Attention to detail in Italian parents of women with anorexia nervosa: a comparative study

Studi experimentali

Attività in genitori di nazionalità italiana di donne affette da anoressia nervosa: uno studio comparativo

INTRODUCTION

Overlapping neuropsychological dysfunctions and traits seem to characterize both individuals with autistic spectrum disorders (ASD) and those with anorexia nervosa (AN). Indeed, modifications of set-shifting, mental rigidity, and attention to detail were found in both ASD and AN, supporting the hypothesis of a shared cognitive profile. Recent neuropsychological evidence has shown a moderate heritability of decision-making impairments while performing the Iowa

SUMMARY. Aim. Anorexia nervosa (AN) and autistic spectrum disorder (ASD) may share traits such as mental rigidity and attention to detail, some of which might be familial. We aimed to investigate the distribution of autistic traits among parents of daughters suffering from eating disorders (anorexia or bulimia nervosa), comparing them with control parents. Methods. As a whole, 40 parents of women with eating disorders (60% AN, 40% BN) and 33 control parents were recruited and accepted an examination through the administration of the autism spectrum quotient (AQ). The effects of eating disorders and other psychiatric traits were excluded by using EAT-26 and SCL-90-R respectively, while decision making skills were ruled out by using the cognitive estimation task (CET). Results. AQ scores revealed a between-groups difference for a specific trait, showing a reduction in attention to detail among ED family members, especially AN parents. Discussion. These findings suggest a preference for global processing in AN parents in contrast to what found in AN patients. Our findings support the role of a candidate trait in AN parents, supporting the need of further studies on the role of attention to detail as a family marker. Conclusion. This study identified a global processing preference in AN parents, suggesting a role of attention to detail as an ideal marker to be included in a wider clinical assessment for AN patients and their families. Considering some study limitations, further research is needed.

KEY WORDS: anorexia, attention, autism, bulimia, OCD.
Gambling Task, suggesting the presence of a common deficiency in decision-making and set-shifting in women with AN and their unaffected relatives. In particular, autistic quotient (AQ) levels among people with AN are higher than those found in healthy controls, with an association with a broad autistic phenotype in more than 40% of AN cases. However, relatives, posing a family association of autistic traits, might share some of these traits. Indeed, recent research suggests the aggregation of autistic traits among individuals with AN and their relatives, with mental rigidity and attention to detail being major candidate domains. These family-distributed features may constitute an additional risk factor in particular for women with AN. Although these traits and executive impairments (i.e., decision-making) appear putative correlates for women with AN, similar patterns in their unaffected relatives have been poorly studied so far, and there is the need for more thorough exploration, trying to clarify specific autistic traits and relevant correlates.

We hypothesized that relatives of women with AN might have more severe autistic traits as compared with both control parents and those of women with bulimia nervosa (BN), focusing on mental rigidity and attention to detail. Thus, we aimed to comparatively explore the distribution of autistic traits among parents of people with Eating Disorders (EDs) and control parents, identifying specific correlates, if any, in terms of individual’s general psychopathological symptom severity.

### RESULTS

Women from our sample had been clinically diagnosed with DSM-5 anorexia (60%) or bulimia (40%) nervosa, had a mean age of 22.1 years (SD=5.2), ED length of 4.3 years (SD=2.8), with average onset at 17.8 years (SD=4.9). All of their parents lived in Northern Italy (26 mothers and 14 fathers; cumulative mean age=53.0 years, SD=5.4), mostly with a high-school diploma (70%), married (80%), with more than a child (70%), and with an average purposefully measured BMI of 23.6 kg/m² (SD=2.7). None of the parents suffered from any eating disorders, all reporting EAT-26 scores lower than seven (cut-off ≥20), though with a limited, continued, use of psycho-pharmacological medications (1 and 4 subjects used tranquilizers and antidepressants, respectively).

Similarly, 33 control parents (mean age=24.2, SD=5.8), including 18 mothers and 15 fathers (mean age=55.5 years, SD=4.1), mainly with a high-school diploma (52%), married (94%), with more than a child (67%), mean BMI of 24.6 kg/m² (SD=3.0), and reporting no psycho-pharmacological treatments, were recruited. In Table 1, parents of women with...
EDs are compared with control participants on main sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, showing comparable profiles apart from mean age, which was significantly older among control parents.

AQ total and subscale scores are shown in Table 2. Although total scores did not differ, AQ mean attention to detail subscale scores were significantly lower among ED relatives. Indeed, this was true for mothers of women with EDs (p=.001), whilst no difference was reported for fathers (p=.48), as compared with relevant controls.

In addition, we ran a multiple linear regression model exploring the impact of being a parent of women suffering from anorexia, rather than bulimia nervosa, on AQ attention to detail subscale score, controlling for potential confounders (i.e., parent’s gender and age, marital status, CET errors). The only explanatory variables statistically significant in the model were being a parent of women suffering from anorexia (coefficient=-1.43, 95%CI -2.62 to -2.23; p=0.02), and CET errors (coefficient=-0.20, 95% CI -0.36 to -0.05; p=0.009).

**DISCUSSION**

In the last decades, neurocognitive research has focused mainly on ED patients with limited attempts to cognitively characterize AN family members within a biopsychosocial model of eating disorders. Within this framework, our study aimed to investigate the distribution of autistic traits in AN family members, comparing their autistic spectrum profiles with both control parents and BN parents.

It was found that levels of AQ were similar for both EDs parents and controls, with the only exception being represented by attention to detail which exhibited a significant reduction for ED parents. In addition, differences in attention to detail were not influenced by psychiatric traits (e.g., OC traits, depression, anxiety) or accuracy in decision making for CET of ED parents. On the other hand, the other AQ domains (social skills, communication, imagination, attention switching) showed similar scores for ED parents and controls, comparable to normative data. Interestingly, the attention reduction emerged mainly in AN parents, highlighting a stronger trait distribution among unaffected parents on the basis of the daughter’s eating disorder (AN vs. BN). It is worth emphasizing that AN, BN, and ASD patients, all show opposite patterns for this trait. In addition, AN patients report higher attention to detail and no preference for global processing. This was not the case for AN family members from our study, who seem more prone to use a global processing with limited attention to detail.

Moreover, parental gender seems able to explain other relevant differences since EDs mothers show lower attention to detail as compared with controls, suggesting possible effects on mother-daughter interaction. In sum, attention to detail reduction, might represent a candidate pattern in AN parents, for further studies on ED families.

Some limitations need to be considered, suggesting caution in interpreting our findings. First, a cross-sectional approach obviously did not allow causal inferences about the direction of the relationship between eating disorders and autistic traits. Alternatively, a longitudinal approach can better clarify the interplay between anorexia nervosa and attention to detail over time. Second, although we controlled for CET and several sociodemographic characteristics, we could not consider relevant domains such as EDs severity and length. Third, the sample size is too small, and further larger studies are required to confirm these results.

In conclusion, this study identified a global processing preference, though with reduced attention to detail, in AN family members. New cognitive approaches should consider attention to detail as an ideal marker to be included in a wider clinical assessment for AN patients and their families.

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**REFERENCES**


