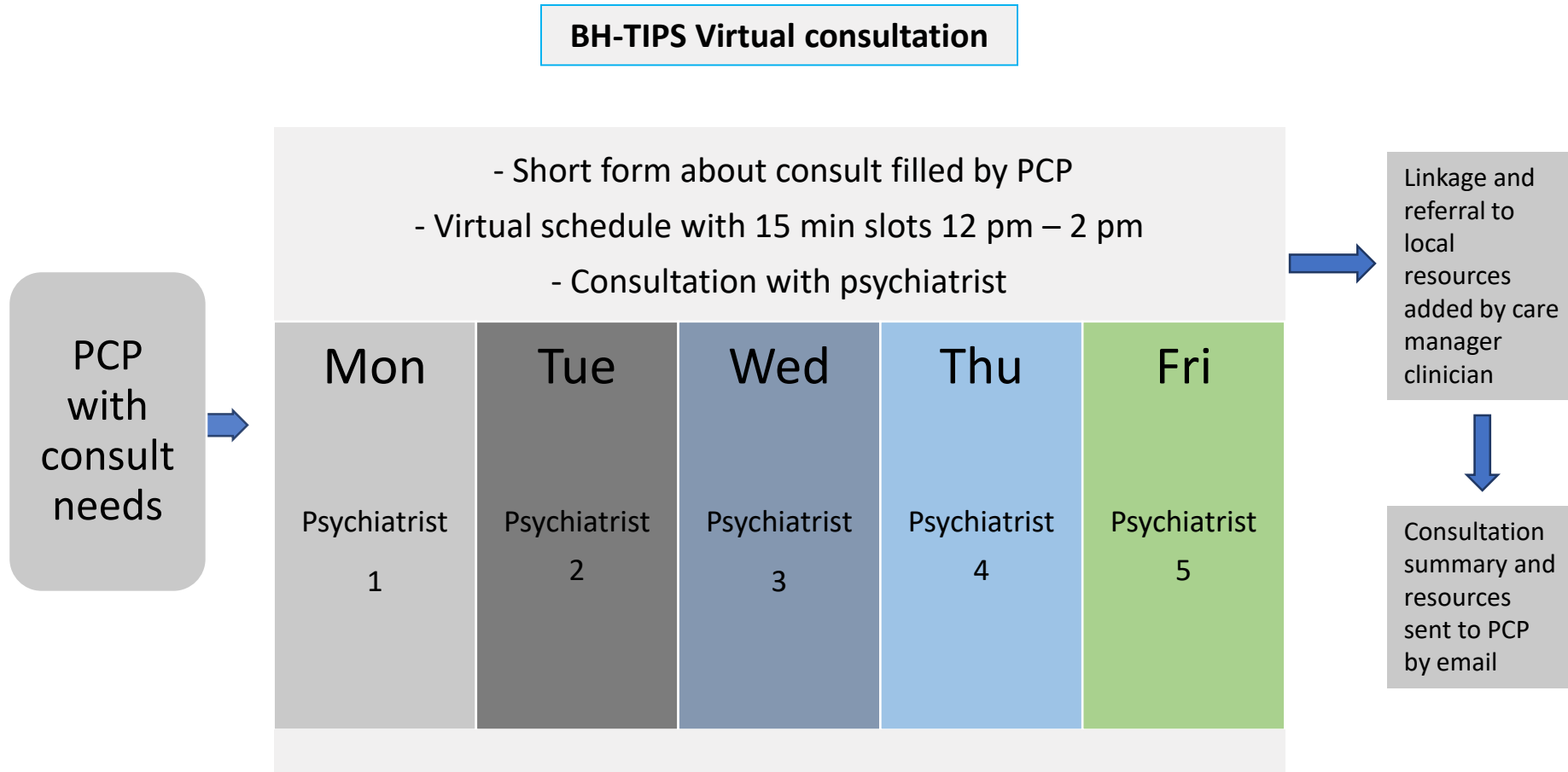
- Improve BH competencies
- Connecting specialists with local providers and resources

Mitigate Current Challenges of Limited Access



- Improve access
- Reduce ED visits & hospitalizations
- Support community

Scheduled Video Consultations for Community Providers



No PHI is discussed during consultation

Example visit

- PCP: Chief complaint of impairing anxiety and depression. Failed 2 SSRIs. Currently on maximum dose of an SSRI. What medication to try next?
 - Visit: discuss any other co-morbid symptoms or diagnoses.
 - Recommendation: augment with Wellbutrin SR 100mg or BuSpar 10mg first then consider cross titration to an SNRI
-
- Common questions
 - Already on SSRI with minimal/no benefit. Give more time, increase, augment, or switch?
 - At maximum dose of a medication, whats next?

