

Binge Eating

## Breaking the Cycle



**A self-help guide  
towards recovery**

Founded in 1995, Bodywhys – The Eating Disorders Association of Ireland - is the national voluntary organisation supporting people affected by eating disorders and their families.

Bodywhys provides a range of non-judgemental listening, information and support services, professional training, literature, podcasts and webinars. Bodywhys is the support partner to the HSE's National Clinical Programme for Eating Disorders (NCP-ED).

Bodywhys develops professional resources, collaborates with social media companies to respond to harmful online content and works with the mainstream media to create awareness about eating disorders. Bodywhys develops evidence-based programmes to promote positive body image and social media literacy in children and adolescents, as well as providing school talks and educational resources.

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If you have used this booklet either as a source of information or as a recovery tool, we would be very happy to hear your feedback. You can send your feedback to Bodywhys, P.O. Box 105, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, or via email [info@bodywhys.ie](mailto:info@bodywhys.ie)

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**BODYWHYS**  
The Eating Disorders Association of Ireland



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It's not just a  
teenage thing

It's not  
just women

It's not  
forever

It's not a  
phase

It's not a  
lifestyle choice

It's not a  
faddy diet

People **CAN** and **DO** recover  
from eating disorders



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## Introduction

When Bodywhys – The Eating Disorders Association of Ireland, was first established in 1995, it provided support primarily to people affected by anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa. In recent years, a significant number of the people who have contacted Bodywhys have requested information and support in their struggle to overcome binge eating disorder (BED) or compulsive overeating. Over many years, callers to the Bodywhys helpline, and to our email support service, report having lived with their disorder in isolation for some time. They want as much information as possible about how to achieve freedom from what they often experience as an enslavement or addiction to food. Many people are looking for practical suggestions for regaining control over their behaviours. They feel ready to begin to engage with the process of change and want to know where to start. *Binge Eating: Breaking the Cycle* is a response to the needs expressed by the people who have accessed our services.

Although the booklet was initially meant to address the lack of information and practical guidance available to people with BED, many of the strategies offered in the self-help section of the booklet may also be of great use to people caught up in the binge-purge cycle that characterises bulimia nervosa and that can also exist in anorexia nervosa.

In an eating disorder, food is not used to nourish the body. It is used to manage emotional needs. Eating to meet psychological needs in this way is often referred to as emotional eating. Food may be used to comfort, to self soothe, to regulate mood, as a means of coping with unmanageable feelings. Food can be used to manage emotional distress in an effort to feel better. Many people use food in this way, to a degree. Many people eat too much at some point in their life. They may restrict their eating as a means of numbing upsetting feelings, or

to distract from an emotional state that they don't want, or feel unable to cope with. Eating is used as a coping mechanism. This becomes problematic when it becomes a habit, an automatic, or 'go to' response or behaviour, that turns into a compulsion underpinned by a sense of a loss of control.

Recovery from an eating disorder always requires attention to both the physical and the psychological aspects of the disorder. Treatment programmes with a focus on food or diet alone are unlikely to be effective in the long term unless the psychological reasons and the emotional needs that underlie the behaviour are also addressed.

Low self-esteem is one of the major risk factors common to all eating disorders and the building of self-esteem is not only crucial in the prevention of eating disorders, but is also central to recovery. A return to health will also involve looking closely at the stressors in our lives and recognising that we can make choices to reduce these.

Reclaiming our capacity for choice is perhaps the greatest indicator of the return to a healthier self. With adequate support and good levels of motivation, some people will manage to recover without the help of professionals. Many others will require the assistance of professionals to guide them towards recovery.

*Binge Eating: Breaking the Cycle* is a self-help booklet designed both as an information resource and as a practical tool to help you to acquire greater insight into what you are experiencing and to empower you to make choices that will facilitate change. It may help you to gain a better understanding of how your thoughts, beliefs, feelings and behaviours are interconnected and influence each other.



The booklet can be used with or without the guidance of a healthcare professional. It does **not** replace the need for medical assessment. It is not designed as an alternative to professional support, nor does it offer any quick or easy solutions. Recovery will take time and commitment.

Living with an eating disorder requires a vast amount of emotional, mental and physical energy. Overcoming an eating disorder will mean learning how to start to channel this energy in ways that will enhance, rather than diminish, your capacity to enjoy life to the full.

There are now many resources available to people who want to gain a better understanding of eating disorders and how to recover from them. Rather than provide an extensive list of resources, we have included information that will signpost you to helpful resources on page 49 of the booklet.

## Voice of lived experience

*“Living with binge eating disorder can feel very overwhelming. It can make you feel like the food is controlling you.*

*When your mood is low, food can be like an escapism. I would eat until I felt so full I would feel nauseous. The guilt would start, and my mood would drop even lower. I knew I needed help but being a man I was ashamed and embarrassed to speak out.*

*Once I developed a healthy relationship with myself, I could develop a healthy relationship with food. It came from childhood trauma. I worked with a therapist and nutritionist to better help me understand why I was binge eating.”*

**Lived experience perspective, Bodywhys Media Panel**

# 01 What is Binge Eating Disorder?

Many people overeat from time to time, and many people often feel they have eaten more than they should have. Some people, however, feel distressed by their overeating. They feel out of control and binge on food in order to manage their negative mood or other feelings. There is a powerful craving for food which is experienced as overwhelming. A person may eat, what may be considered an unusually large amount of food, within a short space of time.

Recently, researchers, health professionals and clinicians have acknowledged that binge eating is a distinct eating disorder, namely binge eating disorder (BED).<sup>1, 2, 3, 4, 5</sup> Bulimia nervosa involves recurrent episodes of binge eating followed by compensatory behaviours such as purging through exercise, self-induced vomiting and/or the use of laxatives. The key difference between bulimia nervosa and BED is that, with BED, there is no immediate attempt to counter the binge through purging, exercise or other methods.

As with other eating disorders, there are physical and psychological implications for individuals affected by BED.<sup>6, 7</sup> Intense levels of suppressing food related thoughts can heighten concerns in relation to weight, eating and eating psychopathology, including for some individuals with BED.<sup>8</sup>

BED has a lifetime prevalence rate of 3.5% amongst women and 2.0% amongst men respectively.<sup>9</sup> Men and women who binge eat experience comparable levels of clinical impairment<sup>10</sup> and some individuals with BED are also affected by obesity.<sup>11, 12, 13</sup>





According to the **World Health Organisation** (WHO),<sup>14</sup> binge eating disorder is characterised by frequent, recurrent episodes of binge eating (e.g. once a week or more over a period of several months).

