

# Classification. Feeding probl.



- Axis I. Observable phenomenology.
- Axis II. The feeding relationship.
- Axis III. Physical consequences or concomitant problems.
- Axis IV. Stressors, family and cultural factors.



# Axis I. Problems in infant. 1

- 1. Appetite disturbances
- 2. Feeding skills disorders
- 3. Difficulties to swallow
- 4. Feeding refusal ( “anorexia “)

# Axis I. Problems in infant 2



- 5. Posttraumatic feeding disorder
- 6. Mealtime behavior problem
- 7. Excessive selectivity
- 8. Pica
- 9. Rumination or regurgitation



# Axis II. Feeding relationship

- 1. Underinvolvement
- 2. Anxiety over feeding
- 3. Controlling relationship
- 4. Inadequate feeding technique

# Axis III. Physical difficulties



- 1. As a consequence of the feeding problem
- 2. As a cause of feeding problems



- Unusual feeding patterns
- Forced feeding
- Cultural or family myths about feeding
- Lack of awareness of nutritional needs
- No social interaction ( TV, no mealtimes etc. )

# Axis IV. Family and cultural factors



- Unusual feeding patterns
- Forced feeding
- Cultural or family myths about feeding
- Lack of awareness of nutritional needs
- No social interaction ( TV, no mealtimes etc. )

# Axis I. 1. Appetite disturbance



- Diminished appetite
- Low interest in eating or food
- Excessive appetite
- Excessive appetite and thirst in absence of weight gain ( fostercare)



# Axis I. 2. Feeding skills disord.



- Sucking difficulty  
disorganized,  
myoclonia  
fatigue
- Problems in lip  
control
- Chewing  
difficulties

# Axis I. 3. Difficulty to swallow



- Purposeful reluctance
- Saving food between cheeks and teeth
- saving on roof of mouth
- Difficulty to coordinate swallowing and breathing ( minor neurological impairment )



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# Axis I. 5. Posttraumatic feeding disorder



- History of trauma during feeding
- Refusal to eat
- Previous forced feeding
- Previous episodes of choking
- Previous feeding with nasogastric tube

# Axis I.6. Mealtimes behavior problems



- Problems with concentration
- Problems due to excessive activity
- Taking excessive amount of food
- Excessive speed or too slowly
- Attempts too high consistency
- Difficulty with movements to introduce food

# Axis I.7. Excessive selectivity



- Marked neophobia
- Excessive sensitivity in oral mucosa
- Excessive sensitivity to flavors
- Excessive sensitivity to odors



# Axis I. 8. Pica

- Regular eating of nonedible foods
- ( rule out cultural factors )
- May have somatic underpinning

# Axis I. 9. Rumination , merycism



- May have true rumination (voluntary regurgitation, re-swallowing)
- May be voluntary vomiting. With hands, respiration , thinking.





# Axis II. Underinvolvement

- Lack of feeding due to negligence
- Inconsistency in feeding
- Neglect of cues of hunger and satiety



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## Axis II. Anxiety over feeding

- Overfeeding due to fear of loss
- Underfeeding for fear of obesity
- Abnormal perception of child
- Tension and anxiety during feeding
- Excessive focus on feeding

# Axis II. Controlling relationship



- Struggles over amount of food
- Struggles over duration of feeding
- Struggles over types of food
- Forced feeding ( not culturally sanctioned)
- Battlefield, feeding situation



## Axis II. Inadequate technique

- (goodness of fit, parent -child )
- lack of experience with feeding
- Social isolation. Lack of information
- Parent gives up too easily
- Does not attempt new things or maneuvers.

# Axis III. Physical diff. Causes 1



- Cerebral palsy
- Other neurological, neuromuscular conditions
- Perceptual abnormalities ( visual, auditory impairment )

# Axis III. Physical diff. Causes.

## 2



- Communicational difficulty in child
- General medical disorder ( hypoxia )
- Dysmorphic disorders  
(macroglosia, cleft lip and palate )
- Effects of medications in utero
- Gastroesophageal reflux, severe



# Axis III. Physical. Causes 3

- Child with emotional or developmental disorders
- Autistic disorder , other dev. Dis.
- Regulatory disorder
- Traumatic stress disorder, etc.



# Axis III. Feeding. Consequences.



- Failure to thrive
- Growth stunting
- Severe malnutrition
- Specific deficit ( Ca, Fe, etc. )