What we are not

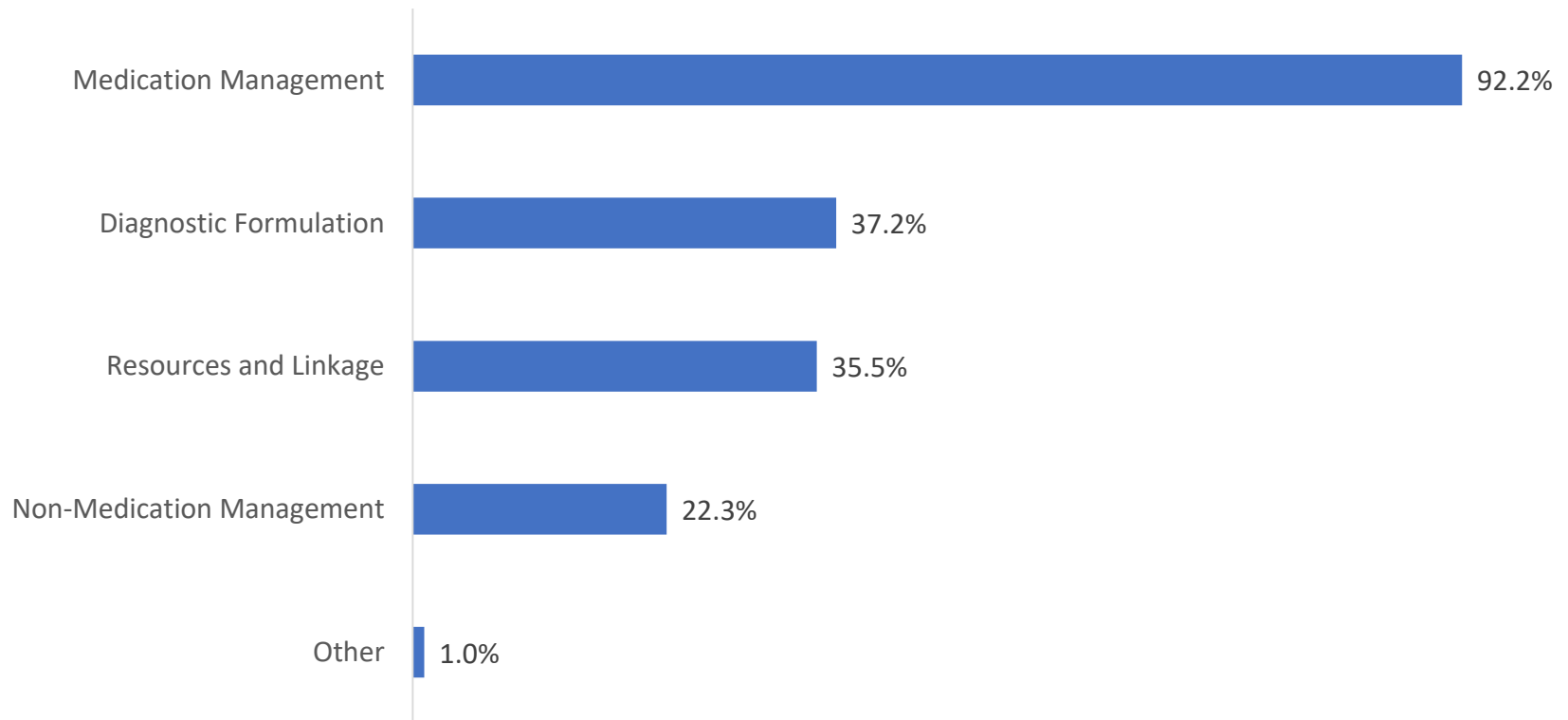
- Check existing referral status
 - Please have caregiver call intake or discharge planner
- Expedite referrals
- PDC (Physician Direct Connect)
 - Previously called PCTC

BH TIPS Call Types

Selected Reasons for Consultations Selected by Physicians*

January 4, 2021 through October 31, 2022

Total Calls = 296



*Providers can select more than one option per call

Total Selections = 557 (1.9 per consultation)