*A binge eating episode is a distinct period of time during which the individual experiences a subjective loss of control over eating, eating notably more or differently than usual, and feels unable to stop eating or limit the type or amount of food eaten. Binge eating is experienced as very distressing, and is often accompanied by negative emotions such as guilt or disgust. However, unlike in bulimia nervosa, binge eating episodes are not regularly followed by inappropriate compensatory behaviours aimed at preventing weight gain (e.g. self-induced vomiting, misuse of laxatives or enemas, strenuous exercise). There is marked distress about the pattern of binge eating or significant impairment in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning.<sup>15</sup>*



## Diagnostic Requirements

### Essential (Required) Features:

- Frequent, recurrent episodes of binge eating (e.g., once a week or more over a period of 3 months). Binge eating is defined as a discrete period of time (e.g., 2 hours) during which the individual experiences a loss of control over their eating behaviour and eats notably more or differently than usual. Loss of control over eating may be described by the individual as feeling like they cannot stop or limit the amount or type of food eaten; having difficulty stopping eating once they have started; or giving up even trying to control their eating because they know they will end up overeating

- The binge eating episodes are not regularly accompanied by inappropriate compensatory behaviours aimed at preventing weight gain
- The symptoms and behaviours are not better accounted for by another medical condition (e.g., Prader-Willi Syndrome) or mental disorder (e.g., a Depressive Disorder) and are not due to the effects of a substance or medication on the central nervous system, including withdrawal effects
- There is marked distress about the pattern of binge eating or significant impairment in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning.

## Impact of BED

As with other eating disorders, some people may not fit the exact criteria for a formal diagnosis, but they may recognise, in the aforementioned criteria, patterns of behaviour and emotional states that correspond to what they are experiencing.

Binges almost always occur in secret and an appearance of ‘normal’ eating is often maintained in front of others. The food that is eaten is usually filling and high in calories. It tends to be food that people regard as fattening and which they are attempting to exclude from their diet. Often, the food is consumed very quickly. It is seldom tasted or enjoyed and the person is constantly thinking about what to eat next. While in binge eating there is no purging, namely getting rid of the food to prevent weight gain, or to attempt to reverse feelings such as a lack of control, guilt and shame, there may be sporadic fasts or repetitive diets and often feelings of shame or self-hatred surface after a binge.

A person affected by BED may find themselves trapped in a cycle of dieting, bingeing, self-recrimination and self-loathing. They can feel particularly isolated which can contribute to the prolonging of their experience. It is also important to recognise that a ‘binge’ can have a

subjective meaning. A person may feel like they binge when they eat something they hadn't planned, when they eat more than they had intended, or when they feel out of control when eating. It is important to understand that when a person says they 'binge' this may not necessarily mean they have eaten a large amount of food, but something about the way, or what they have eaten, feels out of control. The eating disorder thoughts may leave a person feeling overwhelmed and they may feel unable to cope without bingeing.

### **Feelings that may occur before a binge**

- ✓ Anger and frustration: feeling discouraged, guilty, irritated, furious, inadequate, helpless, resentful, jealous, rebellious
- ✓ Disappointment, feelings of being hurt or lonely
- ✓ Negative stressors in the areas of work, school, college, family, friends, the environment and a reduced ability to manage negative emotions - as distinct from those without BED.

### **Most binges can be divided into four stages:**

#### **1 Tension Build-up**

There are various factors that lead to a tension build-up. During the tension build-up you may probably experience an unsettled feeling. You might feel that something is wrong or that something is bothering you. You may not know exactly what is causing you to feel this way. Yet, you know that it is slowly, but surely getting to you. Soon the tension will reach a point that demands relief and this initiates the next stage.

#### **2 Tension Release**

Binge eating releases tension and reduces anxiety. The bingeing can blot out thinking and feeling, or provide a source of distraction from problems and negative feelings. However, this

sense of relief is short lived and is soon replaced by exhaustion, often called the 'binge hangover'.

### 3 Post-binge

This is the time when the symptoms of the 'hangover' predominate. Symptoms may include headaches, nausea, diarrhoea, lethargy and fatigue.

### 4 New Beginning

Renewed resolutions and hope characterise this brief stage. At this point you may, for example, vow not to eat anything the next day or decide to go on a strict diet.

## People with BED can experience

- Lower emotional awareness or inability to recognise emotions compared to those without an eating disorder
- Suppression – where someone may try to stop themselves expressing the feelings that arise, in order to manage them
- Although this seems to work at first, it doesn't in the long-term and it doesn't reduce the feelings. In the long-term, attempts to suppress can lead to fixating on the emotion.

## What causes Binge Eating Disorder?

The development of an eating disorder is best understood in terms of the interaction of a number of factors. Psychological, physical, socio-cultural and familial factors all play a part in the establishment of disordered eating. It is important to remember that the causes of eating disorders are many and can vary considerably from one individual to another.

When trying to understand the causes of BED, it is helpful to divide the various factors into those which make people vulnerable to the disorder.

Predisposing factors, those which play a part in bringing on the disorder. Precipitating factors, those which, once the disorder has become established, maintain it and prevent a person from recovering spontaneously. Namely, perpetuating factors.

## Predisposing Factors

### Psychological factors

- Low self-esteem, poor body image
- Depression, anxiety, anger, loneliness
- Feelings of ineffectiveness and/or a lack of control over life
- Perfectionist tendencies and thought patterns
- Difficulty expressing emotions and feelings in daily life

### Socio-cultural factors

- Narrow definitions of beauty that include only women and men of specific body weights and shapes
- Cultural norms that value people on the basis of physical appearance, and not inner qualities

### Familial factors

- Genetic factors
- Familial disharmony, which can cause insecurity and emotional distress
- Familial problems around conflict management and negotiation of needs
- Traumatic experiences such as sexual, physical and/or emotional abuse
- Parental preoccupation or concerns around own weight and body image
- Loss of a significant family member through death, separation, illness or alcoholism

Certain psychological characteristics appear to make people more vulnerable to developing BED. Low self-esteem, depression and feelings of ineffectiveness or powerlessness often precede the onset of eating problems. These feelings can be related to, although not always, traumatic experiences. Difficulty expressing emotions and feelings may lead people to turn to food to deal with this.

Often, a person who develops an eating disorder has a tendency to think of the world in 'all or nothing' terms. They can tend to set extremely high and rigid standards in terms of personal, academic or other areas of achievement. There is also a tendency towards being strongly self-critical. It may not be obvious that the person has low self-esteem, or doesn't have confidence and as such, it can be difficult to understand why an eating disorder develops.

Social factors also play a role in making a person vulnerable to developing an eating disorder. In Western societies particularly, media and societal pressures glorify thinness and place value on obtaining the 'perfect' body. Thinness is equated with success, desirability, popularity and happiness. It also becomes associated with control, discipline and effectiveness.



- |  |   |   |                   |
|--|---|---|-------------------|
| → Genetics                                       | → Body dissatisfaction                    | → Socio-cultural factors – fashion, media, social media | → Bereavement     |
| → Tendency towards being anxious / perfectionism | → Onset of puberty, menopause, andropause | → Severe/stressful life events such as trauma, bullying | → Abuse           |
| → Difficulty managing emotions                   | → Diabetes                                | → Family difficulties                                   | → Dieting         |
| → Low self-esteem                                |   |   | → Family history  |
|  |   |   | → Food insecurity |

## **Dieting**

The single most important precipitating factor in binge eating is a period of dieting. Here, a combination of physical and psychological factors might be involved. When your body is in starvation, it will give you strong cravings for food because it is not getting enough nutrition.

