

Dear Thoreau Parents and Guardians:

Eating disorders are behaviors that can lead to serious health problems. These behaviors can begin as a child and affect both girls and boys. Eating disorders are treatable when discovered early. In 2013, Virginia passed a law requiring that every school system provide information to parents annually about eating disorders. This information is given to parents of students in grades 5 through 12.

It is important to note that eating disorders are not identified based on weight changes as much as behaviors and attitudes. Signs of eating disorders may differ between males and females and in different age groups. Often, a young person may not recognize the signs that he/she might have an eating disorder. Parents/guardians and family members are in a position to notice behaviors that cause concern. It is important that a child with an eating disorder be treated early by someone who understands this type of care.

Please review the information provided in this letter. After reading it, if you think your child may be showing signs of a possible eating disorder, please contact your doctor, school nurse, or any of the available resources.

Sincerely,

Yusef Azimi
Principal

What Are Eating Disorders?

Eating disorders are conditions that can have a serious effect on health. They are serious behaviors that affect every aspect of a child's life. Eating disorders may be identified based on weight changes, but also based on behaviors and attitudes. Be alert for any of these signs in your child.

Eating disorders affect both males and females of all ages.

Key things to look for around food. The child:

- Eats a lot of food that seems out of control (large amounts of food may disappear or you find a lot of empty wrappers hidden)
- Develops food rules—may eat only a particular food or food group, cuts food into very small pieces, or spreads food out on the plate

Weight is NOT the only indicator of an eating disorder, as people of all sizes may be suffering.

- Talks a lot about, or focuses often, on weight, food, calories, fat grams, and dieting
- Often says that he/she is not hungry
- Skips meals or takes small portions of food at regular meals
- Cooks meals or treats for others but won't eat them
- Avoids mealtimes or situations involving food
- Goes to the bathroom after meals often
- Uses a lot of mouthwash, mints and/or gum
- Starts cutting out foods that he/she used to enjoy

Key things to look for around activity. The child:

- Exercises all the time, more than what is healthy or recommended despite weather, lack of energy, illness, or injury
- Stops doing his/her regular activities, spends more time alone, can be spending more time exercising

Physical risk factors. The child:

- Feels cold all the time or complains of being tired all the time. Is likely to become more irritable and/or nervous.
- Vomits after eating or you see signs in the bathroom of vomiting, such as an odor or clogged shower drain
- Uses laxatives or diuretics or you find empty packages

Page 2

Other risk factors. The child:

- Believes that he/she is too big or too fat regardless of reality
- Asks often to be reassured about how he/she looks
- Stops hanging out with his/her friends
- Is unable to talk about his/her feelings
- Reports others are newly judgmental or “not connecting”

If your child shows signs of a possible eating disorder, then seek help from your doctor as soon as possible. A child with an eating disorder should be seen by someone who understands the treatment of eating disorders. The earlier a person with an eating disorder seeks treatment, the greater the likelihood of physical and emotional recovery.

How to Communicate with Your Child

- Understand that eating disorder sufferers often deny that there is a problem.
- Educate yourself on eating disorders
- Ask what you can do to help
- Listen openly and reflectively
- Be patient and nonjudgmental
- Talk with your child in a kind way when you are calm and not angry, frustrated, or upset
- Let him/her know you only want the best for him/her
- Remind your child that he/she has people who care and support him/her
- Be flexible and open with your support
- Be honest
- Show care, concern, and understanding
- Ask how he/she is feeling
- Try to be a good role model and don't engage in 'fat talk' about yourself
- Understand that your child is not looking for attention or pity
- Seek professional help on behalf of your child if you have ANY concerns