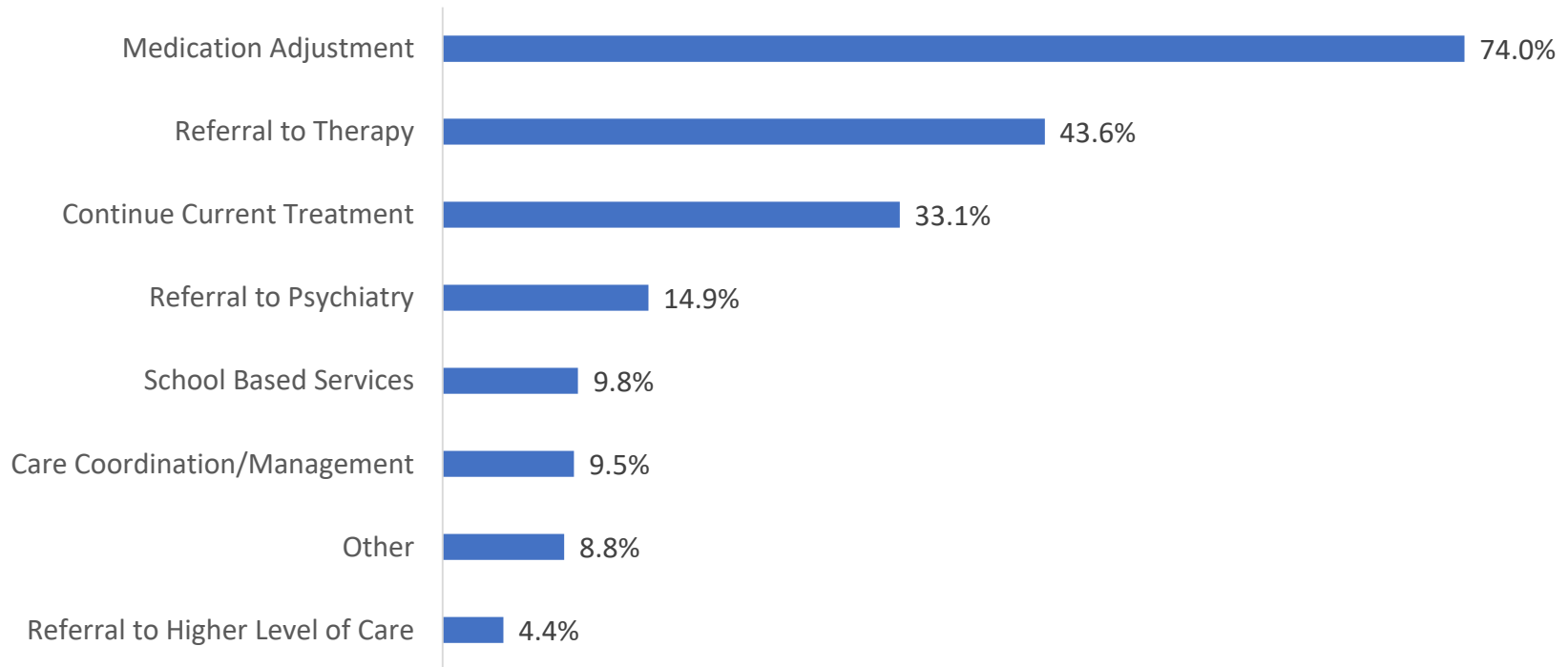
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BH TIPS Intervention Suggestions

Interventions Chosen by Psychiatrist After Call*

January 4, 2021 through October 31, 2022

Total Calls = 296



*Psychiatrist can select more than one option per call

Total Selections = 586 (2.0 per consultation)