Psychologically, dieting and preoccupations with food may raise the risk of loss of control. This happens when a minor slip from a person's stringent diet causes them to abandon the diet completely and to overeat instead.

## **Stress**

Some people lose control over eating after a period of stress. Many people start bingeing in response to feelings of anger and/or anxiety. Almost any difficulty that causes self-doubt or concern can manifest itself as a feeling of anxiety which a person may then attempt to alleviate with food.

## **Social Pressure**

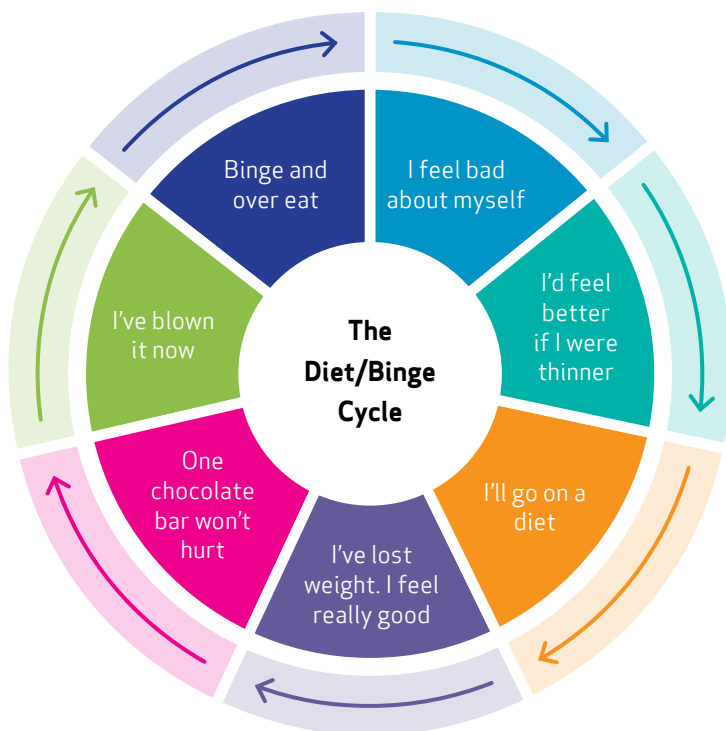
For some people, a social situation or experience can bring on the binge eating. A history of being teased about being your body or appearance, or not fitting in, can provoke disturbed eating habits as a way of coping with negative comments. Peer pressure, where friends go on a diet and a person joins in to conform, can also act as a trigger.

## Perpetuating Factors

People with BED are often stuck in a vicious cycle of dieting and bingeing. Underlying this is a profound lack of self-esteem. This leads vulnerable people to be extremely concerned about their shape and weight, about how they are viewed by others, and can drive them to go on strict diets. The dieting then encourages overeating through both physiological and psychological mechanisms. The bingeing causes guilt and to compensate, people diet again.

The **only way** to break this cycle is to

**STOP DIETING**





Understanding what made you vulnerable and brought on your binge eating can be very difficult. To achieve long-lasting sustainable change, it will be important for you to understand and address the underlying factors that have contributed to your eating disorder. However, it is important to know that it is not necessary to understand these underlying factors in order for you to regain control over your eating in the short term. By focusing on the factors that are maintaining the binge eating, it is possible to change your eating habits. The self-help section of this booklet will therefore focus on these factors. Once you have gained control over your eating, the underlying factors often become a lot clearer and it will be easier to deal with them.

This is not to say that underlying issues should not be dealt with. To achieve long-lasting sustainable change, this is often necessary. However, to give a person some clarity and sense of control to do this, it can be important to feel that you can regain some control over your eating.

### **Difficulties with decision making**

Many researchers have looked at cognitive functioning, conscious or unconscious thinking processes in binge eating. Researcher and guest on the Bodywhys podcast, Emily Colton, Monash University, described some of the challenges experienced by people with BED, for example:

- Difficulty forming preferences among options with unknown, unclear or complex outcomes
- Eating irregular meals and restricting specific foods may worsen the sense of uncertainty, which increases the amount of food consumed when it's available
- Difficulty preventing attention being captured by food-related images may trigger distressing thought patterns, craving and eating

- Difficulty taking in and making moment-by-moment feedback to improve ongoing decisions
- Due to emotional or food-related triggers, the urge to eat overwhelms other goals
- During binge episodes, bodily signals are overlooked
- After a binge, someone may find it hard to manage their eating-related thoughts and behaviours in response to negative consequences and engage in more helpful coping strategies, goals and objectives.



From:

*'Binge eating and decision making'*

**BODYWHYS PODCAST EPISODE 45**



**Remember** that recovery is about reclaiming control of your life and that includes making choices about your journey forward. You can ask to be part of every decision along the way. Reaching out for support and guidance does not take away from you the right to set your own pace and map your own route. Your recovery journey is about taking your power back, reclaiming it from the disorder that has come to control you.



## Treatment and Support

Your binge eating may not go away on its own and you may need some form of help. Some people will be able to recover by means of self-help. Others may need some form of professional intervention and support.

As with all eating disorders, getting help can feel very threatening because it can involve moving out of your emotional comfort zone. Up until now, you have been using your bingeing to cope with unmanageable feelings, to keep you feeling 'safe'. You know that keeping yourself 'safe' in this way is not making you happy and is impacting on your life in negative ways.

Reaching out for help, whether from a trusted family member or friend, a confidential helpline service or a health professional, often represents the first courageous step towards giving up bingeing. If your motivation to overcome your bingeing is not strong enough, you may find yourself in two minds about getting help.

### Self-help

Self-help can be a useful intervention for BED.<sup>16,17</sup> Some people choose to work collaboratively with a health professional and combine this with a self-help manual with regular guidance and support sessions.<sup>18</sup> The choice of professional very much depends on an individual's needs and preferences. Some self-help methods are designed to help you to bring the unconscious thoughts and beliefs that fuel your feelings and your action into your conscious awareness. The more you can observe your feelings and behaviours and what is contributing to them, the more self-understanding you can have.

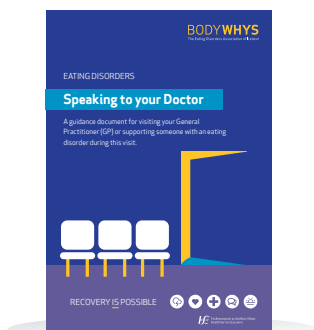
Some people find that they need the structure of a group, either a support group or a therapy group, or more supervised treatment to recover fully. If you have opted to explore self-help, and find you cannot make sufficient progress on your own, you will probably need to access further help. Below is an outline of some of the options open to you.

