

# Binge Eating Disorder

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND HUMAN SERVICES

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NIDDK | NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE  
AND KIDNEY DISEASES

WIN Weight-control Information Network

## How do I know if I have binge eating disorder?

Most of us overeat from time to time, and some of us often feel we have eaten more than we should have. Eating a lot of food does not necessarily mean that you have binge eating disorder. Experts generally agree that *most people with serious binge eating problems often eat an unusually large amount of food and feel their eating is out of control*. People with binge eating disorder also may:

- Eat much more quickly than usual during binge episodes.
- Eat until they are uncomfortably full.
- Eat large amounts of food even when they are not really hungry.
- Eat alone because they are embarrassed about the amount of food they eat.
- Feel disgusted, depressed, or guilty after overeating.

Binge eating also occurs in another eating disorder called bulimia nervosa. Persons with bulimia nervosa, however, usually purge, fast, or do strenuous exercise after they binge eat. Purging means vomiting or using a lot of diuretics (water pills) or laxatives to keep from gaining weight. Fasting is not eating for at least 24 hours. Strenuous exercise, in this case, means exercising for more than an hour just to keep from gaining weight after binge eating. Purging, fasting, and overexercising are dangerous ways to try to control your weight.

## How common is binge eating disorder, and who is at risk?

Binge eating disorder is the most common eating disorder. It affects about 3 percent of all adults in the United States. People of any age can have binge eating disorder, but it is seen more often in adults age 46 to 55. Binge eating disorder

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*\*The Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults, published in 1998 by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, define overweight as a body mass index (BMI) of 25 to 29.9 and obesity as a BMI of 30 or more. BMI is calculated by dividing weight (in kilograms) by height (in meters) squared.*

is a little more common in women than in men; three women for every two men have it. The disorder affects Blacks as often as Whites, but it is not known how often it affects people in other ethnic groups.

Although most obese people do not have binge eating disorder, people with this problem are usually overweight or obese.\* Binge eating disorder is more common in people who are severely obese. Normal-weight people can also have the disorder.

People who are obese and have binge eating disorder often became overweight at a younger age than those without the disorder. They might also lose and gain weight more often, a process known as weight cycling or “yo-yo dieting.”

### What causes binge eating disorder?

No one knows for sure what causes binge eating disorder. As many as half of all people with binge eating disorder are depressed or have been depressed in the past. Whether depression causes binge eating disorder, or whether binge eating disorder causes depression, is not known.

It is also unclear if dieting and binge eating are related, although some people binge eat after dieting. In these cases, dieting means skipping meals, not eating enough food each day, or avoiding certain kinds of food. These are unhealthy ways to try to change your body shape and weight.

Studies suggest that people with binge eating disorder may have trouble handling some of their emotions. Many people who are binge eaters say that being angry, sad, bored, worried, or stressed can cause them to binge eat.

Certain behaviors and emotional problems are more common in people with binge eating disorder. These include abusing alcohol, acting quickly without thinking (impulsive behavior), not feeling in charge of themselves, not feeling a part of their communities, and not noticing and talking about their feelings.

Researchers are looking into how brain chemicals and metabolism (the way the body uses calories) affect binge eating disorder. Other research suggests that genes may be involved in binge eating, since the disorder often occurs in several members of the same family. This research is still in the early stages.

## What are the complications of binge eating disorder?

People with binge eating disorder are usually very upset by their binge eating and may become depressed. Research has shown that people with binge eating disorder report more health problems, stress, trouble sleeping, and suicidal thoughts than do people without an eating disorder. Other complications from binge eating disorder could include joint pain, digestive problems, headache, muscle pain, and menstrual problems.

People with binge eating disorder often feel bad about themselves and may miss work, school, or social activities to binge eat.

People with binge eating disorder may gain weight. Weight gain can lead to obesity, and obesity puts people at risk for many health problems, including:

- type 2 diabetes
- high blood pressure
- high blood cholesterol levels
- gallbladder disease
- heart disease
- certain types of cancer

Most people who binge eat, whether they are obese or not, feel ashamed and try to hide their problem. Often they become so good at hiding it that even close friends and family members do not know that their loved one binge eats.

## Should people with binge eating disorder try to lose weight?

Many people with binge eating disorder are obese and have health problems because of their weight. They should try to lose weight and keep it off; however, research shows that long-term weight loss is more likely when a person has long-term control over his or her binge eating.

People with binge eating disorder who are obese may benefit from a weight-loss program that also offers treatment for eating disorders. However, some people with binge eating disorder may do just as well in a standard weight-loss program as people who do not binge eat.

People who are not overweight should avoid trying to lose weight because it may make their binge eating worse.

## How can people with binge eating disorder be helped?

People with binge eating disorder should get help from a health care professional such as a psychiatrist, psychologist, or clinical social worker. There are several different ways to treat binge eating disorder.

- *Cognitive behavioral therapy* teaches people how to keep track of their eating and change their unhealthy eating habits. It teaches them how to change the way they act in tough situations. It also helps them feel better about their body shape and weight.
- *Interpersonal psychotherapy* helps people look at their relationships with friends and family and make changes in problem areas.
- *Drug therapy*, such as antidepressants, may be helpful for some people.

The methods mentioned here seem to be equally helpful. Researchers are still trying to find the treatment that is the most helpful in controlling binge eating disorder. Combining drug and behavioral therapy has shown promising results for treating overweight and obese individuals with binge eating disorder. Drug therapy has been shown to benefit weight management and promote weight loss, while behavioral therapy has been shown to improve the psychological components of binge eating.

