

RESEARCH



The roles of impulsivity, comorbid ADHD, and borderline personality disorder in patients with bulimia nervosa

Susanne Gilsbach¹ · Julia Leuchtenberger² · Beate Herpertz-Dahlmann¹ · Ulrich Voderholzer^{2,3} · Kerstin Konrad^{1,4,6} · Georg von Polier^{1,5,6,8} · Jochen Seitz^{1,7} · Manfred Fichter^{2,3}

Received: 5 July 2024 / Accepted: 3 January 2025
© The Author(s) 2025

Abstract

Background Bulimia nervosa (BN) is a serious mental illness with impulsivity as a cardinal symptom. Impulsivity contributes to various other, often comorbid, mental disorders, such as attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and borderline personality disorder (BPD). The aim of this study was to explore comorbidities of BN with ADHD and BPD as well as the contribution of impulsivity as an underlying trait linking these disorders.

Methods Hundred and fifteen females with BN and 98 healthy matched controls (HC) (age range between 16 and 48 years) were assessed regarding adult and childhood-ADHD, personality disorders and impulsivity.

Results Patients with BN were more impulsive ($p < 0.001$) and more often fulfilled criteria of childhood/adulthood ADHD ($p < 0.001$) than HC, and criteria of BPD than expected in the general population. Childhood-ADHD ($p = 0.009$) and BPD ($p = 0.017$) both were significant positive predictors for impulsivity scores found in patients with BN.

Conclusion Comorbidity with ADHD and BPD often is prevalent in BN and associated with an increase in impulsivity, the latter being a relevant transdiagnostic trait. It might be beneficial to explore impulsivity as well as comorbidities in the clinical care of patients with BN.

Level of evidence III Evidence obtained from well-designed cohort or case–control analytic studies.

Keywords Bulimia nervosa · ADHS · Borderline personality disorder · Comorbidity · RDoC · Impulsive behaviour

Introduction

Bulimia nervosa (BN) is a serious mental illness with severe psychosocial as well as medical complications [1–3]. Apart from binge eating episodes and purging behaviour, a contributing factor to the aetiology, illness severity, maintenance and treatment success is impulsivity [4, 5]. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and borderline personality disorder (BPD) are common comorbidities of BN, all three illnesses sharing impulsivity as important part of their psychopathology.

Comorbid BN and ADHD have been investigated extensively over the past years [6, 7], and comorbidity rates are estimated at 31% [8] to 35–37% [9]. BN and ADHD show

common aberrations regarding neurobiological and neuropsychological factors including impulsivity [10]. The symptom burden of comorbid patients seems to be greater for disordered eating as well as ADHD symptoms including impulsivity [8, 11]. Regarding BPD, 75% of patients with BN suffer from any personality disorder, mostly of BPD (25–47%) [7, 12, 13]. McDonald [14] reviewed the evidence about common genetic and epigenetic traits of BN and BPD and suggested that comorbid patients might even be a genetically and epigenetically different subgroup of patients.

The commonalities across different mental illnesses highlight impulsivity as trait of interest for transdiagnostic approaches [15], such as the RDoc framework [16]. Projects, such as the RDoC, strive towards a biologically based taxonomy for mental illnesses, rather than using symptom-based clusters [17]. Currently, impulsivity is included as a behavioral indicator for the subconstruct “cognitive control” linking it to impaired cognitive control, response selection and inhibition/suppression. Impulsivity is strongly influenced by

Susanne Gilsbach and Julia Leuchtenberger contributed equally to this work.

Jochen Seitz and Manfred Fichter contributed equally to this work.

Extended author information available on the last page of the article

genetics [18, 19] and has already been proposed as endophenotype in BN [10, 20].

Although it is well known that BN, ADHD and BPS share impulsivity as common trait, its clinical implications in the face of two or more of those mental illnesses is still uncertain. Impulsivity might be a distinct trait marker, having an additive effect or, alternatively, potentiate the symptom burden of patients with comorbid impulsivity related psychiatric illnesses. In this study, we wanted to further clarify the association between the presence of BN, ADHD, and BPS and the extent of impulsivity traits. Up to now, no study has examined the role of both ADHD and BPD, as relevant comorbidities of BN, and impulsivity traits in the same group of patients, although the relevance of this topic has already been established over a decade ago [21].

We assessed the prevalence of current and childhood-ADHD in a sample of patients with BN in comparison to healthy controls (HC). We furthermore compared impulsivity traits between patients with BN to HC. We also determined the prevalence of BPS in the group of BN patients, and, compared impulsivity traits between patients with and without childhood-ADHD, and with and without BPS. We divided the patient group regarding the reported presence or absence of childhood-ADHD, not current ADHD, to prevent confounding current ADHD symptomatology with the psychopathology of comorbid diseases such as BN or BPD [8], knowing that, even without fulfilling the criteria for ADHD as an adult, childhood-ADHD is a known risk factor for the development of other mental illnesses later in life [7, 22].