## Your Family Doctor

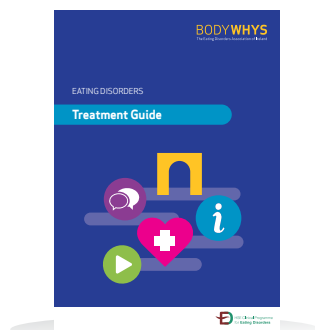
A trusted general practitioner (GP) can be a very important source of support. Eating disorders have both physical and psychological consequences and a GP can assess the state of both your physical and psychological health and help you to determine your support and treatment needs. If necessary, he/she can provide you with ongoing monitoring and/or a referral to another professional. A visit to the GP can also provide a helpful reality check and boost your motivation to recover.

Understandably, some people have concerns around speaking to a GP about their relationship with food. They may have fears, feelings of embarrassment or they may fear being judged and that they may not be taken seriously. They may feel ashamed and undeserving of help, that their problem is 'not bad enough'. It may help if you can write down your fears and be open about them to your GP.

If you feel this might be difficult, identify someone that you can talk to about these fears. This may be a close family member, friend, or confidential support from Bodywhys. Accepting that your fears are valid and normal, and voicing your fears to someone who understands, can go a long way towards diminishing them and freeing you up to move forward.



Eating Disorders **'Speaking to your Doctor'**



Eating Disorders **'Treatment Guide'**

## **Working with a Dietitian**

This involves seeing a registered dietitian who can help you to correct food myths and design meal plans that will support your efforts to restore healthy and enjoyable eating. A dietitian can also provide guidance and support if you are following a self-help manual and help you to gain a better understanding of the relationship between your eating patterns, your emotions and your behaviour. If you decide to keep a food diary, it may become a useful recovery tool to bring along to sessions. There is a sample food diary in the self-help section of this booklet.

## **Family Therapy**

An eating disorder affects not only the person with the eating disorder but also has a significant impact on family members and partners. Family meetings offer guidance, exploration and advice as to how to support someone who binge eats towards recovery. Family members can be helped to increase their awareness of what recovery involves and to set realistic expectations. They can also be helped to develop an understanding of what hinders and what supports recovery.

When the person within a family has an eating disorder this affects everyone. Family therapy can be very helpful in encouraging members to communicate, learn to support each other, and express emotions more openly and appropriately. Where there has been trauma in the family such as bereavement, separation, divorce, serious illness, or abuse, family therapy can provide a safe space where the trauma can be addressed. Family therapy also provides an opportunity for family members to look at their family dynamics and to explore how these might be maintaining the eating disorder. They can then be guided to make helpful changes that will ultimately benefit the entire family.

## Individual Psychotherapy and Counselling

Some people affected by an eating disorder choose to seek the support of a trained psychotherapist or counsellor. This form of support may be suggested by a GP<sup>19</sup>. Psychotherapy and counselling are often referred to as the 'talking therapies', or 'talking treatment'. Counselling is a process in which a person is supported to explore their difficulties and to work towards change. Working with a psychotherapist can help you to learn about your feelings and develop new strategies for coping. Psychotherapy can involve identifying the interpersonal problems that have led to the development and maintenance of the binge eating. A psychotherapist may use a combination of approaches in their work in order to provide you with optimum support.

Psychotherapy and counselling is **not** about giving advice or prescribing solutions to problems. It is about empowering an individual to make choices that are in line with their needs and that will enable them to live more resourcefully and achieve a greater sense of well being.

This is a process that can take time. The length of time needed to feel some benefit can vary for each individual. It can also depend on the type of psychotherapeutic or counselling approach that is used.

Finding the right treatment and support to suit your needs is important. If you don't get the help you need when you first seek treatment or support, don't let this put you off. Keep trying until you find something that works for you.

Don't be afraid to ask the practitioner about their background, qualifications, therapeutic experience with eating disorders and the cost of attending the service.



## National Clinical Programme for Eating Disorders (NCP-ED)

The NCP-ED is the HSE's specialist service for eating disorders and delivers specialised care and treatment in Ireland. This includes specialist eating disorder teams with specific knowledge and skills, who take referrals, carry out assessments and support individuals and their families. NCP-ED addresses the complexity of eating disorders and aims to improve the lives of those affected by the illness.

For up-to-date information on NCP-ED check the HSE's website - [www.hse.ie](http://www.hse.ie)

THERE IS NO  
**ONE SIZE FITS ALL**  
**TREATMENT**



## Notes

[illegible]



## 02 Making your decision to take back control

Overcoming difficulties with eating can be very challenging. In order for you to really change your eating habits, you will need to be sure that your motivation levels are high. It could be helpful to ask yourself why you want to change your eating habits and to write down your reasons.

### My reasons for changing my eating habits

There are many reasons for changing. Think of what it could be like for you if you did manage to change your eating habits. You can work towards reducing and eventually stopping binge eating. You may be able to return to eating ordinary meals at ordinary times. You can become free of the shame and guilt you often feel after binge eating. There can be no more need for secrecy about your eating habits. Your relationships with others can improve and become less strained. Your social life can be more enjoyable. Anxieties around intimacy can decrease. Food and eating can stop dominating your life and you become less intensely concerned about your weight and shape. Both your physical and your emotional health can improve. Your self-esteem can increase. You can feel less burdened by negative thinking and negative emotions. You can gain a sense of freedom.

Whatever your particular reasons for wishing to change, it is important to emphasise the value of being well motivated. **Change may not be possible without a good level of motivation.** You may find it helpful to read the whole booklet to help you assess how motivated you are to undertake what is involved in changing. If you feel that perhaps you are not yet motivated enough and recognise that you do not yet feel that the benefits of changing outweigh the benefits of remaining as you are, you may need to enlist **help** to work on your motivation levels.

Try writing out a list of what you feel you have to gain by remaining as you are and another of what you will gain from recovery. Be as honest with yourself as you can about what you really want for yourself and work at tipping the balance in favour of recovery. Ask yourself to what extent the eating disorder thoughts are determining what you put on your list of reasons. What might you say to these thoughts? How might you make changes to them? Do not force yourself towards readiness for change. It is really important that you accept and acknowledge where you are at this point in time rather than trying to force yourself towards readiness to change. **An acceptance of where you are now is the only place from which you can make a decision to move forward.**

It is also important that you have the necessary **supports** in place to do this work. Once you have made the decision to change you will need to decide what kind of support you need. Do you need someone who can play an active part or do you just need general support from the people you know? Support can come from your family, a friend and colleagues in the workplace. Where you choose to look for support will depend very much on your individual circumstances. Whatever you decide, try to be open, honest and direct with others about your support needs.

Once you have read through the entire booklet and have an idea of what is required for change, **you can decide on the day you are going to start.** It will also be worthwhile considering whether now would be the right time to start. If you are going away on holiday soon or if you are in the middle of a relationship breakdown, exams, or any other stressful situation, now might not be the right time.

Make sure that you feel comfortable with the guidelines in the booklet and that you **feel ready to commit** to them. If not, it may be best if you postponed starting until the time is right and you feel you can make the necessary commitment. On the other hand, unless there is a serious reason for not starting now, try to commit yourself to beginning at a definite time in the near future.

