

Anorexia nervosa (AN) is a serious psychiatric disease associated with significant mortality. One of the main causes of mortality in these patients is cardiac complications. In 2003

- 2010 we examined 30 patients with established diagnosis of AN. Routinely used nutritional parameters are normal even in severe malnutrition in AN patients and we can't use them to diagnose or monitor nutritional status. Therefore we evaluated plasma aminoacids levels to detect minor changes of protein metabolism. According to our results we found mild hyperaminoacidemia and significant elevation of Gly/Val and Phe/Tyr ratio. In the second part of our research we performed non invasive examinations in risky patients with AN

to consider possible cardiac complications. Results of ECG and echocardiography confirm results of the previous published studies. Original finding is significant decrease in flow mediated dilatation of brachial artery and its normalization after realimentation. We found also in ambulatory blood pressure monitoring significant decrease in blood pressure

during the active period which was the consequence of changes in the heart rate variability. Decrease of the blood pressure in patients with AN in standing position was associated

with increase of HF power in supine position and particularly with the lack of increase of LF power after verticalization. These results indicate that the decrease of blood pressure in standing position is connected with disturbance in baroreceptors activation. Total spectral power is significantly higher in patients with AN which is related above all to its increase in the parasympathetic activity.