

Etiology of eating disorders

Psychology



**ASSIGN
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Eating Disorders Etiology Affiliation Unit 5 assignment 2 Etiology of Eating Disorders Analysis Components Research Articles

APA citation for article

Reference

Polivy, J., & Herman, C. (2002). Causes of Eating Disorders. *Annual Review Of Psychology*, 53(1), 187.

The main purpose of this article is . . . [State as accurately as possible the author's purpose for writing the article. What is the author's position or point of view?]

The author of the article intended to address the issue of obesity by discussing its causes. The article discusses sociocultural factors, family factors, negative affect, low self-esteem and body dissatisfaction. The author views eating disorders as an avoidable disorder if the causes are understood and avoided.

The main arguments that the author is making are . . . [Determine the main arguments the author makes to support their position.]

The author says that the eating disorders were not common in the early days and only prevailed in the late 1960s (Polivy & Herman, 2002). Eating disorders have increased and a research has shown that its prevalence ranges from 3%-10% in females. The writer discusses the causes of obesity in details in an attempt to explain the reason as to why eating disorders have become an emerging issue in many countries. The cultural and social beliefs of some people may lead them to being obese (Polivy & Herman, 2002). Some cultures tend to adore fat people and criticize the slim ones. The family one belongs to may also influences him/her to become obese. People tend to adopt the eating habits they see with their families as they

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grow up and in a case where the eating habits are poor, all members of that, family will be obese. Slim parents may influence their children to become slim especially with girls. To achieve this, the little girls may adopt poor eating habits and hence suffer from eating disorders. Individual factors such as self-esteem, body dissatisfaction perfectionism and affective influence may also lead to eating disorders.

The evidence or facts the author uses in this article to support their arguments are. . . [Identify the facts, data, or resources the author uses to support his/her argument.

Development of EDs is contributed by factors such as personal traits and self-esteem, which reside in an individual (Polivy & Herman, 2002).

There is no easy treatment to EDs and it takes many long periods to recover (About five years).

Interpersonal experiences may lead to eating disorders

Childhood influence contributes to behaviors leading to eating disorders at later stages in life.

Families play a vital role in influencing behavior and eating habits of a person.

Cultural influence is more common in females than in males and is a major cause of eating disorders

The main conclusion[s]/inference[s] in this article are . . . [Identify the key conclusions the author comes to and presents in the article.]

The writer concludes that the disorders are self-caused and can be avoided.

The writer also concludes that eating disorders may be genetically based although such cases are rare.

Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia Nervosa are the most dominant eating

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disorders and are caused by a variety of causes ranging from personal behavior and eating habits.

The main assumptions underlying the author's thinking are . . . [Think about what the author is assuming to be true and what might be questioned. To expand on this statement you will need to think about the larger context of the topic.]

The writer believes that it is obvious for people to copy their family behaviors or conforms to the social and cultural practices of their societies. This might not be the case since not all people follow that trend.

The writer also assumes that a large number of people suffer from different forms of individual risk factors which is not a proven fact and hence cannot be genuinely described as a major cause of eating disorders.

If we accept the author's line of reasoning, the implications are . . . [What consequence does the author's argument have on our understanding of current research and/or theory?]

Conforming to the writer's arguments and assumptions will limit the room for better research on the disastrous health conditions

Accepting the facts presented in the article would mean that the information available on the eating disorders is generalized and hence cannot be used for specialized cases.

If we reject the author's line of reasoning, the implications are . . . [What consequence does rejecting the author's argument has on our understanding of current research and theory?]

Rejecting the writers reasoning would be wrong since some of the information provided was based on researched facts. Rejecting part of the information could create room for more research on the topic and hence

better and credible information will be achieved.

However, rejecting the information poses a risk of doing double work if the results of further research provide the same results.

Reference

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