Record Nr. UNINA9910780831503321 Autore Warin Megan Titolo Abject relations [[electronic resource]]: everyday worlds of anorexia // Megan Warin New Brunswick, NJ,: Rutgers University Press, 2009 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-280-49344-5 9786613588678 0-8135-4821-7 9780831548210 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (249 p.) Collana Studies in medical anthropology 362.196/85262 Disciplina 362.19685262 Soggetti Anorexia nervosa Anorexia nervosa - Patients - Psychology Anorexia nervosa - Social aspects Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese Materiale a stampa **Formato** Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Steering a Course between Fields -- 3. Knowing through the Body -- 4. The Complexities of Being Anorexic -- 5. Abject Relations with Food -- 6. "Me and My Disgusting Body" -- 7. Becoming Clean -- 8. Reimagining Anorexia -- Notes -- References --Index -- About the Author Abject Relations presents an alternative approach to anorexia, long Sommario/riassunto considered the epitome of a Western obsession with individualism, beauty, self-control, and autonomy. Through detailed ethnographic investigations, Megan Warin looks at the heart of what it means to live with anorexia on a daily basis. Participants describe difficulties with social relatedness, not being at home in their body, and feeling disgusting and worthless. For them, anorexia becomes a seductive and empowering practice that cleanses bodies of shame and quilt, becomes a friend and support, and allows them to forge new social relations.

Unraveling anorexia's complex relationships and contradictions, Warin

provides a new theoretical perspective rooted in a socio-cultural

context of bodies and gender. Abject Relations departs from conventional psychotherapy approaches and offers a different "logic," one that involves the shifting forces of power, disgust, and desire and provides new ways of thinking that may have implications for future treatment regimes.