Eating Disorders: psychological perspective & approaches

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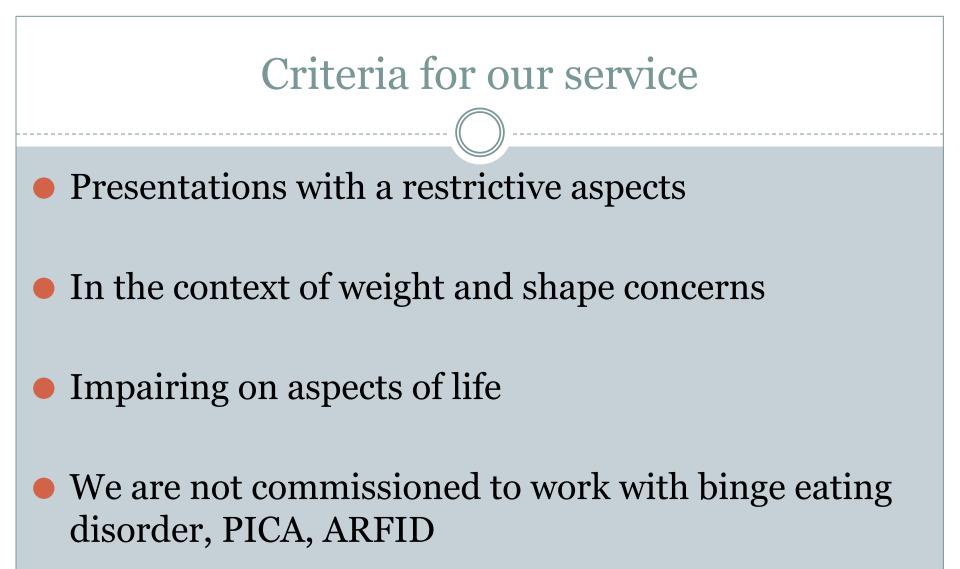
Structure

- Overview of eating disorders and our service
- Typical treatments
- Specific psychological treatments and approaches
- Common challenges during treatment
- The of role a psychologist
- Current issues in eating disorders
- Questions

Eating Disorder presentations

- Anorexia nervosa
- restrictive subtype
- binge/purge subtype
- Bulimia nervosa
- EDNOS (OSFED)

• Binge eating disorder (BED), ARFID, PICA



Typical treatment

 Multidisciplinary in its approach (psychology, dietetics, occupational therapy, also CMHT involvement and GP)

• Group therapies

Individual therapy

Inpatient referrals

Psychological models for therapy

Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) (groups & individual)

• Cognitive analytical therapy (CAT)

• MANTRA

 Dialetical behavioural therapy (DBT) & Dialetical behavioural therapy – radically open (DBT-RO)

Family therapy



- Therapy that focuses directly on the eating disorder & its symptoms.
- Thoughts, feelings and behaviours.
- Breaking cycles around eating.
- Address behaviours that reinforce eating disorder ideologies.

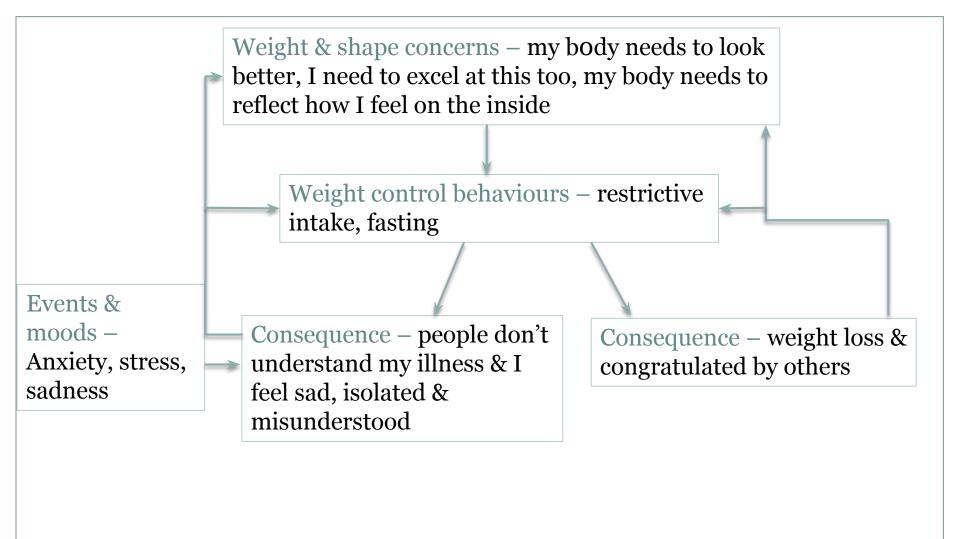
Early Experiences – High achieving family, striving was valued. Absent parents, emotions were not expressed.

Messages – I must always try my best, my feelings don't matter. I must always get things right. Striving is the only way I will be noticed. To express how I feel is to be unacceptable. Emotions are inconvenient.

Core beliefs – if I work hard enough then I will be accepted/noticed. If I express my feelings I will be criticised. If I feel emotions then I am weak.

Rules I live by – I don't share how I feel & instead attempt to escape my emotions. I strive for perfection at everything I do.

Triggers – bereavement, transition to university/school, exposure to high body image culture.



CAT

- Looks at the eating disorder as a symptom of a deeper emotional/relational difficulty.
- Idea that eating disorder is a way of managing underlying distress.
- Patterns in how we relate to other people and ourselves based on our experiences of attachment & relationships as a child.
- If underlying difficulties are addressed then symptoms around eating should improve on their own.

By striving I hope to meet the standard of "high achiever" academically, professionally, as a friend etc.

I will then strive to manage my feelings of inadequacy & insecurity.

> Core pain: Am I good enough? I think I am inadequate

This leaves me depleted, sad, self-criticising & disheartened as this is a standard I can never met

I then fall into my eating disorder to escape my feelings & strive at something else

MANTRA

- Pulls in various treatments for ED (CBT, family therapy, neurological implications)
- Focuses on maintaining factors of an eating disorder e.g. positives of having an eating disorder, families, perfectionism etc.
- Useful for patients who are not motivated to make changes.
- Motivation building by evaluating role of the eating disorder in person's life

More common difficulties in treatment

- Family context
- Motivation/readiness for change
- Fear of the unknown.
- Positives of having an eating disorder (safety, avoidance of feelings, control.)
- Comorbid presentations

Psychologist role in ED

- Assessment
- Formulation
- Intervention
- Research
- Consultation
- Training
- Liaising with other organisations

Current issues

- Medical monitoring
- Inpatient beds
- Commissioning and resources

References

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