Tu-S-274

Common eating disorders predictive of adverse outcomes are missed by the DSM-IV and DSM-5 classifications


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Aims.– To determine the prevalence of disordered eating behaviours in adolescence at age 14 and 16 in a large longitudinal general population cohort from the UK.

Methods.– Our sample consisted of the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC). 10,661 adolescents were sent questionnaires at age 14 and 994 at age 16. Data on disordered eating behaviours were collected using the Channing-Harvard questionnaire.

Results.– At age 14 overall disordered eating behaviours were reported by 35.5%, purging by 1.7%, fasting or skipping meals by 7.9%, exercising for weight loss by 35% of adolescents. By age 16 the frequency of all disordered eating behaviours apart from exercising for weight loss significantly increased (purging to 6.3%, fasting or skipping meals to 13.1%). Bingeing was present in 991 (6.9%) of 14-year-olds and 1247 (8.4%) of 16-year-olds.

Conclusions.– In general disordered eating behaviours were common in 14-year-old adolescents, with a significant increase by age 16. Girls were significantly more likely compared to boys to engage in disordered eating behaviours.

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Tu-S-275

Eating and weight problems in a community cohort of adolescents

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Aims.– To calculate and compare the prevalence of purging behaviours (i.e. vomiting, inappropriate use of laxatives, enemas, water pills) among 16 years old in three community-based cohorts and to investigate comorbid conditions.

Methods.– Prevalence of purging behaviours and their comorbidity was analyzed and compared in three community-based cohorts at age 16: Growing Up Today Study [GUTS] (USA); Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children [ALSPAC] (UK) and North Finland Birth Cohort [NFBC85/86] (Finland).

Results.– In ALSPAC 6.3% reported purging. In GUTS, 4% of girls and 0.3% of boys reported purging monthly and 2.3% and 0.2%, respectively, weekly. In NFBC 1.6% reported vomiting occasionally and 0.3% often; 0.6% reported vomiting, inappropriate use of laxatives, enemas, water pills among 16 years old in three community-based cohorts and to investigate comorbid conditions.

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Tu-S-276

Purging behaviours at age 16: Prevalence in three community-based international cohorts

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Aims.– To calculate and compare the prevalence of purging behaviours (i.e. vomiting, inappropriate use of laxatives, enemas, water pills) among 16 years old in three community-based cohorts and to investigate comorbid conditions.

Methods.– Prevalence of purging behaviours and their comorbidity was analyzed and compared in three community-based cohorts at age 16: Growing Up Today Study [GUTS] (USA); Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children [ALSPAC] (UK) and North Finland Birth Cohort [NFBC85/86] (Finland).

Results.– In ALSPAC 6.3% reported purging. In GUTS, 4% of girls and 0.3% of boys reported purging monthly and 2.3% and 0.2%, respectively, weekly. In NFBC 1.6% reported vomiting occasionally and 0.3% often; 0.6% reported using laxatives often and 0.2% occasionally.

Conclusions.– These preliminary results show a higher prevalence of purging behaviours in the ALSPAC/GUTS cohorts than in NFBC. Possible reasons for these differences, including socio-cultural factors, will be discussed.

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Tu-S-277

Metabolic and structural connectivity studies using PET and DTI in autism spectrum disorder

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Aims.– Autism is a neurobiological condition with a strong genetic component. Recent diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) studies have indicated that white matter structure is aberrant in autism. To date, very few studies have assessed white matter structure in family members of children with autism. To determine whether white matter structure is aberrant in children with autism and their unaffected siblings compared with controls.

Methods.– A sample of 37 children: 13 subjects with autism, 13 of their unaffected siblings, and 9 controls. Controls were age- and intelligence quotient-matched to the unaffected siblings; all groups were age matched. This study was conducted...