A Physician's Guide to Eating Disorders

DETECTION

- Eating disorders can be difficult to detect because patients may keep their behaviours a secret and deny their illness.
- Some patients appear thin and emaciated while others are normal to heavy.
- Eating disorders occur in a wide range of ages in both males and females.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF A POSSIBLE EATING DISORDER

- Significant weight loss
- Failure to gain weight during a growth period (adolescent)
- Disturbances in the way body weight and shape are experienced
- Severe food/fluid restriction
- Binge eating
- Caloric compensations such as vomiting, laxatives, diuretics and/or fasting
- Amenorrhea or unexplained infertility
- Syncope
- Dehydration
- Electrolyte disturbances
- Lethargy
- Ketones on breath
- Stress fractures and repeated injuries
- Bradycardia
- Postural hypotension
- Parotid hypertrophy
- Chronic abdominal symptoms
- Constipation
- Lanugo hair
- Hair loss
- Blue fingernails
- Feeling cold

RED FLAGS THAT CAN INDICATE A SERIOUS DISORDER

- Rapid and persistent weight loss
- Primary or secondary amenorrhea
- Body temperature less than 36°C
- Abnormal ECG (e.g. QT interval greater than 450)
- Bradycardia less than 40 bpm
- Tachycardia more than 110 bpm
- Marked hypotension
- Electrolyte imbalances
- Hematemesis
- Changes in mental status such as forgetfulness, reduced concentration, irritability
- Poor performance in school/work
- Seizures
- Loss of energy
- Overuse of laxatives
- Calloused knuckles

EATING DISORDER SCREENING TOOL

- 1. Are you terrified about being overweight?
- Have you gone on eating binges where you feel you may not be able to stop?
- 3. Do you feel extremely guilty after eating?
- 4. Do you vomit or have the impulse to vomit after meals?
- 5. Do you feel that food controls your life?
- A **YES** to any question indicates need for further screening.

(Questions adapted from EAT-26 D.M. Garnder & P.E. Garfinkel (1979) D.M. Garner et al, (1972))

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT

- Monitor frequently: body weight, heart rate, blood pressure and postural changes, temperature, hydration, electrolytes, repeat ECG if deterioration in weight, vitals or severity of symptoms.
- 2. Refer patient for mental health therapy and nutrition counseling.
- 3. Assess need for hospitalization:
 - A. Rapid and persistent decrease in intake and/or weight, despite outpatient treatment
 - **B.** Additional stressors that interfere with the ability to eat
 - C. Co-morbid psychiatric problems, suicidality
 - **D.** Medical problems such as metabolic abnormalities, hematemesis, vital sign changes, uncontrolled vomiting

SUGGESTED TESTS

• FCG

- ElectrolytesCreatinine
- BUNCBC
 - Thyroid Function
 Pregnancy Test
- Chest X-Ray

BONE DENSITY if patient has been underweight for some time

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND HELP YOU CAN CONTACT

1. Calgary Eating Disorder Program: To speak with a Program Consultant call (403) 955-8700

To Refer:

Please complete a physician referral form on the CEDP website below.

2. University of Alberta Hospital Eating Disorder Program Edmonton (780) 407-6114

WEBSITES

Calgary Eating Disorder Program

www.albertahealthservices.ca/info/page4208.aspx

National Eating Disorder Information Centre www.nedic.ca

Eating Disorder Support Network of Alberta

CRITERIA FOR HOSPITAL ADMISSION CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

- Weight less than 75% of standard or acute weight decline with food refusal
- Heart rate less than 45 bpm
- Blood Pressure less than 80/60
- Orthostatic hypotension with systolic BP change more than 20
- Orthostatic HR change more than 20
- Hypokalemia
- Hypophosphatemia

ADULTS

- Weight less than 75% of standard
- Heart rate less than 40 bpm
- Blood Pressure less than 90/60
- Hypoglycemia
- Hypokalemia (K < 3 meq/L)
- Inability to maintain temperature
- Dehydration
- Hepatic, renal or cardiovascular compromise requiring acute treatment

