

### Answers

Letters	Conditions	Definitions
F	Anorexia nervosa	Lack or loss of appetite; appetite is psychological, dependent on memory and associations, as compared with <b>HUNGER</b> , which is physiologically aroused by the body's need for food. Can be brought about by subjectively unpleasant food, surroundings, or company, or emotional states such as anxiety, irritation, anger, or fear; it may also be a symptom of a physical disorder or emotional disturbance.
J	Bulimia	Episodic binge eating usually followed by behaviour designed to negate the caloric intake of the ingested food, most commonly purging behaviours such as self-induced vomiting or laxative abuse but sometimes other methods such as excessive exercise or fasting.
A	General anxiety disorder	Is a condition characterized by "free floating" anxiety or apprehension not linked to a specific cause or situation.
G	Depression	In psychiatry, a mental state of altered mood characterized by feelings of sadness, despair, and discouragement; distinguished from grief, which is realistic and proportionate to a personal loss.
B	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	A behavioural disorder manifested by developmentally inappropriate degrees of inattentiveness (short attention span, distractibility, inability to complete tasks, difficulty in following directions), impulsiveness (acting without due reflection), and hyperactivity (restlessness, fidgeting, squirming, excessive loquacity).
E	Attention deficit disorder (ADD)	A syndrome affecting children, adolescents, and adults characterized by short attention span, hyperactivity, and poor concentration. The symptoms may be mild or severe and are associated with functional deviations of the central nervous system without signs of major neurological or psychiatric disturbance. The people affected are usually of normal or above average intelligence. Other symptoms include impairment in perception, conceptualization, language, memory, and motor skills; decreased attention span; increased impulsivity; and emotional lability.
H	Bi-polar (manic depression)	Pertaining to mood disorders in which both manic or hypomanic episodes and depressive episodes occur.

C	Schizophrenia	Is a psychotic disorder (or a group of disorders) marked by severely impaired thinking, emotions, and behaviours. Patients are typically unable to filter sensory stimuli and may have enhanced perceptions of sounds, colours, and other features of their environment.
D	Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)	An anxiety disorder consisting of two symptoms, obsession and compulsion; although they are different, they are closely related and often occur in the same person.
I	Borderline personality disorder (BPD)	A personality disorder marked by various features, such as instability, impulsiveness, intense or poorly controlled anger, inability to tolerate being alone, and chronic feelings of emptiness.