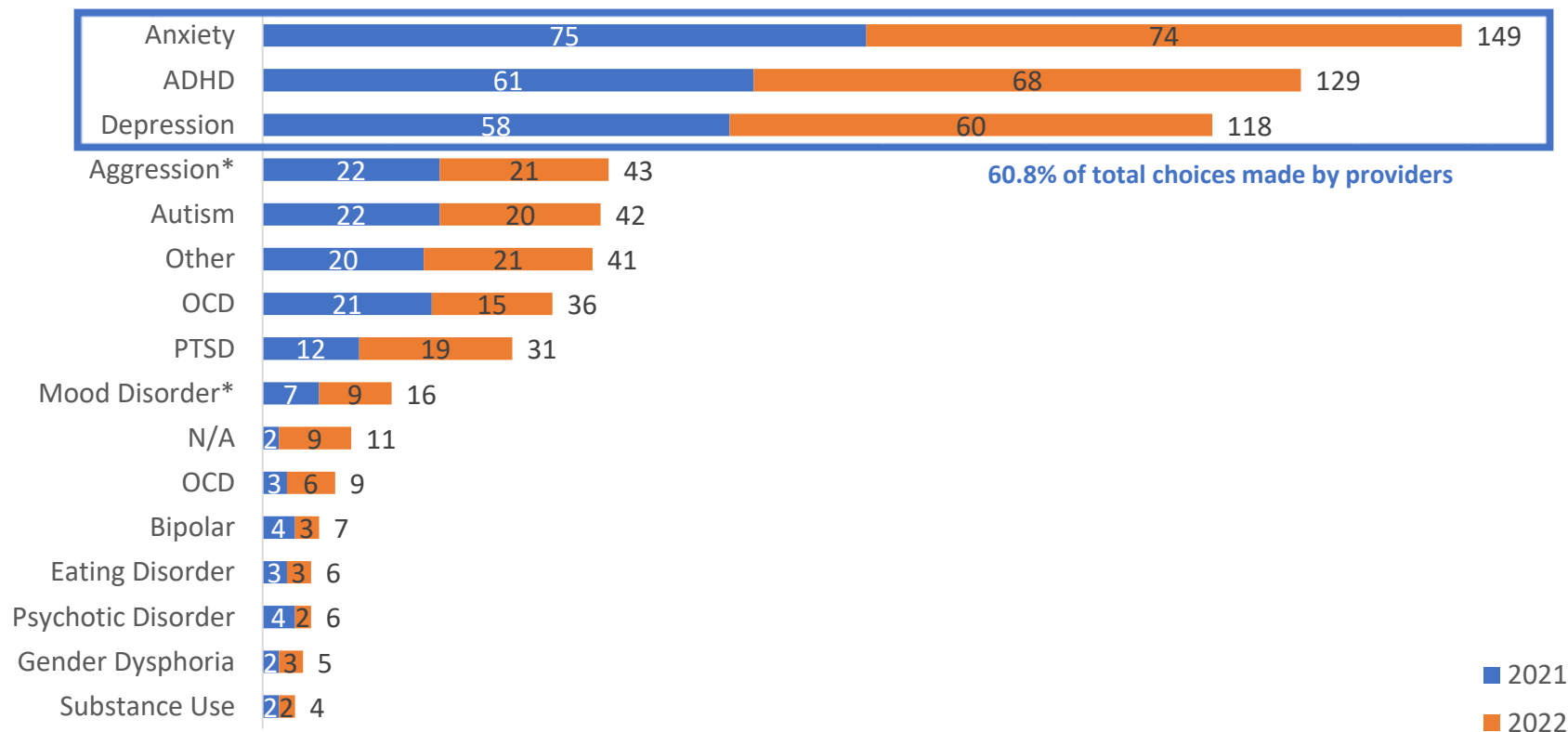
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What Diagnoses Are Most Common during BH-TIPS Consults?

Diagnoses of Patient Consulted on Through BH-TIPS Consult

January 4, 2021 through October 31, 2022

N = 651 Choices (2.2 per consultation)

