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## **Orthorexia: The Dirty Downside of Clean Eating**

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### **Abstract:**

*Orthorexia nervosa is one of the eating disorder characterized by an excessive preoccupation with eating healthy food. The direct cause of orthorexia is unknown. Risk Factors for Orthorexia are history of dieting, Low self-esteem, Depression, Anxiety, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. The main feature of orthorexia is a drive for purity, Weight loss, Malnutrition, Low self-esteem, negative body image. Warning Signs of Orthorexia are Fixation on food quality and purity, rigid segmentation of “healthy” and “unhealthy” foods, highly inflexible eating patterns, Heavy focus on organic, pure and/or raw foods. Treatment includes Psychotherapy, neurofeedback, medication, Exposure and response prevention, Therapies and Hypnosis. Complications include Lowered immune system, Problems with cognition, Osteoporosis, Kidney Failure and Infertility*

**Key words:** *Orthorexia and Obsession with Unhealthy foods*

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

Eating wholesome, nourishing foods, good to eat healthy food is a worthy goal and eating well is important, any behavior too much of a good thing can nudge toward negative results but what happens when the drive to eat healthy food turns into an obsession is called Orthorexia<sup>1</sup>

Orthorexia nervosa is healthy Obsession or fixation on righteous eating or on food quality and purity. In 1997 American physician Steven Bratman, M.D coined the term Orthorexia. Orthorexia is derived from Greek that means “correct eating.” Orthos-“correct or right” and orexia-“appetite.” is an eating disorder that limits your nutritional options to foods that are considered healthy or clean. He began to used the term with his patient who were overly health obsessed<sup>[1,2]</sup>

### **ORTHOREXIA NERVOSA ;**

Orthorexia nervosa is one of the eating disorder characterized by an excessive preoccupation with eating healthy food and the avoidance of perceived to be unhealthy can lead to a form of dysfunctional eating called Orthorexia nervosa<sup>1</sup>

Person with Orthorexia nervosa experience physical and emotional health issues, social isolation, anxiety, loss of ability to eat in a natural, intuitive manner, and in severe cases it leads to severe malnutrition or even death as a result of their desire to maintain a pure diet.

It occurs equally in men and in women, but is most common in middle-class adults who are in the 30-year-old range<sup>2</sup>

### **CAUSES:**

The direct cause of orthorexia is unknown<sup>1</sup>

“unhealthy” foods

### **Risk Factors for Orthorexia<sup>[1,2,4]</sup>**

- A history of dieting
- Low self-esteem
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)
- A strong desire to be thin
- An addictive personality
- Perfectionism
- Searching for spirituality through food
- Compulsion for complete control
- Escaping from fears

**Orthorexic Avoidance Food:** A person with orthorexia will be obsessed with defining and maintaining the perfect diet, rather than an ideal weight<sup>3</sup>

An orthorexic may avoid numerous foods, including those made with

- Organic foods that have no artificial additives
- Foods grown without chemicals of any kind
- Foods that contain no added sugar or salt
- Foods that contain no grain products
- Foods without any naturally occurring fat

### **Signs and symptoms of Orthorexic**

The main features of Orthorexia is a “drive for purity”<sup>5</sup>

### **Symptoms of Orthorexia**

- Weight loss
- Malnutrition
- Low self-esteem, negative body image
- Depression, high anxiety
- Social isolation or withdrawal
- Guilt or self-punishment when straying from a “clean” or “healthy” diet

### **Warning Signs of Orthorexia**

- Fixation on food quality and purity
- Rigid segmentation of “healthy” and

- Highly inflexible eating patterns
- Heavy focus on organic, pure and/or raw foods
- A high level of attention to planning, purchasing and preparing food
- Frequent or severe body cleanses
- Sudden weight fluctuations
- Feelings of satisfaction, esteem, or spiritual fulfillment from eating “healthy”
- Avoiding eating food bought or prepared by others
- Experiencing anger or panic while watching others eat “unhealthy” foods and fear of eating, or even being around “unhealthy” foods
- Feel guilty or anxious when deviating from personal dietary restrictions.
- Avoid specific foods due to perceived allergies, often without medical advice or diagnosis
- Noticeable increase in consumption of supplements, herbal remedies or probiotics
- Judging others harshly due to their eating and/or only associating with others who share the same restrictive food rules

treating OCD. It teaches a person different ways of thinking, behaving, and reacting to situations that help him or her feel less anxious or fearful without having obsessive thoughts or acting compulsively<sup>7</sup>

### **Health Risks of Orthorexia<sup>5,6]</sup>**

- Malnutrition
- Depression
- Severe anxiety
- Irritability
- mood swings
- In rare cases, death

### **TREATMENT**

**Psychotherapy:** cognitive behavior therapy is used for

**Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)** – Combines CBT techniques with mindful meditation to help to discover new ways to manage and regulate emotions, identify triggers and work toward changing negative and unhelpful behaviors.<sup>7</sup>

**Family-Based Treatment (FBT)** – Designed for adolescents, family-based treatment includes parents as active and integral parts of the treatment team. Families help restore weight and a positive adolescent identity in their children as part of a coordinated three-phase approach.<sup>8</sup>

#### **Other**

- Individual and Group Counseling
- Nutritional Counseling
- Expressive Therapy
- Relapse Prevention

**Neurofeedback:** Neurofeedback is a form of biofeedback designed to help people alter their brain waves in profound effect on their behavior, mood, and thinking. Neurofeedback provides information about the type and intensity of brain waves involved in areas of brain<sup>1</sup>

**Medication:** The most commonly prescribed medications for Orthorexia are anti-anxiety medications and antidepressants.<sup>7</sup>

**Mindfulness Based Cognitive Behavioral Therapies** such as Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT), can help to gain greater awareness and acceptance of uncomfortable thoughts, feelings, sensations and urges related to food and their body and become more aware of conscious of their food consumption<sup>[2,7]</sup>

**Exposure and Response Prevention (ERP).** *Gradually introducing a broader variety of foods into the client's diet, including healthy foods that the client has previously decided were unacceptable;*

- Restricting, and ultimately eliminating time spent researching food;
- Restricting, and ultimately eliminating time spent discussing the health values of food;
- Returning to normal social interactions, including meals with others.<sup>[9,10]</sup>

#### **Experiential Therapy**

It helps to nurture the mind-body connection and apply in real-world settings. Depending on the client's needs, the following treatment plan works toward overcoming their orthorexia<sup>[7,8]</sup>

- Beach trips
- Challenge food outings
- Restaurant outings
- Clothes shopping
- Grocery shopping

**Hypnosis :** Hypnosis is a safe, quick and effective way to overcome compulsions. It helps to reconnect with innate sense of balanced wellness and health and restore your deep human ability to be flexible and adaptive in looking after yourself well. The old rigidities will just melt away.<sup>[6,7]</sup>

#### **Complications <sup>8</sup>**

- Lowered immune system
- Problems with cognition
- Osteoporosis
- Kidney Failure
- Infertility
- Anxiety and stress
- Heart Disease
- Malnutrition
- Social Isolation/ Emotional Instability

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# ALLEN'S SIGN

## IN PULMONARY EMBOLISM

ALLEN'S SIGN



- F - Fever**
- T - Tachypnea**
- T - Tachycardia**