

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF BULIMIA NERVOSA

Walter Milano¹, Anna Capasso²

¹Simple Departmental Operative Unit, "Eating Disorders", ASL North Naples 2- Italy, ²Department of Pharmacy, University of Salerno, Fisciano (SA) - Italy

Bulimia Nervosa is coded for the presence of binge eating (binge eating) depression, characterized by the intake of a quantity of food that is significantly greater than that of most people (for example, two hours) would eat at the same time and in the same circumstances with a subjective feeling of loss of control over what you eat during the episode (for example, the feeling that you can not stop eating or not being able to control what and how much you eat), followed by compensatory behaviors designed to minimize weight gain such as self-induced vomiting, misuse of laxatives and / or diuretics, fasting, intense physical activity, and clisters. BN can be difficult to identify because of the experience of secrecy and shame where the patient segregates binge crises and compensatory behaviors. The weight may be normal or slightly higher than normal. Often, in history, there is a history of AN or restrictive diet

The health consequences of BN are extremely variable and can occur with only modest biological and physical damage up to extremely serious and life-threatening conditions; the mortality rate of young subjects. The management of the medical-internship aspects of BN is rightly placed within complex and articulated programs of interdisciplinary treatment with different levels of intensity of care (outpatient, semi-residential/residential, hospital in cases of emergency/medical and/or psychiatric emergency).

This paper focuses on health consequences associated with bulimia nervosa.