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Other therapies being tried include dialectical behavior therapy, which helps people regulate their emotions; drug therapy with the anti-seizure medication topiramate; weight-loss surgery (bariatric surgery); exercise used alone or in combination with cognitive behavioral therapy; and self-help. Self-help books, videos, and groups have helped some people control their binge eating.

### You are not alone.

If you think you might have binge eating disorder, it is important to know that you are not alone. Most people who have the disorder have tried but failed to control it on their own. You may want to get professional help. Talk to your health care provider about the type of help that may be best for you. The good news is that most people do well in treatment and can overcome binge eating.

### For More Information\*

#### ***National Eating Disorders Association***

Information and Referral Program

603 Stewart Street, Suite 803

Seattle, WA 98101

Toll-free: 1-800-931-2237

Phone: (206) 382-3587

Fax: (206) 829-8501

Email: [info@nationaleatingdisorders.org](mailto:info@nationaleatingdisorders.org)

Internet: <http://www.nationaleatingdisorders.org>

#### ***Academy for Eating Disorders***

111 Deer Lake Road, Suite 100

Deerfield, IL 60015

Phone: (847) 498-4274

Fax: (847) 480-9282

Email: [info@aedweb.org](mailto:info@aedweb.org)

Internet: <http://www.aedweb.org>

For more information about treatment, contact one of the centers listed on page 5.

*continued on page 6*

**The following programs are for patients with binge eating disorder or compulsive overeating.**

	Inpatient	Outpatient	Individual Therapy	Group Therapy	Family Therapy	Cognitive/Behavioral Therapy	Interpersonal Therapy	Drug Therapy	Children under 12	Adolescents 12 to 17	Adults 18 and up	Conducting Clinical Studies
<b>Center for Overcoming Problem Eating (COPE)</b> Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic University of Pittsburgh Medical Center 3811 O'Hara Street Pittsburgh, PA 15213 (412) 647-9329	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●		
<b>Eating Disorders Clinic</b> New York Psychiatric Institute Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center 1051 Riverside Drive, NYSPI Unit 98 New York, NY 10032 (212) 543-5151 EDRU@pi.cpmc.columbia.edu	●	●	●			●		●			●	●
<b>Eating Disorder Program at the University of Chicago Hospitals</b> Department of Psychiatry, MC 3077 The University of Chicago 5841 S. Maryland Avenue Chicago, IL 60637 (773) 834-5677		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Rutgers Eating Disorders Clinic</b> GSAPP Rutgers University 41 Gordon Road Piscataway, NJ 08854 (732) 445-2292		●	●			●				●	●	
<b>Eating Disorder Program</b> Golisano Children's Hospital at Strong 610 Elmwood Avenue, Box 690 Rochester, NY 14642 (585) 275-2964	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
<b>Center for Brief Therapy</b> Department of Clinical Psychology Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine 4190 City Avenue, Rowland Hall, Suite 530 Philadelphia, PA 19131 (215) 871-6487		●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	
<b>Eating Disorders Program</b> Menninger Clinic 2801 Gessner Drive Houston, TX 77080 1-800-351-9058	●		●	●	●	●	●	●			●	

## Weight-control Information Network

1 WIN Way  
Bethesda, MD 20892-3665  
Phone:  
(202) 828-1025  
Toll-free number:  
1-877-946-4627  
FAX: (202) 828-1028  
Email:  
[WIN@info.niddk.nih.gov](mailto:WIN@info.niddk.nih.gov)  
Internet:  
<http://www.win.niddk.nih.gov>

The Weight-control Information Network (WIN) is a service of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) of the National Institutes of Health, which is the Federal Government's lead agency responsible for biomedical research on nutrition and obesity. Authorized by Congress (Public Law 103-43), WIN provides the general public, health professionals, the media, and Congress with up-to-date, science-based health information on weight control, obesity, physical activity, and related nutritional issues.

Publications produced by WIN are reviewed by both NIDDK scientists and outside experts. This fact sheet was also reviewed by James E. Mitchell, M.D., President, Neuropsychiatric Research Institute, and Professor and Chair, Department of Neuroscience, University of North Dakota, School of Medicine and Health Sciences.

This fact sheet is also available at <http://www.win.niddk.nih.gov>.

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## Additional Reading

*Binge-eating Disorder*, a thorough article on binge eating disorder that describes the signs and symptoms, but also possible causes, risk factors, and methods of treatment and prevention. Published by Mayo Clinic. Available at: <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/binge-eating-disorder/DS00608>.

*Eating Disorders*, published by the National Institute of Mental Health, outlines the three most common eating disorders (anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge eating disorder) with information about symptoms and treatment. Available at: <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/publications/eating-disorders/summary.shtml>.

Williams PM, Goodie J, Motsinger CD. Treating eating disorders in primary care. *American Family Physician*. 2008;77(2):187-95. This article, written for health professionals, reviews the literature on binge eating disorder with a particular focus on its assessment and treatment. Information regarding diagnostic criteria and key implications for practice are provided.

Bulik CM, Brownley KA, Shapiro JR. Diagnosis and management of binge eating disorder. *World Psychiatry*. 2007;6(3):142-8. This article addresses current issues regarding the diagnosis and management of binge eating disorder.

Wilfley DE, Wilson GT, Agras WS. The clinical significance of binge eating disorder. *International Journal of Eating Disorders*. 2003;Vol. 34 Suppl:S96-106. This article, written for health professionals, reviews the literature on binge eating disorder to examine whether it is serious enough to be classified clinically as a mental health disorder.

\*Inclusion of organizations and materials is for information only and does not imply endorsement by NIDDK or WIN.

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