



Eating Disorders: the shadow pandemic

LAURA SWANEY, MD FRCPC (PEDIATRICS)

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Disclosures

- I HAVE NO CURRENT OR PAST RELATIONSHIPS WITH COMMERCIAL ENTITIES
- I WILL BE DISCUSSING OFF-LABEL USE OF MEDICATION
- I WILL RECEIVE A SPEAKER'S FEE FROM EAST KOOTENAY DIVISIONS OF FAMILY PRACTICE FOR THIS PRESENTATION

Objectives

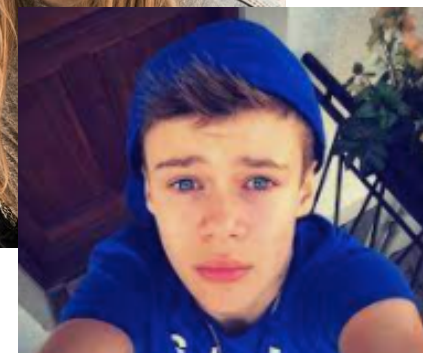
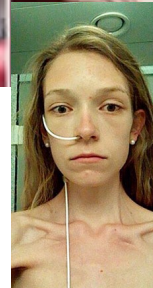
By the end of this presentation you will be able to:

1. Recognize the key **presentations** of
2. Follow initial **management** steps for
3. Identify hospitalization **criteria** for
4. Be aware of **treatment** options of



EATING
Disorders

Anorexia: what comes to mind?



"Classic" Anorexia

Female

"Eating healthier"



Perfectionist

Dramatic weight loss

"Sneaky" Anorexia

Male



"Getting fit"

GI symptoms

Weight stable / gaining muscle

"Classic" Bulimia

Female

Binge/purge/restrict cycles



Frequent trips
to bathroom

Normal or Overweight

ARFID (Avoidant Restrictive Food Intake Disorder)

Intake \neq Output \rightarrow Weight loss / poor growth
Nutrient deficiency
NG or supplement dependence

Nonspecific GI complaints



Possible “triggering” event

NO BODY IMAGE CONCERNS

“Classic” ARFID

Autism

Picky Eating



Parents have
“tried everything”

Underweight

"Sneaky" ARFID....

Anxious

Chronic abdominal pain



DENIES Body
Image concerns

Weight loss (lots)

Common presentations

GI complaints

- Abdominal pain = #1
- Nausea with food intake
- "Full all the time"

Social:

- Withdrawal
- Isolation
- School avoidance



DIZZY!!!

Psychological:

- Irritable
- Anxious
- Depressed

General:

- Fatigue
- Can't focus
- Poor sleep

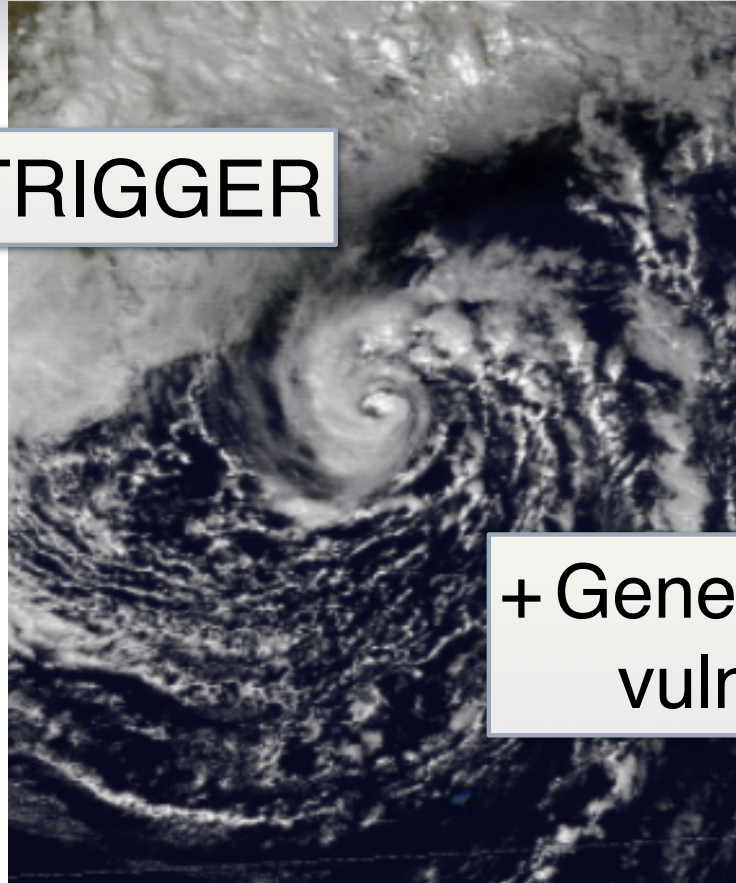
What Causes an Eating Disorder?