## 03 Self-help

### How to use the self-help section

Up to now, this booklet has provided you with general information about binge eating. What follows are self-help suggestions consisting of basic elements that could help you regain control over your eating. The aim is to provide you with guidelines so that you can take the first steps to help yourself. You will need to read through the entire self-help section to get an idea of what it entails and to help you decide whether you are ready to undertake the journey.

Once you start following the guidelines, you might find some of them very helpful and others less so. As you become more aware of your eating and how you relate to food, you will realise which of the guidelines meet your needs. The key is to apply and adapt the guidelines so that they work for you. Through a process of trial and error you will be able to design your own self-help programme with the help of the guidelines provided. You may also have identified other strategies that have been helpful to you in the past or you may have come across self-help guidelines and resources elsewhere that suit your needs. Do not feel that you have to limit yourself to what is suggested in this booklet.

### Keeping a Food Diary

If you are going to begin to change your eating habits, then it is important that you know exactly how you are eating at the moment. One way of doing this is by keeping a detailed daily record of when you eat, what you eat, whether you felt what you ate was excessive, whether you felt out of control, and other details that might be relevant to modifying and reorganising your eating habits. At first you might find it very difficult to keep a diary as it will confront you with your eating problems. You may feel very tempted to stop writing your diary after you have had a binge. However, for you to begin to change,

it is necessary that you do become aware of exactly what is happening with your eating. Don't be discouraged. You will soon realise that keeping a food diary is actually helping you with this process. If you find it very distressing, now might be the time to enlist some support or seek help from a professional.



**There is a blank food diary form at the back of the booklet which you can photocopy for your own use.**



**Please note, a food diary may not be suitable for everyone.**

### General Guidelines

- Use a standard form, sample at back of booklet
- Use a separate sheet for each day
- Record everything you eat, not just the things you feel happy about.
- Record things when they are happening. Don't wait until the end of the day, as this could make it inaccurate.



## Food Diary - Specific Guidelines

- 1 In the **first** column record the time at which you eat
- 2 In the **second** column record all the food and liquid that you consume during the day. Be reasonably specific. For example: small bowl of cereal; two chocolate bars.
- 3 In the **third** column state where you ate
- 4 The **fourth** column is for recording why you ate at that specific time. What kind of hunger made you eat at that time? Were you physically hungry, body hunger? Was it in response to a craving, mouth hunger? Was it out of habit? Or was it time to eat something, such as lunch, according to your meal plan?
- 5 In the **fifth** column, indicate if the food was eaten during a binge. Do this by placing an asterisk (\*) in this column next to any item of food which you felt at the time was excessive and which you wished you had not eaten
- 6 The **sixth** column is for recording how you felt at the time you ate. It could include everyday events like having had an argument with your partner. Or it could be specifically related to your eating, such as describing how you felt after a binge, or describing the events that led to a binge. This process is crucial to your coming to understand what sort of things lead you to binge.

# Food Diary | My Daily Food Choices

This is an example of the kind of things that a person starting out might record in their diary.

Date: Friday 6th June					
Time	Description & Quantity	Where	Type of Hunger	Binge?	Feelings
8:30	1 apple, black coffee	Kitchen	BH		I'm determined to eat healthy today. A bit anxious. Hope I can keep it up.
9:00	Low fat yogurt	Bedroom	BH		Annoyed. Didn't want to eat so soon again. But very hungry. Couldn't beat the urge.
11:00	4 slices of bread withhoney	Kitchen	BH		Thought honey would give me energy. But feel worse.
11.20	2 packets of crisps 1 chocolate bar	Car	MH		Went out to buy newspaper. had to buy something to eat. Will eat nothing for rest of day.
12:00	4 slices of bread with lots of cheese More cheese 1 packet of crackers Salami Handful of cereal Rest of crackers Leftover lasagne, cold, straight from the fridge Ice cream from tub 4 glasses of water	Kitchen	MH	✓	I just had to eat. Cheese is so fattening. i might as well go on eating.  Lasagne was disgusting. It was so unnecessary  I had the ice cream to make up for lasagne. I'm nauseous. I'm disgusted with myself. I'm going to sleep and forget about everything I ate.

**BH:** Body Hunger (Physical hunger)

**MH:** Mouth Hunger (Craving)



Once you have been monitoring your eating for a week, review the week as a whole and begin to try to identify any patterns in your eating. It could be very helpful to continue the reviewing process and to have a fixed appointment with yourself each week for this purpose. This will provide you with valuable information which you can use to decide which techniques and methods will be helpful to you in regaining control of your eating. You will discover your individual eating pattern - what you eat and when you eat. This food awareness is essential to recovery.

The information that you record in your food diary can be very valuable information to explore during sessions with a dietitian or psychotherapist. If you do choose to share this information with someone else, it is important that you ask yourself how honest your diary is. If you find that you are tempted to modify what you are recording in your diary, ask yourself why. The very feelings that are motivating you to leave things out or to change details to make them more 'acceptable' to a potential reader are feelings that could usefully be explored in psychotherapy/counselling sessions.

# Food Diary | My Daily Food Choices

This is an example of the kind of things that a person starting out might record in their diary **four weeks** later.

Date: Friday 4th July

Time	Description & Quantity	Where	Type of Hunger	Binge?	Feelings
9:30	Cereal, low fat yogurt, apple	Kitchen	BH		Enjoyed this
11:00	1 slice toast and cottage cheese	Kitchen	BH		Wasn't that hungry, but wanted to stay with my meal plan
13:00	Chicken salad. Pasta	Dining room	BH		I'm happy with my food choices so far. Nervous about going to friends in the afternoon. It's her birthday. There will be so many sweet things....
16:00	Coffee. Piece of cheesecake. 4 biscuits	Friend's place	MH		This went ok. Feel a bit guilty. But I didn't lose control. Will have something light for dinner.
19:00	Grilled Fish. 2 small new potatoes. Salad	TV room	BH		
22:00	Apple	TV room			Not a bad day. Wish I could stop thinking about food all the time though I'm unhooking from the behaviour. Finding discipline of it so hard. Still feel anxious i won't be able to keep it up.

**BH:** Body Hunger (Physical hunger)

**MH:** Mouth Hunger (Craving)





## Devising a Meal Plan

The most important task you can do to reduce cravings and tackle binges is to **eat regularly** and **not go more than 3 hours without eating** something. This single change can have a significant effect.

Going without food for long periods in order to lose weight can feel self-defeating. It takes no account of how food is metabolised in the body for optimum health. Your metabolic rate is the rate at which your body processes food and converts it into fuel. Alternating between restricting your food intake and bingeing plays havoc with your metabolism. Repeatedly decreasing your calorie intake will encourage your body to go into conservation mode and will slow down your metabolism. When your metabolism slows, your body cannot function properly. Restoring healthy patterns of eating will be crucial to rehabilitating your metabolism.

