

Fetma och ätstörningar

Får man fetma av ätstörningar?

- Yngre barn med fetma har inte ätstörningar
- Tonårsflickor med fetma sedan barndomen utvecklar ätstörningar

Fetma kan leda till ätstörning!



Får man ätstörning av bantning..

- Kan sjukvårdsbaserad fetmabehandling av ungdomar leda till ätstörning?







Received: 15 February 2019 | Revised: 25 March 2019 | Accepted: 31 March 2019

DOI: 10.1111/obr.12866

PEDIATRIC OBESITY/TREATMENT

WILEY **obesityreviews**

Treatment of obesity, with a dietary component, and eating disorder risk in children and adolescents: A systematic review with meta-analysis

Hiba Jebeile^{1,2}  | Megan L. Gow^{1,2}  | Louise A. Baur^{1,2}  | Sarah P. Garnett^{1,2}  |
Susan J. Paxton³  | Natalie B. Lister^{1,2} 

, 36 met inclusion criteria, with a combined sample of 2589 participants aged 7.8 to 16.9 years. Intervention duration ranged from 1 week to 13 months, with follow-up of 6 months to 6 years from baseline. Prevalence of ED was reported in five studies and was reduced post-intervention.

At follow-up, a reduction in ED risk (six studies, -0.313 [0.13], $P = 0.012$), emotional eating (five studies, -0.259 [0.05], $P < 0.001$), eating concern (three studies, -0.501 [0.06], $P < 0.001$), and drive for thinness (two studies, -0.375 [0.07], $P < 0.001$) was found. Structured and professionally run obesity treatment was associated with reduced ED prevalence, ED risk, and symptoms.

..men ändå ser vi enstaka barn med ätstörning..?

- Det finns dåligt med uppföljning på dessa barn
- **Om ni har något barn som gått hos er med ätstörning, kontakta BORIS styrgrupp!**

Hur ska vi hantera ätstörningsproblematiken

- Screening?
- När remittera?
- Hur informera oroliga föä inför sjukvårdskontakt pga fetma
- Hur utveckla samarbete med ätstörningsexpertis?