Low self-esteem

+ trigger/ **TRIGGER**

+ Genetic/personal
vulnerability

= Eating Disorder



An illustration of a person with long dark hair, wearing a black tank top and shorts, standing in a dark room looking out a large window. The window shows a bright orange sun or moon in a dark sky. A large, dark, irregular shadow of the person is cast onto the floor in the foreground. The floor is a mix of dark blue and light tan colors.

What about during a pandemic?

Loneliness

Lack of control

Disrupted routines

No school

Limited recognition

Increased social media

140% ↑ during COVID



- 3 month history: "eating bothers my stomach"
- nausea after she eats
- dizzy "all the time"
- possible weight loss (not documented)
- more anxious, mood lower
- denies fear of food or body image concerns
- no exercise

On examination:

HR: 48

BP: 98/50

Height and weight not done

Anna, age 12

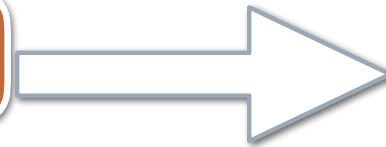
What would you do with Anna?

- a) Tell her she just needs to “eat”
- b) Get more information
- c) Phone for advice
- d) Send her for blood work and ECG
- e) Send her to ER for admission



What would you do with Anna?

a) Tell her she just needs to “eat”



Avoid dismissal as
early detection
changes outcomes!

b) Get more information...

c) Phone for advice

d) Send her for blood work and ECG

e) Send her to ER for admission

- Only 1/4 with ED seek help
- Sub-threshold ED more likely to evolve to full fledged ED (than remit)
- Prolonged illness duration raises mortality risk

What would you do with Anna?

a) Tell her she just needs to “eat”

b) Get more information...

c) Phone for advice

d) Send her for blood work and ECG

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How can I screen?

SCOFF

1. Do you make yourself **S**ICK because you feel uncomfortably full?
2. Do you worry you have lost **C**ONTROL over how much you eat?
3. Have you recently lost more than **O**NE Stone (14 lbs) over 3 months?
4. Do you believe yourself to be **F**AT when others think you are too thin?
5. Would you say that **F**OOD dominates your life?

ESP (Eating disorder screen for primary care)

1. Are you satisfied with your eating patterns?
2. Do you ever eat in secret?
3. Does your weight affect the way you feel about yourself?
4. Have any members of your family suffered with an eating disorder?
5. Do you currently suffer with or have you ever suffered in the past with an eating disorder?

How can I screen...in a busy office?

SCOFF

1. Do you make yourself **SICK** because you feel uncomfortably full?
2. Do you worry **MUCH** about how much you eat?
3. Have you recently lost weight (10 lbs) over 3 months?
4. Do you believe you are too thin?
5. Would you say you are compulsive about food?

ESP (Eating disorder screen for primary care)

1. Are you satisfied with your eating patterns?

2. Do you ever eat in secret?

Does thinking about food, your body or weight dominate your life?

Do you feel anxious when you are not in control of your eating?

Have any friends or family members commented on your eating?

Do YOU think you have an eating disorder?

How do you feel about

Have you ever suffered with

Have you ever had an eating disorder?





Pediatrician recommends:

- BLINDED weight, height measurements → BMI (with percentiles)
- Orthostatic vitals (after lying 5 minutes), standing at 1 or 3 minutes

On further examination:

HR: 48 (lying), 88 (standing)

BP: 98/52 (lying), 84/40 (standing)

Wt: 29kg (<3rd percentile)

Ht: 150cm

BMI: 13 (<<1st)



What are the most concerning features?