Your binges set you up to restrict your food intake, and your diets set you up to binge. You are trapped in a cycle. Following an eating routine or meal plan in which meals or snacks occur every 2-3 hours can be very helpful in preventing binges. When you have finished a meal or snack, look at the clock and count forward two and a half hours. This will ensure that you know exactly when your next meal is scheduled. Knowing that you will eat again soon will help keep you calm and reduce the urge to binge. If you do find yourself tempted to binge, try to remind yourself that each time you can hold off until your next scheduled meal you will be helping yourself to break the defeating cycle that has been dominating your life. You will be adding to the store of positive energy that brings you closer to your goal.

When designing your meal plan, you can still think along the lines of breakfast, lunch and dinner, adding two snacks and something light before you go to bed. For someone who has always been trying not to eat, eating this regularly can be a frightening and daunting task. The point of all this is to replace the pattern of alternating between not eating at all and overeating, with a pattern of regular eating.

**Remember that this is a caring process and by eating regularly you are looking after yourself.**

Your food diary and your meal plan can be used together. Reviewing your food diary will help you determine whether your meal plan is effective and whether you need to make changes.

**An example of a meal plan**

Time	Meal	Description
8:30	Breakfast	Bowl of cereal, milk, piece of fruit, black coffee
11:00	Snack	Cream crackers with cottage cheese
13:00	Lunch	Baked potato with tuna salad, yoghurt, coffee
16:00	Snack	Cereal bar or packet of snacks
19:00	Dinner	Grilled chicken breast, rice, vegetables
	Bedtime	Slice of brack and glass of milk

**You will find a blank form for meal plans at the back of this booklet which you can photocopy for your own use.**

**Skills for developing healthy eating**

Think of this change, not as another diet, but as a fundamental life change. Diets are often a source of frustration and can maintain the feeling of being trapped in an eating disorder cycle. Remember, this is not about finding the ‘right’ diet. It is about you developing your sense of self that is not based on food or weight.

It is important that you choose food that you are happy with for your meals and snacks. This means that it should be food that you feel comfortable eating and which will not lead you to binge.



In the early stages you might find yourself turning to low-calorie or diet food. This is not necessarily a problem, provided you are getting enough to eat. Remember that you are trying to move away from the idea of eating to control weight. Base your changes on **creating health rather than on losing weight**. When creating health is the aim of your food choices, you will find that, in time, the food you want the most is the food that makes you feel the best.

What you eat at each meal will affect your energy levels and mood. If you are keeping a food diary and reviewing it regularly, all the information you need will be available to you to help you determine the changes you need to make. Guidance from a dietitian can be very helpful if you are finding it difficult to identify patterns or to recognise triggers. Important factors such as the regulation of blood sugar levels are quite complex and vary from one individual to another.

It is a good idea to create boundaries for your meals. Planning meals and snacks in advance is one way of doing this. Another is to decide before you begin a meal exactly how much you are going to have and to put the food on a plate. You should then leave the food preparation area. A useful strategy then is to identify one item such as a piece of fruit that will be the 'full stop' to the meal. This ensures that the meal has a pre-planned end.

Planning in advance also allows you to shop more mindfully for your food and not to overstock foods that may tempt you to binge. If it helps, don't shop for the full week at once. Notice the strategies that support your efforts to take back control and use them to your advantage.

Take it one day at a time. You know you could eat what you want, but for today you are choosing to eat food at regular intervals. Initially, you may not be eating in response to your natural hunger. This is something that you will be able to get back to over time.

Identifying ‘triggering times’ when you are vulnerable to bingeing is important. Looking back at your food diary can help you to identify what your triggers to binge are. For example, being alone, or the weekend. Make a list of alternative activities that you can do at those times to reduce the possibility of bingeing; calling a friend or going for a walk, completing a manageable task that you have been putting off. Having a lot of unstructured time alone, resulting in boredom, can also trigger a binge. This often happens during holidays. Having a list of activities in place and structuring your time more effectively will help you cope.

It’s important to feel comfortably satisfied at the end of your meal. If you have overestimated the amount of food you need, and you find yourself becoming full towards the end of the meal, it is important that you allow yourself to leave food on the plate.

Make sure that you take time to notice how the food tastes and feels in your mouth. All this can help to make you feel more satisfied while you are eating.

**Be sensible with alcohol.** Many people find it very difficult to control their eating after they have been drinking. Also, for some people, having a hangover can be a trigger for bingeing.

When you start with your commitment to planned eating, don’t worry if you find that your mind is totally preoccupied with food, with what you are going to eat and when. Try not to let this distress you or discourage you. This is quite normal and only lasts a short while until you become used to your new structure. Gradually you will go through the day able to implement your meal plan without giving it further thought. Try to stick to the decisions that you have made in advance. If you still feel hungry after you have ended your meal, you need to ask yourself about the amount you have eaten. It is important not to let the eating disorder thoughts dictate how much you eat. Being honest with yourself is the key. It is also important to think about your energy

expenditure that day. It may be that you need a bit more or it may be that you are OK to wait for your snack. If you change your eating plan because of eating disorder thoughts your eating will become disorganised again. Listening to yourself, staying connected to yourself, by sticking to your plan will help ensure that the disordered eating doesn't take over again. If you find that you are consistently feeling hungry after eating you may need to adapt your plan for the following days. Reviewing your food diary at the end of each day will help you to figure out what changes you need to make.

The people around you may not always be helpful when you are trying to change your eating habits. Let people know what you need from them. If you can, tell your family about your plans right from the start. If you are presented with gifts of chocolate or other treats 'to cheer you up' try to find a way of letting people know that this is not helpful to you. If you have children you might feel that it will be impossible for you to follow a meal plan. It need not be. This could be an opportunity to introduce healthy eating habits that will benefit the whole family. It could be helpful to discuss the changes you want to make with them, instead of just changing everything without them understanding why. Ensure that they feel they will still have choices. Flexibility rather than rigidity will help the family to work together.

Since your aim is to eat balanced meals at regular times, there is no reason why the whole family cannot eat the same food. This will help you eliminate your desire to diet. Eating with others will also help you create boundaries for your meals and maintain a healthy relationship with food. Plan your meals well in advance. This will ensure that you have the food that you need in the house and you won't have to make any last minute changes, which might trigger a binge. Decide which meals you are going to have with your family and decide on a dish that you will be comfortable eating with them. In the beginning, you might find it difficult to eat the same food as your family. Gradually, you can work this into your meal plan.

## Stop dieting

Dieting is a significant precipitating factor in BED. It also plays a major role in maintaining the eating disorder. Understanding and dealing with all the causes of your binge eating can be very difficult. It is however possible for you to understand and deal with dieting as a cause of your binge eating. BED follows a predictable pattern of diet/binge cycles, and the only way to break this cycle is to stop dieting. No one else can convince you to stop dieting. If you have been dieting most of your life, the very thought of stopping may be terrifying. You may fear that if you stop, you may lose control and binge. You need to allow yourself to accept that these binge/diet cycles exist in your life. Try to think of how the cycles affect your life. If you can acknowledge that dieting is causing you to binge, it will be easier for you to let go of it.

If you gradually replace your pattern of dieting and binge eating with regular meals, you are unlikely to gain weight. If you do experience some changes in body weight, try not to panic. Once you begin to eat regularly and healthily, you will be able to achieve a healthy weight that is comfortable for you.

