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The impact of personality disorders on eating disorder outcomes in women with bulimia nervosa and binge eating disorder

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Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate whether personality disorders are associated with eating disorder symptoms and general functioning in women with bulimia nervosa (BN) or binge eating disorder (BED).

Materials & Method: The study conducted a secondary data analysis on data from a comparative psychotherapy trial (McIntosh *et al.*, 2016) for 112 women who met criteria for BN (N=57) or BED (N=53). The presence or not, of a personality disorder was examined in relation to eating disorder symptoms, general functioning, social adjustment, and general psychopathology.

Results: Having a personality disorder was associated with worse social adjustment scores and worse psychopathology at baseline. At 2-years, women with a personality disorder showed poorer general functioning and poorer social adjustment. They also showed differences in two areas of psychopathology; interpersonal sensitivity and depression scores. There were no differences in eating disorder symptoms between women with and without a personality disorder. An interaction analysis showed that the association between having a personality disorder and having poorer general and social functioning was same in both BN and BED.

Discussion: These findings imply that having a personality disorder does not impair recovery from the eating disorder itself; the presence of a personality disorder has an impact on social adjustment, general functioning, interpersonal sensitivity, and depressive symptoms. This should be considered when treating and managing patients with eating disorders. BED is a relatively new diagnostic category; therefore, this study adds valuable knowledge to the literature on personality disorders in BED.

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Effect of nitrogen fertilizer and seeding rate on growth, yield and oil quality of canola (*Brassica napus L.*)

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This study was conducted at “Girdarasha” research fields – College of Agriculture/University of Salahaddin-Erbil, Iraq. During the winter season of (2011-2012), to determine the effect of seeding rates and nitrogen fertilizer on growth, yield, yield components and quality of canola (*Brassica napus L.*). Split plot designs with four replicates were used, Main plots represented by four nitrogen rates (0, 100, 200 and 300 kg N/ha), While sub plots were represented by three levels of seeding rates (5, 6 and 7 kg/ha). The following results were obtained: Seeding rate of 5 kg/ha led to elongate the duration from emergence to inflorescence, increase of leaves number and total leaf area at 134 days from seeding, and led to increase of plant height, number of primary branches, then the number of siliques in compare to other seed rates, but the 7 kg/ha seed rate elongate the period from inflorescence to physiological maturity and the period from emergence to physiological maturity; seeding rate of 5 kg/ha led to obtained the highest seed yield (2.2 ton/ha), oil content (30.07%), oil yield (643.4 kg/ha) and oleic acid (56.20%), but led to obtained lowest stearic acid (1.58%), while low erucic acid content of oil occurred at 6 kg/ha; highest oil percentage (31.62%) was recorded by the nitrogen control treatment (0 kg N/ha), But the highest protein content (27.4%) were obtained with 300 kg N/ha. 200 kg N/ha had a role in increase of oleic acid oil percentage (56.97%) and decrease of palmitic acid oil percentage (6.67%), linoleic acid (21.99%), linolenic acid (9.95%) and the best decrease of erucic acid (0.57%); significant effects of interaction between nitrogen fertilization and seeding rate occurred on some traits. The highest of seed yield (3.6 ton/ha), oil yield (1.0 ton/ha), protein content (27.9%), number of siliques/plant (919.5 siliques), number of seeds/silique (26.5 seeds), and highest seed weight (4.29 mg), were obtained from the interaction between the rate of (300 kg N/ha and 5 kg seed/ha), while the highest of oleic acid (60.43%), and lowest palmitic acid (5.92%), linoleic acid (19.96%) and linolenic acid (9.17%), were obtained from the interaction between the rate of (200 kg N/ha and 5 kg seed/ha).

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