- a) low resting HR
- b) low resting HR + orthostatic changes
- c) Weight + BMI <3rd percentile
- d) all of the above
- e) none of the above

HR: 48 (lying), 88 (standing)
BP: 98/52 (lying), 84/40 (standing)
Wt: 29kg (<3rd percentile)
Ht: 150cm
BMI: 13 (<<1st)



What are the most concerning feature(s)?

- a) low resting HR
- b) low resting HR + orthostatic changes
- c) Weight + BMI < 3rd percentile
- d) all of the above
- e) none of the above

- a) sinus bradycardia
- b) sinus brady + orthostatic changes (HR \uparrow > 35; SBP and DBP drops)
- c) NO BMI cut-off - Need timeline and previous percentiles
- d) all of the above **ARE CONCERNING**
BUT only 1 of the above meets admission criteria

On further examination:

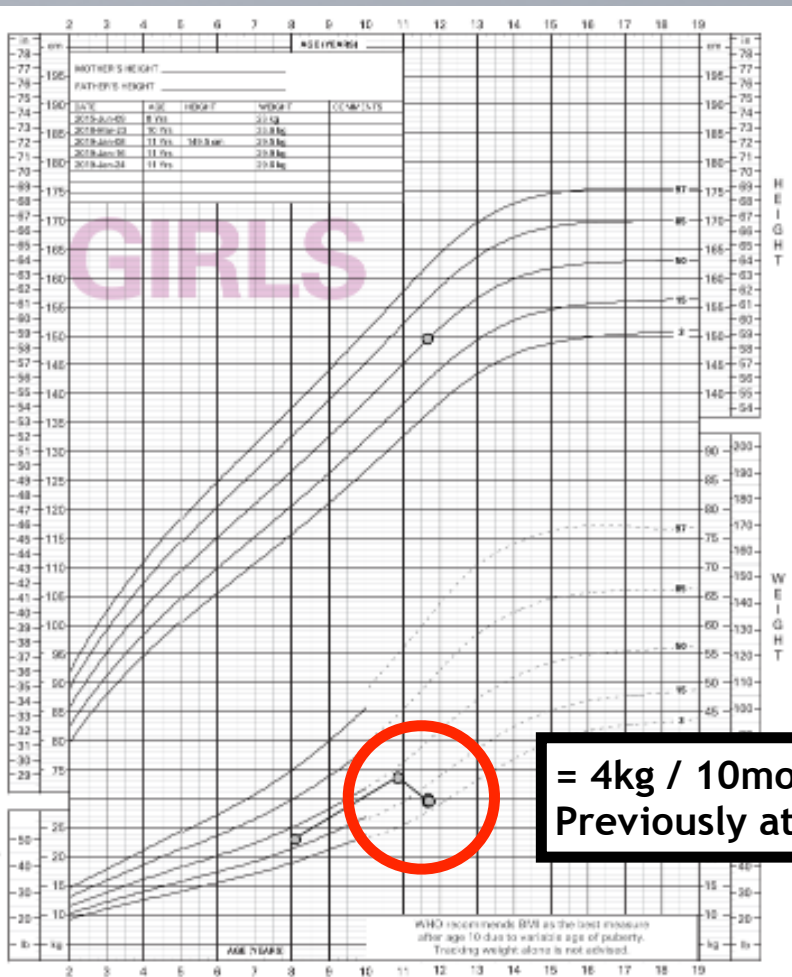
HR: 48 (lying), 88 (standing) = **orthostatic tachycardia** (HR > 35)

BP: 98/52 (lying), 84/40 (standing) = **orthostatic diastolic hypotension**
(SBP drop < 20; DBP drop >10 mmHg)

Wt: 29kg (<3rd percentile, previously 50th) = concerning **weight loss**

Ht: 150cm

BMI: 13 (<<1st)



= 4kg / 10mo
Previously at 50th

DISCLAIMER: The main chart is based on World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards (2006) and WHO Reference (2007) adopted for Canada by Canadian Paediatric Society, Canadian Pediatric Endocrine Group (CPES), College of Family Physicians of Canada, Endocrine Society of Canada and Endocrine of Canada. The weight-for-age 18 to 19 years reduction was developed by CPES based on data from the US National Center for Health Statistics using the same procedures as the WHO growth charts.
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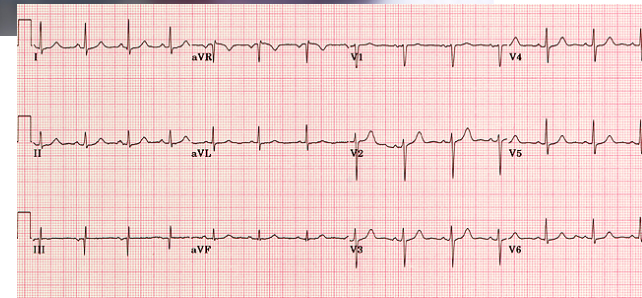
What would you do with Anna?

