WHAT ARE THE WARNING SIGNS OF AN EATING DISORDER?

• Preoccupation with weight, food, calories, dieting, and/or body image.
• Development of abnormal, secretive, extreme, or ritualized food or eating habits.
• Withdrawal from usual friends and activities.
• Evidence of binge eating, such as the disappearance of a large amount of food.
• Evidence of purging behaviors, including frequent trips to the bathroom after meals, self-induced vomiting, periods of fasting or laxative, diet pill, or diuretic abuse.
• Compulsive or excessive exercising.
• Discoloration or staining of the teeth.
• Feelings of isolation, depression, anxiety, or irritability.

While the signs listed may indicate an eating disorder, they are not all-inclusive. If you are concerned about someone and they are not demonstrating these warning signs, speak with them or seek professional guidance.

WHAT IS AN EATING DISORDER?

Eating disorders are real, complex, bio-psycho-social diseases that can have serious consequences for health, productivity and relationships. They are not fads, phases, or lifestyle choices.

The most common eating disorders are anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge eating disorder. Other eating disorders include: avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder, rumination disorder, pica, other specified feeding or eating disorder, and unspecified feeding or eating disorder.

People struggling with an eating disorder often become obsessed with food, body image, and/or weight. These disorders can be life-threatening if not recognized and treated appropriately. The earlier a person receives treatment, the greater the likelihood of full recovery.
OTHER SPECIFIED FEEDING OR EATING DISORDER (OSFED)

A feeding or eating disorder that causes significant distress or impairment but does not meet the criteria for another feeding or eating disorder.

Examples of OSFED include:
- Atypical anorexia nervosa (weight is not low)
- Bulimia nervosa (with less frequent behaviors)
- Binge eating disorder (with less frequent occurrences)
- Purging disorder (purging without binge eating)
- Night eating syndrome (excessive nighttime food consumption)

Eating disorders come in many different forms and OSFED is equally as severe as the other eating disorder diagnoses.

WHO’S AT RISK?

- Anyone can develop an eating disorder regardless of gender, age, race, ethnicity, culture, size, socioeconomic status, or sexual orientation.
- Eating disorders also impact the family, friends, and loved ones of someone struggling.