

## P01-252 - SYMPTOM OF EATING DISORDERS AND EATING ATTITUDES

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**Introduction:** Eating disorder becomes a problem in the moment when the changes in the way of food consumption are changing the quality of life.

**Methods:** In the population of secondary school students, 610 students, have been chosen by the method of systematic sampling. The study is prospective, control, clinical-epidemiological, descriptive and analytic. The applied instruments are Eating Attitudes Test and Eating Disorders Inventory by Garner. The respondents who have the score of 20 or higher on the EAT-26 are the experimental group, and control group is consisted of adolescents who did not show high scores on these scales. What is being compared between the groups are the scores of the Eating Disorders Inventory by Garner and EAT-26 scales.

**Results and discussion:** There were (59%) females and males (41%). 56 (9.2%) had a high score on the EAT-26, Salčić S. (2005) found 10.3% of respondents with a high sum on the EAT-26. 67.9% of respondents who are in the group of critical score on the EAT-26 ( $\chi^2 = 8,049$ ,  $p = 0005$ ) show a desire for slenderness. Dissatisfaction with their own body shows 91.1% ( $\chi^2 = 5,638$ ,  $p = 0018$ ). 53.6% from the experimental group show an interceptive awareness ( $\chi^2 = 24,207$ ,  $P = 0000$ ). 42.9% ( $\chi^2 = 11,602$ ,  $P = 0001$ ) have an expressed perfectionism.

**Conclusion:** Changes in the nutrition attitudes are also followed by certain changes in body perception and mood, which is reflected in the development of clinical forms of eating disorders.

**Keywords:** Adolescents, eating disorders, nutrition habits