- a) Tell her she just needs to “eat”
- b) Get more information
- c) Phone for advice
- d) Send her for blood work and ECG**
- e) Send her to ER for admission



What labs should you order?

- CBC, ferritin
- Random glucose
- Extended electrolytes
- +/- LH, FSH, estradiol (if amenorrhea)
- Kidney function: BUN and Cr
- +/- Liver function: ALT
- +/- TSH (if symptomatic)
- +/- Celiac screen (if GI symptoms predominant)
- ECG: confirm HR, ?QTc abnormalities





What was that
DBP drop?

What would you do with Anna?

- a) Tell her she just needs to "eat"
- b) Tell her to take some Tums
- c) Phone for advice
- d) Send her for blood work and ECG
- e) Send her to ER for admission

WHY?



When do we hospitalize?

- Resting supine HR < 45/min
- Hypotension (<90/45 mmHg)
 - Orthostatic drop in SBP >20mmHg or **DBP >10 mmHg**
- Temperature (oral) < 36°C
- Glucose or potassium <3.0 mmol/L; Phosphate <0.8 mmol/L
- Any ECG abnormalities, including QTc >0.46s
- Acute dehydration, medical complication (eg. syncope)
- Suicidality







2 week admission at EKRH

- requires NG tube for weight stabilization
- discloses fear of choking - ?ARFID
- observed ED behaviours/comments

BCCH ED consult to clarify ARFID vs. AN

- discloses ++ body image concerns and ED behaviours
- transferred to BCCH

Anna, age 12

FINAL DIAGNOSIS:

1. Anorexia nervosa, restrictive subtype
2. Social anxiety disorder

Treatments: Refer to CYMH

- **Family based therapy (FBT)**

- 3 Phases:

- “Parents in charge”
 - “Transition control”
 - “Return to normal”



- **Emotion focused family therapy (EFFT)**

- De-escalate
 - Change interactions / engage
 - Consolidate

Treatments: medications

Anorexia: No RCTs supporting evidence for SSRIs

Mood / Anxiety / OCD / PTSD
SSRIs are 1st line
Fluoxetine and Sertraline

Appetite stimulant / sleep
Low dose Mirtazapine (7.5 – 15mg q supper)

Anxiety around food intake / nausea
Off label short term use of low dose Olanzapine

ARFID: Mirtazapine (15 – 60mg q supper)



Objectives

Now that we're at the end, you should BE ABLE TO:

1. Recognize the key **presentations** of
2. Follow initial **management** steps for
3. Identify hospitalization **criteria** for
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EATING
Disorders

Primary care resources

2017



Eating Disorders Toolkit
for Primary Care Practitioners

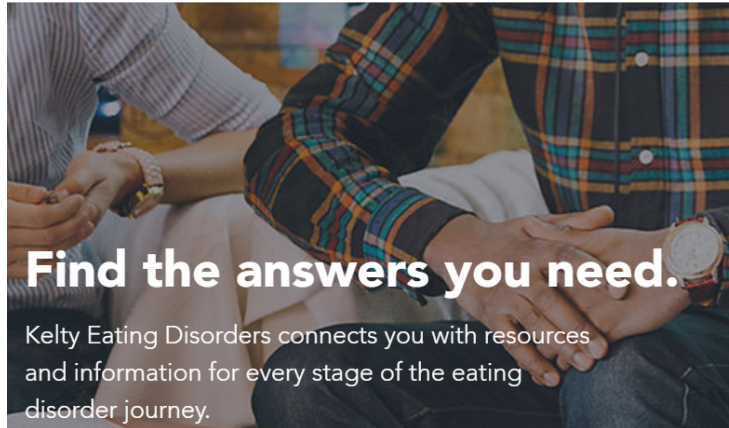


General
Information

Types Of
Disorders

Treatment
Options

Finding



Final questions?



