

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910139621503321
Titolo	Eating disorders and the brain [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Bryan Lask, Ian Frampton
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester [England], : John Wiley-Blackwell, 2011
ISBN	1-283-17799-4 9786613177995 1-119-97364-3 1-119-99840-9 1-119-99843-3
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (260 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	LaskBryan Framptonian
Disciplina	332.6 616.85/26
Soggetti	Eating disorders - Pathophysiology Brain - Pathophysiology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Why clinicians should love neuroscience : the clinical relevance of contemporary knowledge / David Wood -- Eating disorders : an overview / Beth Watkins -- Neuroimaging / Tone Seim Fuglset and Ian Frampton -- Neuropsychology / Joanna Steinglass and Deborah Glasofsky -- Neurochemistry : the fabric of life and the fabric of eating disorders / Ken Nunn -- Body image disturbance / Maria Øver{ring}as -- Conceptual models / Mark Rose and Ian Frampton -- Toward a comprehensive, causal and explanatory neuroscience model of anorexia nervosa / Ken Nunn, Ian Frampton and Bryan Lask -- Neurobiological models : implications for patients and families / Ilina Singh and Alina Wengaard -- Clinical implications / Camilla Lindwall and Bryan Lask -- Future directions / Ian Frampton and Bryan Lask.
Sommario/riassunto	Why is the brain important in eating disorders? This ground-breaking new book describes how increasingly sophisticated neuroscientific approaches are revealing much about the role of the brain in eating disorders. Even more importantly, it discusses how underlying brain

abnormalities and dysfunction may contribute to the development and help in the treatment of these serious disorders. Neuropsychological studies show impairments in specific cognitive functions, especially executive and visuo-spatial skills. Neuroimaging studies show structural and functional abnormalit
