INFORMATION AND RESOURCES: SOUTH ASIAN EXPERIENCES OF EATING DISORDERS

"As a South Asian woman, I didn't understand my eating disorder for a long time... Growing up I struggled with 'traditional' food, but eating it was a sign of respect in my culture... after a while I found therapists who understood my identity and the ways in which this influenced my triggers and fears - they were the help I had desperately been seeking" ~ East London resident

When worries about your food, shape and weight get to the point where they affect your behaviour and everyday life, this can be indicative of an eating disorder. Eating disorders can affect people from any background, and it is generally thought that they occur at similar levels among South Asian populations. [1]

In the East London Community Eating Disorder Service, people from a South Asian background have told us that they face particular barriers in getting help for disordered eating, and that it would be helpful to have access to information about what they might be experiencing. We have worked with local residents to pull together a few resources, which you can find below.

The links shared here are just a few examples of some common experiences and challenges that have resonated with local residents. We know there will be many more experiences not captured here, and welcome suggestions for further ideas elft.disorderedeatingsupport@nhs.net

RAMADAN



Ramadan and Eating Disorders

In this <u>article</u>, registered Dietitian Fareeha Jay discusses how fasting during Ramadan can affect those with eating disorders and offers tips for coping during this period. Read more in the full article <u>here</u>. [2]

Summary

There is a common misconception that **eating disorders (ED)** are **culturally** bound; however, research and statistics demonstrate that they are a **prevalent issue within the South Asian community**.

Fasting can **trigger** ED, fasting can trigger a **relapse**, and fasting can **mask** ED.

Eating at a certain time and consuming a 'celebratory' meal to break fast can conclude in people with **bulimia** binge eating and purging.

Ramadan focuses around **communal eating**, often eating with family and friends. This public facing eating can **overwhelm** people struggling with ED.

In Islam, it is clearly stated in the Quran that someone who is unable to fast can offer Fidya and does not need to fast. People with ED can participate in the holy month of Ramadan in other ways without having

to fast. It's a time of **self reflection** and bettering yourselves, this can be **achieved** in many other ways.

Whether you decide to fast, or to abstain, have clear conversations with family and friends about your struggles, reach out for help, have a self care plan in place and most importantly be kind to yourself.

Ramadan and Eating Disorder Guide

In this <u>guide</u>, eating disorder psychologist Dr Omara Naseem shares information to help people with an eating disorder observing Ramadan. Read more in the full guide <u>here</u>. [3]

Summary

What is **Ramadan** and should I be **fasting** with an **Eating Disorder**? This guide includes information on themes such as:

- The role of fasting and deciding whether or not to partake
- Information around steps to take if you decide to fast
- Meal planning, seeking help and looking after yourself
- Additional information for family and carers to support loved ones during Ramadan
- Self help tips, mindful activities and self reflection ideas



Ramadan fasting tips for those recovering from ED

Ramadan can be extremely challenging both mentally and physically for someone with an eating disorder. Here are some tips to help those with an eating disorder during Ramadan:

See Salah as an opportunity for mindfulness. Keep a Ramadan reflection journal. Set boundaries around feasting with others.

Talk to someone close and let them know how they can support you throughout Ramadan.

Have a prevention plan ready.

Make time for suhoor.

Be mindful that other people may have different food tastes and energy requirements compared to you.

Make sure you do not miss Suhoor or Iftar as this will increase the risk of losing control the next time you eat.

EATING DISORDERS AND MEN

Eating Disorders and South Asian men

This <u>resource</u> from Forward Thinking Birmingham provides information and points for reflection about eating disorders within South Asian men. It has been written by a South Asian male with personal experience of an eating disorder. Access the full resource <u>here</u>. [6]

Summary

Drawing on his own experiences, the author explores "some common messages that you may receive, accompanied by alternative messages and thoughts rooted in South Asian culture".

The resource also includes further sections on:

- South Asian **identity** as a protective factor
- Western and South Asian cultures
- Bridging the **generational** gap
- South Asian **celebrities** and hearing their voices



Sandeep's story

In this short <u>video</u> from mental health charity Mind, Sandeep shares how family, faith and helping others have helped her eating disorder recovery. We also hear from Sandeep's mum. Watch the full video <u>here</u>. [7]

Content warning: mentions of suicide

Eating Disorders among the South Asian British population

In this <u>blog post</u> shared by eating disorder charity SEED, a South Asian British person shares their personal experience of eating disorder recovery. The full article can be read <u>here</u>. [8]

Summary

In this article, the author shares how they have experienced some of the following themes:

• Cultural influences on stigma around mental health and eating disorders

- Challenging stereotypes around eating disorders
- The **role that food plays** in South Asian families and the pressures this can bring
- Challenges around **seeking help** as a South Asian person suffering with an eating disorder

Coping with Ramadan and fasting

This <u>article</u> published by CNN hears about the experiences of Habiba and Farheen, and how they have navigated decisions around fasting and Ramadan. Read the full article <u>here</u>. [9]

Summary

For **Muslims** with an **Eating Disorder** (ED) the fear of **Ramadan** is real. Not being able to fast can almost make you feel like less of a person. How fasting can bring back feelings of **hunger** and starvation as a feeling that is acceptable, how this affects **mental health** for those struggling and/or recovering from an ED.

The act of **fasting** during day light hours can **mask** an eating disorder and make situations worse for sufferers without being noticed due to the nature of **refraining** from **food** at certain hours.

South Asian women can feel forced to fit into strict gender roles, with that comes body, size and image. This places extreme pressure on the



community; often body types can feel as if they are being audited by extended family members and told if you are too big or too small.

Seeking **help** for **Eating Disorders** as a **South Asian** person poses its own issues, seeking help from services that don't always understand the **cultural issues** that are so interrelated to the Eating Disorder someone is experiencing and trying to recover from.

Breaking the cycle, faith leaders and Muslim organisations should acknowledge ED as an issue in the community. Faith leaders and family members should acknowledge the challenges Muslims with mental health struggles face during Ramadan and offer them guidance to help break the intergenerational cycle of shame and guilt that exists across society.

Further information & support

For further information about different types of eating disorders and the support available to adults in East London, please visit the East London Eating Disorder Service website here. If you are an adult living in the boroughs of Tower Hamlets, Newham or City & Hackney, you can refer yourself directly using the self-referral form. Or, you can ask your GP or another health professional to make a referral for you.

If you live outside of these boroughs, you can search for your local NHS eating disorder service <u>here</u>.

If you are struggling, you deserve to ask for help.

References

[1]https://firststepsed.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/ED-South-Asians-brochure-1-1.pdf

[2]https://www.bda.uk.com/resource/ramadan-and-eating-disorders.html#:~:text=Fasting%20can%20trigger%20EDFasting%20may%20

[3]https://omaranaseem.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Ramadan-and-Eating-Disorder-Guide-Dr-Naseem_V3.pdf

[4] https://www.healthline.com/health/fasting-for-ramadan-with-an-eating-disorder#ramadan-without-fasting

[5]https://www.amaliah.com/post/62249/dealing-eating-disorders-mental-health-ramadan-fasting-anorexia-bulimia-binge-eating

[6]https://forwardthinkingbirmingham.nhs.uk/download/south-asian-history-month-and-eating-disorders.pdf?ver=32626

[7] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJXlr20HM3Y

[8] https://seed.charity/eating-disorders-eds-among-the-south-asian-british-population/

[9]https://edition.cnn.com/2023/03/24/health/ramadan-eating-disorders-muslims-wellness-intl-cmd/index.html