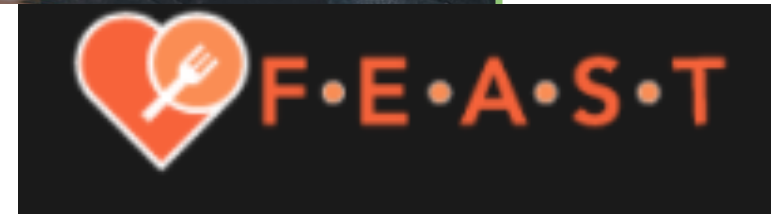
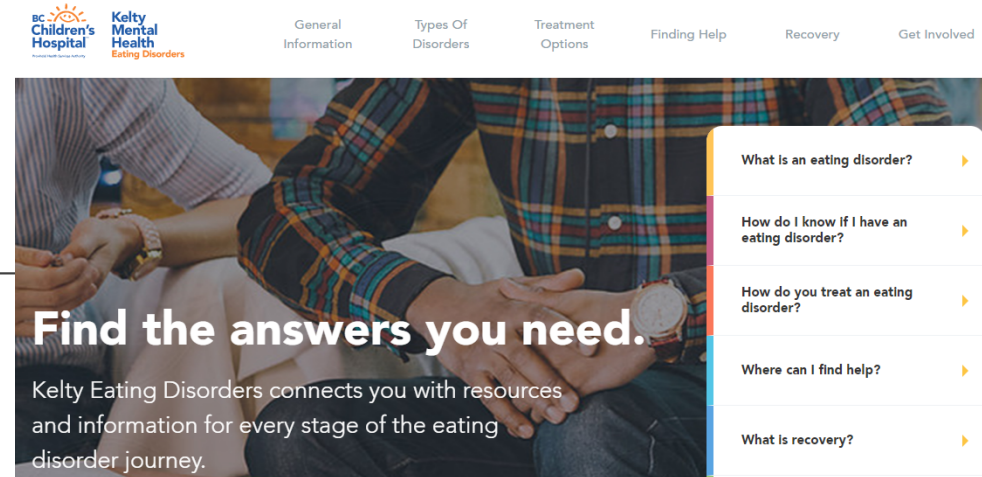
THANKS!

References

1. Jessica Callin and Mary Lamoureux. Eating Disorder Toolkit for Primary Care Providers. (2018). *Retrieved from:* <https://keltyeatingdisorders.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Eating-Disorders-Toolkit-for-PCP-2018.pdf>
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3. Identification and Management of Eating Disorders in Children and Adolescents. Laurie L. Hornberger, Margo A. Lane and THE COMMITTEE ON ADOLESCENCE. Pediatrics January 2021, 147 (1) e2020040279; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2020-040279>
4. Bryant E, Miskovic-Wheatley J, Touyz SW, Crosby RD, Koreshe E, Maguire S. Identification of high risk and early stage eating disorders: first validation of a digital screening tool. J Eat Disord. 2021 Sep 6;9(1):109. doi: 10.1186/s40337-021-00464-y. PMID: 34488899; PMCID: PMC8419810.
5. Ivancic L, Maguire S, Miskovic-Wheatley J, Harrison C, Nassar N. Prevalence and management of people with eating disorders presenting to primary care: A national study. Aust N Z J Psychiatry. 2021 Mar 15:4867421998752. doi: 10.1177/0004867421998752. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 33722071.

Parent resources

- [Kelty Mental Health](https://keltyeatingdisorders.ca/)
 - <https://keltyeatingdisorders.ca/>
 - [Meal support videos](#)
- [FEAST](https://www.feast-ed.org/)
 - <https://www.feast-ed.org/> (First 30 days toolkit)
- National Eating Disorder Information Centre ([nedic.ca](https://www.nedic.ca))
- Mental Health Foundations ([mentalhealthfoundations.ca](https://www.mentalhealthfoundations.ca))
 - EFFT (Emotion Focused Family Therapy)
 - Webinars/videos
 - Harness the power of your loved one's anger



nedic
National Eating Disorder
Information Centre