The course of treatment of anorexia nervosa (AN) is usually long-term. It depends on the patient's condition and services availability, outpatient care, day care or, in the event of significant weight loss or malnutrition complications, hospitalization for several months is necessary. Currently, there is a tendency to shorten the length of stay in the stationary ward for patients with AN in favor of other forms of care. The aim of this presentation is to discuss results of a limited number of studies on factors affecting the length of hospitalization in the treatment of anorexia nervosa. Of course, the body mass index at admission should be considered as a factor significantly affecting the length of hospitalization. Moreover, we would like to present preliminary results of our study investigating the factors influencing the length of hospitalization of patients with anorexia nervosa and the factors predicting the discontinuation of hospital treatment in this group of patients.

Methods and Materials

The data necessary to conduct the study was obtained from the medical records of 313 patients hospitalized in the The Child & Adolescent Psychiatry Ward at the Public Pediatric Clinical Hospital in Warsaw. The documentation of patients discharged from the ward between 2008-2022 with the diagnosis of AN according to ICD-10 (both full-blown and atypical forms were included in the study) was used.

Discussion

To be presented

Conclusions

Demographic, social factors and factors related to the course of therapy may modulate the duration of inpatient treatment of anorexia nervosa patients.

Keywords

anorexia nervosa, duration of treatment, discontinuation of treatment