The family emphasis on beauty, body shape and eating behaviors could result in eating disorders; this aforementioned role was shown in young females (Kluck, 2010). Regression analysis revealed that family modelling, mother and father pressure predicted significantly disordered eating behaviors, accounting for 28.9% of variance. 

Completed the Family Influence Scale, Bulimia Test - Revised, Body Shape Questionnaire, and a series of items about their parents' comments about their weight/size. dissatisfaction may contribute to the link between family focus on appearance and disordered eating. This correlational study included a sample of 268 college women who

Body image often involves avoiding certain self-defeating practices, like Since body image dissatisfaction is also a risk factor for disordered eating, body image anorexia nervosa [5], we have found group therapy focused on the "appearance assumptions" from Cash's workbook particularly useful [6]. Developing a more positive bulimia nervosa; patients who do recover report that body image is one of the major impediments to lasting change. Within the context of a broader cognitive approach to risk factors for restrictive dieting which, in turn, predicts the onset and the maintenance of serious eating disorders. It is a major predictor of relapse in both anorexia and

Predictor for an Eating Disorder. Nevertheless, to point out the exceptions is not to deny the overwhelming evidence that body dissatisfaction is one of the most important personally, the eating disorder has been related to both trying to suppress the physical body and for more typical emotional reasons (need to control, abuse, etc). The first


My thesis argues that, despite the growing prevalence of male eating disorders and the reality that men are facing increasing societal pressures to obtain the perfect body, eating disorders and body image concerns have been gendered as female in both medical and social discourse. Furthermore, by incorporating clinical eating disorder studies, memoirs and interviews featuring male eating disorder patients, and autoethnography detailing my own lived experiences, I demonstrate how the gendering of this discourse as female has resulted in eating disorders often going overlooked in male patients and in serious barriers that prevent men from getting the support and treatment that they need.

Abstract:

Drawing on anthropological work on the social and culture significance affixed to the presentation and modification of the body, particularly the male body, my thesis analyzes the medical and social discourse surrounding eating disorders and body image concerns. In particular, this thesis will explore questions such as: How are eating disorders and body image concerns conceptualized in the literature and in the clinical setting? How are they depicted in public discourse, both historically and in modern-day Western society? What impact does this discourse have on men suffering from eating disorders, either in terms of receiving a diagnosis or getting treatment? My thesis argues that, despite the growing prevalence of male eating disorders and the reality that men are facing increasing societal pressures to obtain the perfect body, eating disorders and body image concerns have been gendered as female in both medical and social discourse. Furthermore, by incorporating clinical eating disorder studies, memoirs and interviews featuring male eating disorder patients, and autoethnography detailing my own lived experiences, I demonstrate how the gendering of this discourse as female has resulted in eating disorders often going overlooked in male patients and in serious barriers that prevent men from getting the support and treatment that they need.