If you are keeping a food diary, by now you may be able to identify times where a binge follows a period of restriction. If not, it might help to consider the following for the next few weeks.

- Notice when you are restricting yourself
- How long does it take you to reach for food for comfort?
- What things do you say to yourself when you are reaching for the food?
- Is there a point where the guilt kicks in?
- What kind of things do you say to yourself then?
- Do you have the urge to diet again?

If exploring your feelings around dieting and bingeing is causing you distress or making you resistant to progress, then it may be helpful to share these feelings with someone who has a good understanding of the process you are going through – this could be a trusted family member or friend, a psychotherapist/counsellor or other professional.

Sometimes, fear of gaining weight will stop a person from giving up dieting. You could also approach it from another angle. Stop dieting for a while. A few weeks, if possible, and see what happens. Try to follow a meal plan based on the guidelines set out in this booklet. This will help you not to diet as you will be eating regular meals.

Remember to keep a food diary. See whether there have been any improvements in your eating habits. It will also be easier for you to identify other factors that cause you to binge, since you have eliminated dieting. There may be times when you physically feel bigger or smaller, but it is crucial not to respond to these feelings by restricting food. This will likely bring you back into the diet and binge cycle.



**Remember**, this is an eating disorder. It is not all about food, but about what you are feeling. Sometimes, when we are experiencing difficult feelings, they can make us feel uncomfortable physically. Remember that, physically, you won't change hugely either way by stopping dieting for a time.

## 04 Coping with Change

### Changing your thought patterns

Your concerns about your weight and shape form the basis of your desire to diet. Changing your behaviour patterns can help you to stop dieting, but in order for this to have long lasting effects, it is important that you challenge and change your thought patterns as well.

Your thoughts and beliefs influence everything you feel about yourself and everything you do. It is likely that how you feel about your weight and shape is closely related to how you feel about yourself. If you lose weight, you probably feel you are a better person. If you gain weight, you feel like a failure and you believe that people will like you less. Neither of these feelings represents the truth. In reality, you are essentially the same person irrespective of body weight, even though you may not feel like the same person.

Building new thought patterns to establish a more positive image of yourself is integral to sustaining recovery.

Stay alert to negative self-talk, or your inner critic. When the self-critical voice pops up, it will help if you have a strategy for turning the negative thoughts into positive ones. When you find yourself being self-critical, stop and pay yourself a compliment, find something positive and affirming to say about yourself. When you treat yourself better, your body and mind become stronger and you will be more likely to overcome your unhealthy eating habits. Remember that your thoughts and feelings are intimately connected to your physical health.





## Coping with difficult feelings

Uncomfortable feelings often trigger a binge. Eating numbs out feelings and distracts attention from problems. Facing up to and tackling your emotions head on is a valuable strategy to cope with this kind of bingeing. This may involve confronting a colleague, discussing an unpleasant topic with your partner, or setting boundaries for your child. Whatever it is, dealing with the situation and naming what is happening rather than avoiding it is more likely to resolve the problem and may also relieve the urge to eat.

Each time you feel upset, look for the thoughts that made you feel this way. Try to work out whether they are rational or irrational. If there is no direct evidence for this thought, then it is probably irrational. Try to replace the thought with a rational one. For example, when you are stuck in traffic and you find yourself thinking how stupid you were for taking this route, try to realise that all the people around you took the same route and that this thought is therefore irrational.

## Thoughts on body image

Body image confidence is characterised by mostly positive feelings about your body shape and size. Your body is valued as a good part of you that can help you enjoy life. For people who are confident about their bodies, all foods are seen as fitting into an overall healthy diet, without a sense that some foods are 'good' and some 'bad'. Here are some suggestions to help you improve your body image:

- ✓ Your body is much more than what is visible from the outside. Reminding yourself of this will encourage you to be less focused on your appearance and more focused on your sense of wholeness.
- ✓ Remind yourself that being healthy means that you are well rested, eating well, feeling at ease and thinking clearly. Your inner 'self' and your outer 'self' reflect each other.

- ✓ **Talk to yourself in the mirror.** Focus on what you like and remind yourself that it is okay to like and appreciate what you see. Affirm yourself.
- ✓ Remind yourself that you don't want your body to be like that of anyone else -**work towards totally embracing and accepting your own body.** Work towards celebrating your uniqueness.
- ✓ **Take risks to challenge yourself.** Think of things you normally wouldn't do and try them. For example, set aside time for a relaxing evening to take care of yourself. Care for your body by treating yourself to a massage with the money you have saved by reducing your bingeing.
- ✓ **Visit somewhere you would not normally go on your own.** Spend time with yourself. The first person you need to get to know and love is yourself.
- ✓ **Acknowledge yourself and focus on your positive qualities** and your talents. Make sure that you are not being too hard on yourself. However, don't dismiss or ignore those qualities that you don't like about yourself. Take a closer look and then think about what you can do to change them.

Ask yourself if you have developed a set of rules about how to behave or how to be as a person. Insisting on being perfect and seeing yourself as a failure if you're not may make you feel worse about yourself. Instead of striving to be perfect, strive to do your best. Tell yourself that you can't control everything, but that you can handle whatever happens. Remember that the only thing that you need to be able to deal with is what is arising in this present moment. If you can limit yourself to attending to the present moment without burdening yourself with what belongs in the past or might belong in the future, your task becomes so much easier.

Challenging and changing the way you think can be very difficult, especially when you attempt to do it on your own. Psychotherapy/counselling could be very helpful as it focuses specifically on identifying, challenging, and changing defeating thoughts and negative self-criticism.

## 05 Looking after Yourself

### Looking after your physical health

The chances are that you feel bad about your body. Many people who are unhappy about their bodies, tend to see their bodies as separate from themselves. They may not like looking at themselves in the mirror, touching their bodies, or having someone else get physically close to them. If you don't like your body, you are likely to neglect it.

There are lots of small things that you can do to get in touch with your body and even make you feel better about it such as having a massage, having your hair cut, wearing a new perfume/after shave.

Exercise can help with your feelings about your body. It is also an important part of maintaining an efficient metabolism. Incorporating exercise in your new routine can be important to sustain the changes you have made in your eating. Exercise is also a good way of dealing with stress and can help to decrease your urge to binge.

There are many forms of exercise and it is important that you choose something that fits in with your life and can become an enjoyable habit. A simple and effective form of exercise, for example, is walking. It exercises a range of muscles in your body. You don't have to join a gym or use complicated equipment. Here are some guidelines.

- Decide on the date that you are going to start
- Set aside specific times for your walks to help you to make setting aside this time for yourself a priority. Sometimes it is difficult to prioritise doing something for yourself, but if possible, try not to let anything interfere with this time for you
- This will motivate you and help you make walking a part of your everyday life. If possible, don't let anything interfere with these times
- If you have children, you can include them in your exercise schedule.

