

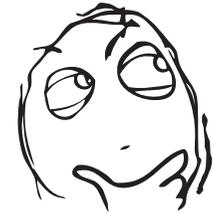
For centuries, wombs were thought to cause an emotional illness; women were diagnosed and treated.



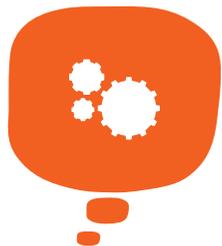
Hysteria is no longer a medical term.



Women with 'hysteria' probably had a range of conditions from epilepsy to anxiety; others may have been struggling with the limited social roles available at the time.



Until the seventies, homosexuality was viewed as a psychological disorder (mental illness).



In the future, society might consider some things mental illnesses that seem normal right now (smart-phone addiction?) – and vice versa.



This disorder was no longer seen as a mental illness after activism by the gay community, leading to an American Psychiatric Association vote in 1973.



Dieting is seen as 'normal' behaviour in Western societies. Restricting food through dieting can put you at risk of an eating disorder.



The body and mind react to many diets in the same way they would to starvation. In starvation, the body's metabolism slows down and cravings increase.



In a project to research hunger, young men on restricted diets began to show signs seen in eating disorders: bingeing behaviour and obsession with food.

*(See the Minnesota Starvation study)*



Anorexia and bulimia are found far less often outside Western-influenced societies.



Eating disorder behaviour in teenage girls was hardly ever seen in traditional Fiji – until Western television arrived ... (1995–1998)



In cultures where food is harder to get, being of a bigger size is seen as attractive and desirable. What is considered culturally attractive influences how people eat.



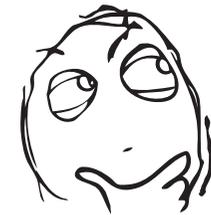
Using the BMI (body mass index) as a measure of whether someone is healthy has been heavily criticised.



Rugby players, people who lift weights and some Pasifika people may measure as 'overweight' or 'obese' on the BMI due to carrying a lot of muscle.



You can't tell from someone's weight how much muscle they are carrying, how balanced their diet is, and how healthy their relationship with food and their body is.



Not everyone who hears voices finds them distressing; some people even experience their voices as supportive and helpful.



Hearing voices can be seen as a sign of mental disorder in Western society.



Shamans and some tohunga are examples of special roles where hearing from a spiritual realm may be seen as a gift.

