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causes of anorexia

Axis I Nervosa or known as "Anorexia" is a life-threatening disease that causes someone to obsess about their weight and slim figure to the point of not eating or severely reducing their calorie intake. Someone suffering from anorexia will use extreme measures in order to maintain a low body weight such as laxatives, purging, diuretics, diet pills, low calorie intake or excessive exercise. People with this disease will do whatever it takes despite negative consequences such as starving themselves. At this point their bodies will go into a shock causing them to function at a different level than normal. Symptoms of Anorexia Nervosa: Behavioral Signs: Severe weight loss; wearing layers to hide weight loss; obsessed with weight gain, gain, calories, dieting or exercise; Denies hunger cues; Uncomfortable eating in public; Talks about needing to burn off calories; takes in Avoids meals or situations where food is involved; Refuses to eat specific foods in fear of gaining weight (no carbohydrates, fats, etc.); Unable to maintain a weight that is appropriate for their age, height and overall build; intense fear of being overweight or fat despite weight loss; body aches such as constipation, lethargy, cold intolerance or excess energy; Constantly commenting on being fat or overweight; Female: loses period; pubertal inflexible thinking and lack of social spontaneity; Heightened emotional expression; Physical Signs: Emaciated appearance; Dry skin; Brittle hair; Amenorrhea; Osteoporosis; Infertility; Heart damage; Caudate; [1] Usual onset of illness is in young adulthood (16-18 years old); [2] Causes of illness are unclear; [3] Family history of eating disorders; [4] Difficulties in social relationships; [5] Complications: Osteoporosis, infertility, heart damage, caudate; [6] Usual onset of illness is in young adulthood (16-18 years old); [7] Causes of illness are unclear; [8] Family history of eating disorders; [9] Difficulties in social relationships; [10] Complications: Osteoporosis, infertility, heart damage, caudate; [11] Usual onset of illness is in young adulthood (16-18 years old); [12] Causes of illness are unclear; [13] Family history of eating disorders; [14] Difficulties in social relationships; [15] Complications: Osteoporosis, infertility, heart damage, caudate; [16] Usual onset of illness is in young adulthood (16-18 years old); [17] Causes of illness are unclear; [18] Family history of eating disorders; [19] Difficulties in social relationships; [20] Complications: Osteoporosis, infertility, heart damage, caudate; [21] Usual onset of illness is in young adulthood (16-18 years old); [22] Causes of illness are unclear; 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Extraintestinal presentations include anemia, osteoporosis, dermatitis herpetiformis, short stature, delayed puberty, fatigue, aphthous stomatitis, elevated transaminases, neurologic problems, or dental enamel hypoplasia.(...) it has become clear that symptomatic and diagnosed celiac disease is the tip of the iceberg; the remaining 90% or more of children are asymptomatic and undiagnosed. ↗ Quick VM, Byrd-Bredbenner C, Neumark-Sztainer D (May 2013). "Chronic illness and disordered eating: a discussion of the literature". *Advances in Nutrition* (Review). 4 (3): 277–86. doi:10.3945/an.112.003608. PMC 3650496. PMID 23674793. ↗ Zandian M, Ioakimidis I, Bergh C, Södersten P (September 2007). "Cause and treatment of anorexia nervosa". *Physiology & Behavior*. 92 (1–2): 283–90. doi:10.1016/j.physbeh.2007.05.052. PMID 17585973. S2CID 43620773. ↗ Thambirajah MS (2007). *Case Studies in Child and Adolescent Mental Health*. Radcliffe Publishing. p. 145. ISBN 978-1-85775-698-2. 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