

Bölüm
14

ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI PSİKIYATRİK HASTALIKLARINDA BESLENME VE DİYET YÖNETİMİ

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Beslenme yani nutrisyon; canlıların gelişmeleri ve yaşamalarını sürdürme-leri için gerekli olan besin maddelerini organizmaya almasıyla atık maddelerin vücuttan atılmasına kadara geçen süre içinde uğradığı, mekanik, fiziksle ve kim-yasal olayların tümüdür. Nutrisyonel psikiyatri alanı nispeten yeni bir alan olup, geçmiş yıllarda duygusal durum bozukluklarında omega-3 ve folik asitin kullanılmasıyla dikkatleri üzerinde toplamıştır. Bu yıllarda yapılan gözlemler çalışmalar ile tek tip beslenme ve diyetle alınan besinlerin kalitesine odaklanmıştır. Beslenme araştırmalarının haklı olarak, tek tek yiyeceklerde veya besinlere odaklanmak-tan uzaklaştığı düşünülürse, insanların bunları izole olarak tüketmediği ve fazla yediklerimizin yeterince yediklerimiz kadar önemli olmadığını farkına varılma-sı buna neden olmuştur. Bu ilk gözlemler çalışmalar dikkatleri nutrisyon konusu üzerine toplamakta etkiliydi ve bu konuya daha geniş ve daha fazla ilgi gösteril-mesine neden oldu.

Bu bölümde çocukluk çağında psikiyatrik hastalıklarından; nörogelişimsel bozuk-luklardan olan dikkat eksikliği hiperaktivite bozukluğu (DEHB), otizm spektrum bozukluğu (OSB), yeme bozukluklarından anoreksiya nevroza ve bulimia nervo-zada beslenme konuları ele alınacaktır.

1. OTİZM SPEKTRUM BOZUKLUĞU VE BESLENME

Otizm spektrum bozuklukları (OSB) belirtileri erken çocukluk çağında başlayan sosyal iletişimde alanda yetersizlikler ve sınırlı, tekrarlayıcı davranışlar ve ilgi alanları ile seyreden nörogelişimsel bir bozuktur (1). Amerika Birleşik Devletle-ri'nin Hastalık Kontrol Merkezi' nin 2014 yılı verilerine göre OSB sıklığı 1/59 ola-

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BN tanılı gençlerde beslenme sırasında göz önünde bulundurulması gereken riskler arasında hipertansiyon, bozulmuş glukoz toleransı veya diyabet, dislipide-mi, kardiyovasküler hastalık ve obstrüktif uyku apnesidir. Her ne kadar osteoporoz bu listeye dahil edilmese de, daha yüksek vücut yağ kütlesi seviyelerinin kronik ile sistemik inflamasyon ve hızlandırılmış kemik rezorpsiyonu ilgili olduğuna dair kanıtlar ortaya çıkmaktadır.

Her yemeğe proteininin dahil edilmesi doygunluğa ve daha uzun süreli bir enerji eğrisine ulaşmada önemli bir rol oynar. Diyet yağının doygunluk etkisi, aşırı yemeğin önlenmesinde yardımcı olarak, yemek yemeyi tetikleyen dürtü ya-şayan bazı hastalar için faydalı olabilir. Diyyeteki yağın bir antibinge besin olarak kullanılması, yağ fobisi olan hastalara yardımcı olabilir (98).

Tedaviden sonra kilo, yeme alışkanlıklarını ve problemleri ile ilgili karşılaşılan sorunları sormak için bireysel veya grup olarak düzenli ziyaretler olumlu sonuç vermektedir. Yapılan bir çalışmada, davranış terapisi ve grup psikoterapisinin bulimia nervozalı hastalarda depresyon ve davranış semptomlarında azalmaya neden olduğu, ayrıca kendine güven duymada olumlu etkiler yaptığı saptanmıştır (118). Benzer konuda yapılan diğer bir çalışmada ise, grup tedavisi uygulanan hastaların çok yeme ve kusma davranışlarında azalma olduğu, grup tedavisinin bulimia nervozanın belirtilerini azalttığı, hatta ortadan kaldırdığı belirtilmiştir (119). Farmakolojik tedavide; erişkin bulimia nervosa tanılı bireylerde Amerikan Gıda ve İlaç Dairesi tarafından fluoksetin yüksek doz kullanımı onaylanmıştır.

Yeme bozuklukları, başarıyla tedavi edilmesi zor olan karmaşık, çok faktörlü hastalıklardır. Optimal bakım için bakım düzeyleri ve sağlayıcılar arasında geçiş için bir protokol içeren multidisipliner bir tedavi ekibi tarafından koordine edilmiş, iyi planlanmış bir yaklaşım önerilmektedir. Rehabilitasyon aşamasının ötesinde devam eden bakım, hastalara beslenme ve genel sağlık uygulamaları konusunda yeni yaşam tarzı alışkanlıklarının kurulmasında yardımcı olmak için gereklidir. Yeme bozuklukları ile ilgili tedavi bilgisinin durumu sınırlıdır ve etkili beslenme stratejilerini tanımlamak için ek ampirik kanıtlar gereklidir.

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