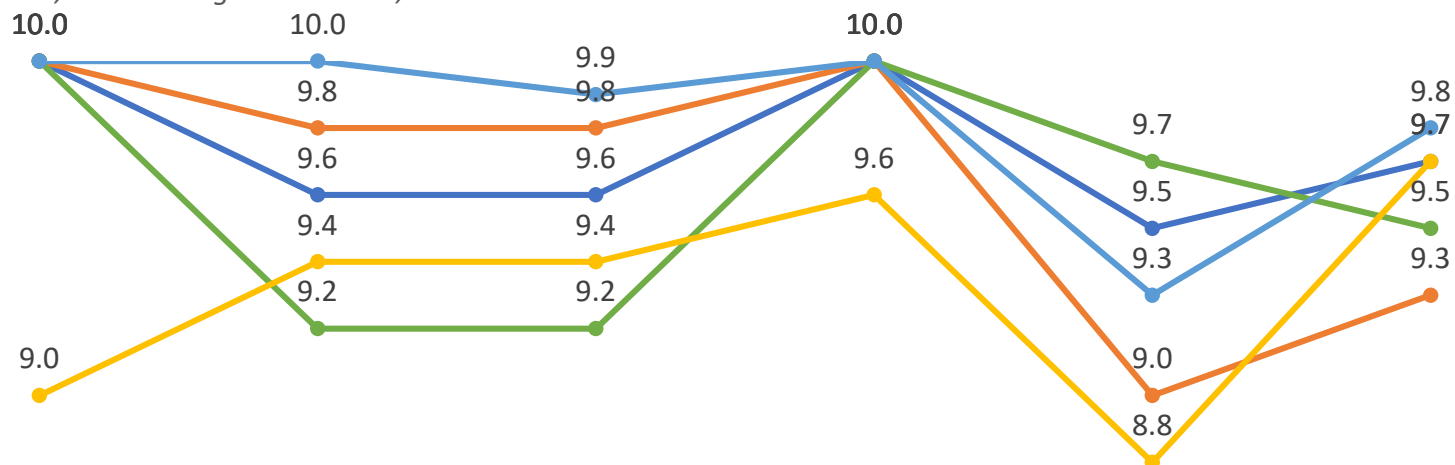


*Unspecified

Feedback*

Provider Feedback on BH-TIPS Consultation

November 16, 2021 through October 31, 2022



Apr 2022

May 2022

Jun 2022

Jul 2022

Aug 2022

Sep 2022

● TIPS Satisfaction

● Psychiatrist Usefulness

● CMC Usefulness

● Implementation Comfortability

● Likelihood of Recommending TIPS

*Feedback Survey first sent in November 2021 and is voluntary for providers to complete



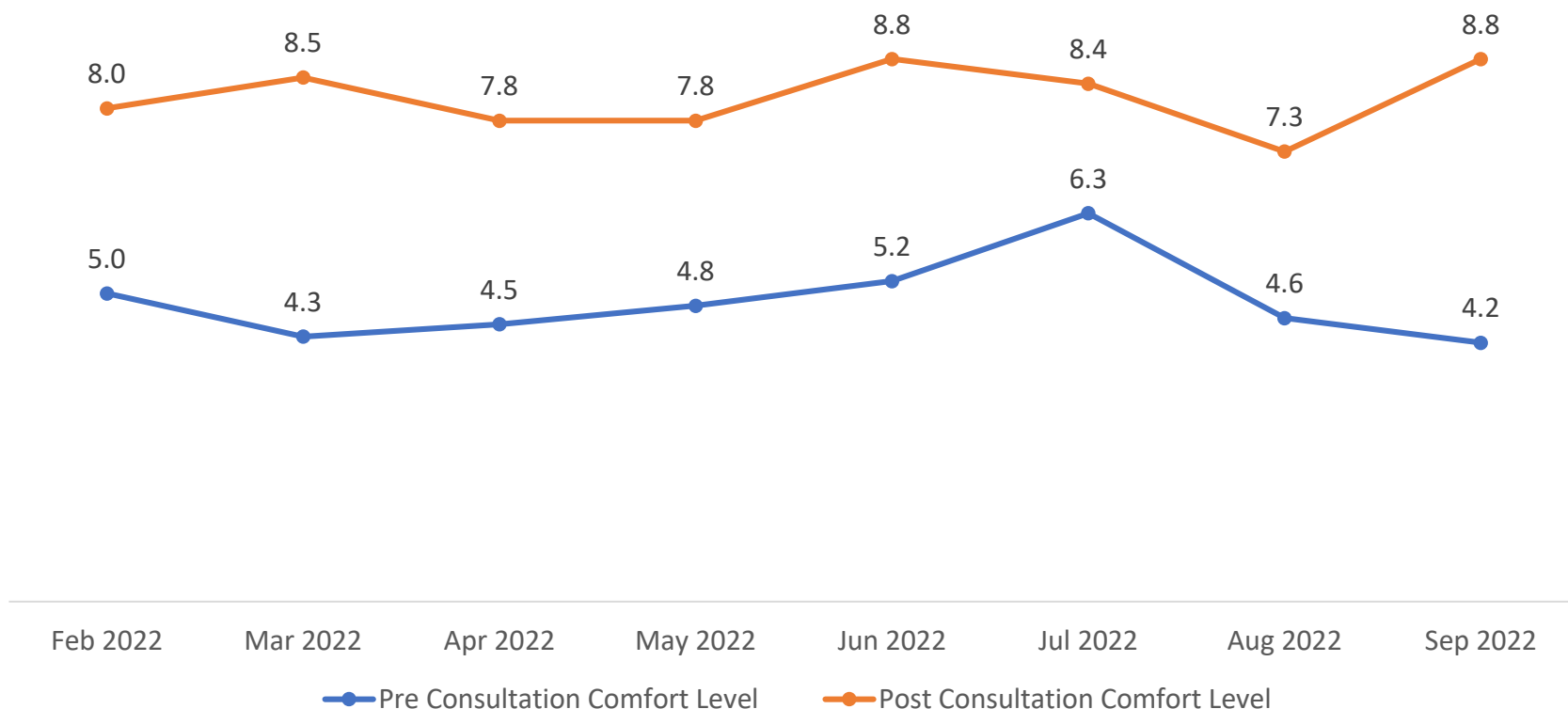
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Range of graph from 8-10