On the other hand, walking alone could be a good time for you to take a break. Don't feel guilty about taking this time for yourself

- Try to walk three or four times a week and notice how you feel
- Try to be consistent with your movement, and notice what feels like a good amount for you
- Build up to 45 minutes of walking for it to be beneficial. Remember, however, that every little helps and listen to your body. This is not prescriptive. If you've only 10 minutes to spare - use it.
- You will need a good pair of trainers/runners
- Wear comfortable clothing
- **Try to stay in the moment.** Take an interest in what is around you. Connect with the sounds, sights and smells as much as you can. This practice helps you to bring your awareness into the here and now.



**Remember** Keep an eye so things don't become compulsive. Check in with yourself e.g. your energy levels, mood, social life, thoughts and feelings.

Frequent exercise may require a regular commitment. There will be days when you are not going to feel like walking, or you may put it off due to the weather or other circumstances. Use this as an opportunity to check in. How have I been feeling about exercising more regularly? What do I need today? Use the box below.

What will I get out of doing regular exercise?

✓ _____	✓ _____
✓ _____	✓ _____
✓ _____	✓ _____



## Looking after your emotional health

Developing a holistic approach to body and mind is very important in recovery from an eating disorder. The body and mind are not separate entities. Try to get into the habit of practising emotional self-care daily. Learning to deal effectively with emotions involves connecting with your emotions as they arise.

Here are **5 steps** you can take to help you to use your emotions to enhance your health:

- 1 **Identify the emotion.** Name it, define and describe it as clearly as you can. If you are experiencing turmoil, try to remove yourself to a quiet place to help you identify what you are feeling.
- 2 **Observe the emotion in your body.** Bring your full attention to it. Slow down and deepen your breathing. Allow your awareness to experience fully the physical sensations. Just be there with the emotion. This will help you not to identify with the emotion and let it overwhelm you. You will be able to distinguish between the feeling and the person, you, who is witnessing the feeling.
- 3 **Take responsibility for your feelings.** How you feel is not anybody's fault. Your feelings are neither 'right' nor 'wrong'. All of us experience a whole range of feelings – anger, excitement, disappointment, joy, sadness, contentment, worthlessness, confidence and fear. Once we accept what we are feeling, it becomes easier for us to find the right response. When someone asks us to do something for them and we are already under a lot of pressure, or we simply don't want to do it, we may feel angry and be inclined to lash out. In fact, what we need to do is say 'no'. By saying 'no' we are choosing to take better care of ourselves. Once we realise that we have the power to choose how we can respond, we feel more in control and we are more likely to respond in a way that meets our real needs.

It is not your responsibility to make other people feel better. Your responsibility is to take care of yourself.

**4 Express your feelings.** You can do this in private, to yourself. Speak them aloud or write them down. Express any details and insights connected with the feeling. Describe also the feelings that you are experiencing in your body as you do this work. This is a very powerful way of releasing your emotions and allowing all the energy in your body to return to a healthy state of flow. Releasing the emotion can also be done through physical activity.

**5 Treat yourself to something that brings you enjoyment.**

## Dealing with difficulties

There will be days when you experience difficulties. If you have a set back or a slip, you might be very tempted to abandon your meal plan for the day and continue bingeing. Take charge and intervene as soon as possible. Stop and think about what is happening. You might need to leave the house and go for a walk. It will be very helpful if you have a specific person you can call or visit when you are starting to slip. Remember that when a slip occurs, it is within your power to decide that you will not continue to binge.

The important thing to do when something goes wrong is to get back to your eating plan as soon as possible. Try not to use a slip as an excuse to continue bingeing and avoid skip-ping your next meal to compensate for the binge. Try to eat your next meal as planned.

This will be extremely difficult since you have just overeaten and you will automatically want to diet or fast, but getting back to the plan will provide you with real protection against further episodes of loss of control.



What you can do is to replace a filling item with something lighter. Be careful not to replace a whole meal with, for example, an apple. You should still have a proper meal. If a slip causes you to become overwhelmed by fear, or anxiety, or feelings of self-recrimination and self-loathing, seek support as soon as you can to help you deal with your feelings. Know that these feelings are normal and that you will be able to move beyond them. If you are attending a counsellor or psychotherapist, bringing what you have experienced into your next session will give you something very concrete and very valuable to work on. Try not to let disappointment in yourself, or the belief that your therapist will be disappointed in you, prevent you from sharing valuable information about what you are experiencing. Try to imagine yourself as the witness to your slip. View it objectively as part of how things are evolving and moving. Above all, try to view it as a simple fact and attach no judgement to it. Learning not to judge yourself is essential to developing and maintaining a more positive and accepting attitude towards yourself – one of the most important building blocks of self-esteem.

Slips or setbacks of any kind are an important part of recovery and should always be regarded as learning experiences. Have a close look at how it actually came about. There will always be a reason. Did you eat enough at your previous meal? Was it caused by stress or anxiety?

Can you identify an event or interaction that triggered it? The more carefully you think about it, the more you will learn from it. Talking to someone will be very helpful at this point. This will put things in perspective. If this is not the first time it has happened, try to remember what helped you to deal with it the last time.

Remember that in life, experience is your greatest teacher. Try to view any setbacks positively, as signals to help you identify how best to move forward. In this way, you can transform even a setback into a motivating factor instead of letting it defeat you and draw you back into the negative thinking from which you have been working so hard to break free.



**Remember** that you are aiming to reduce the number of times you binge. You are not aiming to never binge again. This means that a slip is only that - a slip. You have not failed in your attempt to binge less. You are not back to square one. Remind yourself of the days when you have been able not to binge. You have been successful in the past and you will be successful again.

**BODYWHYS**  
The Eating Disorders Association of Ireland

## Recovery is a process Symptoms don't just stop

FEELING LESS ISOLATED

CONNECTING WITH OTHERS, BUILDING EMOTIONAL BONDS

FREEDOM FROM NEGATIVE FEELINGS - GUILT, COMPULSION AND PREOCCUPATION

BREAKING THE CYCLE





## 06 Services from Bodywhys



Bodywhys delivers support and information services to people affected by eating disorders throughout Ireland. An eating disorder diagnosis is not required to access support services provided by Bodywhys.

**Helpline: 01-2107906** – please see our website for opening hours.

The helpline is a listening, information and signposting service for people affected by eating disorders and families and friends.

**Email support:** [alex@bodywhys.ie](mailto:alex@bodywhys.ie)

“Like a helpline call in an email”. People contact the email service for support, a listening ear, information and understanding.

**BodywhysConnect:** Online chat support groups for adults (18+)

**YouthConnect:** Online chat support groups for young people (13-18)

**Virtual support groups (18+):** Online support groups delivered over video platform

Bodywhys also provides a range of support services for families.



## Notes

[illegible]

# Blank Food Diary

Date:

Time	Description & Quantity	Where	Type of Hunger	Binge?	Feelings

**BH:** Body Hunger (Physical hunger)

**MH:** Mouth Hunger (Craving)



# Meal Plan

Date:

Time	Meal	Description



## Notes

[illegible]

## Notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

## References

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