Comfort Levels*

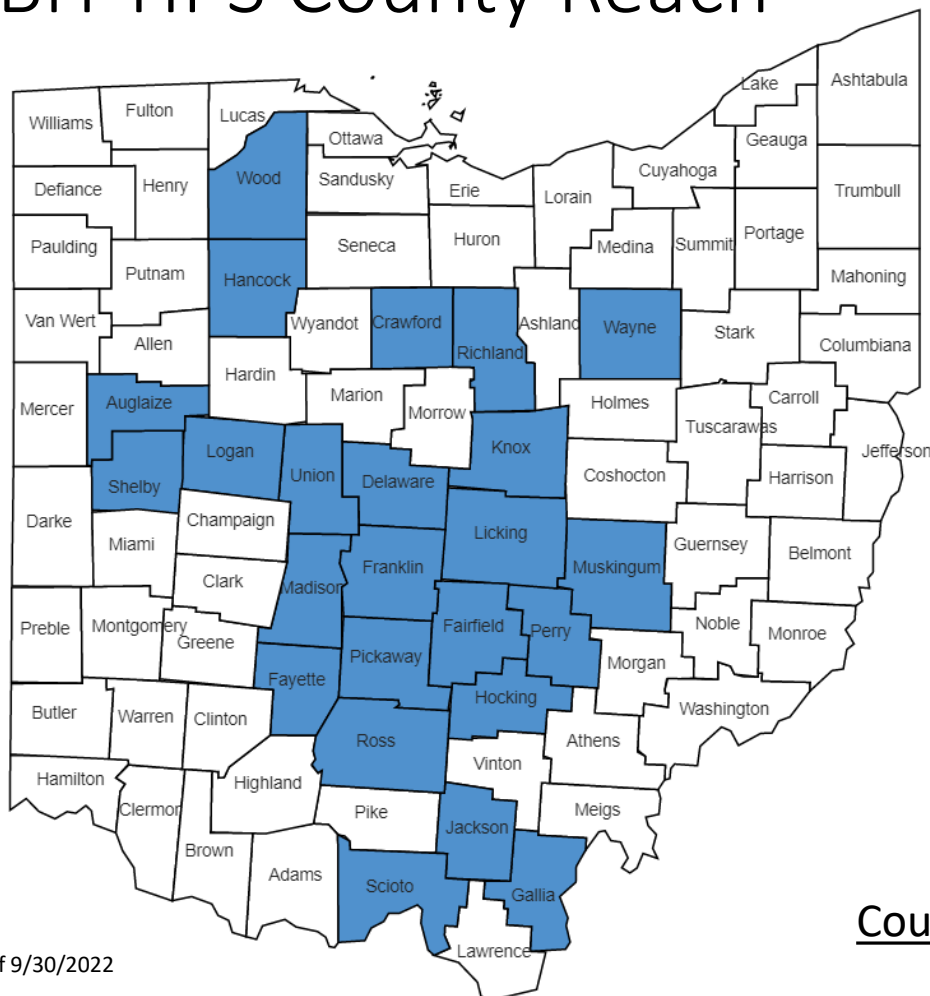
Provider Pre and Post Consultation Comfort Levels

February 15, 2022 through October 31, 2022



*Comfort Levels were not asked until Feb 2022 and is voluntary for providers to complete

BH TIPS County Reach



County Reach:

25

As of 9/30/2022

County	County Count
Franklin	143
Union	26
Scioto	24
Delaware	22
Fairfield	14
Pickaway Hancock	12
Ross	7
Wood	6
Perry	5
Muskingum Licking Crawford	3
Auglaize Knox Gallia Jackson	2
Logan Shelby Fayette Hocking Madison Richland Wayne Greenup, KY	1



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How to get to the website

- Google: NCH BH TIPS