We expected that patients with BN have a high rate of retrospect childhood-ADHD [23, 24], and BPD [7, 22]. We hypothesized that patients with BN plus childhood-ADHD and/or BPS would have higher impulsivity rates than patients with BN alone, and that patients fulfilling all three diagnostic criteria would suffer from higher impulsivity scores than patients with only two of them.

Materials and methods

Study sample

Between 2008 and 2010, we recruited 115 females (age range = 16–47 years) with BN who were inpatients at the Schoen Clinic Roseneck in Prien, which offers specialized inpatient treatment for eating disorders. Inpatient treatment meant that outpatient treatment had not been possible or had not succeeded. Treatment included cognitive behavioural therapy, regular meals, as well as additional therapies, such as occupational therapy and physiotherapy. Exclusion criteria were intellectual disability, all diseases and injuries of the central nervous-system, psychosis, and acute suicidality. The exclusion criteria were chosen, because their presence

could potentially add a confounding influence on attention performance and impulsivity or would mean that a patient was too ill to be burdened with participating in a study.

Additionally, we recruited a non-clinical control group with 98 healthy females (age range = 16–48 years). To ensure the absence of an eating disorder, the healthy controls completed the Eating Attitude Test (EAT) [25], and were excluded if they scored above a threshold of 20. Other mental pathologies were excluded by administering parts of the SCID-I [26] and the German version of the Patient Health Questionnaire [27].

BN and HC groups were comparable with regard to age and cognitive performance, measured as multiple-choice vocabulary (MCV) and the word fluency tests which we took as equivalents for an intelligence measure. See Table 1 for sample characteristics.

Ethics statement

This study was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration. All patients and HC consented in writing to participate, and the local ethics committee approved the study.

ADHD

Participants were administered an interview and completed questionnaires regarding current and former symptoms of ADHD: the Wender-Reimherr Interview (WRI) [28] the ADHD self-rating scale (ADHS-SB) to account for current ADHD symptoms [29] and the Wender Utah Rating Scale (WURS-K) to assess childhood-ADHD [30]. Please see Table 1 for information of subsample sizes, since not all participants returned a complete set of questionnaires.

The WRI is a structured interview consisting of 28 questions and seven subscales (attention deficit, hyperactivity, temperament, affect lability, emotional overactivity, disorganization, impulsivity), rated on a 3-point Likert scale (from 0–2). The criteria for an ADHD-diagnosis are met if inattention and hyperactivity are above threshold (≤ 2) as well as at least two other subscales [28].

The ADHS-SB is a questionnaire consisting of 22 items, rated on a 4-point Likert scale (0–3) that represent the domains inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. The inattentive or the hyperactive/impulsive subtype are present when at least six inattentive or hyperactive/impulsive items are rated with scores of two or higher, respectively. The combined type is present when both above criteria are fulfilled [29]. Score height represents the extent of the symptom burden in the respective domain [29].

The WURS-K is a questionnaire consisting of 21 items asking retrospectively about ADHD symptoms between the

Table 1 Characteristics of study sample

	BN		HC		<i>p</i>
	<i>n</i>	Mean (SD)	<i>n</i>	Mean (SD)	
Age (years)	111	26 (7.19)	98	26 (7.4)	0.98
MCV-A	114	29.1 (3.5)	98	29.5 (3.1)	0.43
Fluency	114	38 (8.2)	98	37.1 (7.5)	0.41
<i>Childhood-ADHD</i>					
WURS-K (total score)	105	27.2 (11)	95	18.6 (6.6)	<0.001***
<i>Adult ADHD</i>					
ADHS-SB (total score)	113	16.8 (9.5)	98	6.3 (4.6)	<0.001***
ADHS-SB inattention	113	6.8 (15.3)	98	1.9 (10.5)	<0.001***
ADHS-SB hyperactivity	113	3.6 (14.1)	98	0.8 (10.4)	<0.001***
ADHS-SB impulsivity	113	1.0 (10.4)	98	0.5 (10.3)	<0.001***
WRI (total score)	63	26.6 (11.4)	98	8.4 (4.8)	<0.001***
<i>Childhood-ADHD</i>					
WURS-K			29.5 (31)	8.4 (8)	<0.001***
<i>Adult ADHD</i>					
ADHS-SB			18.3 (21)	1 (1)	<0.001***
WRI			42.6 (49)	1 (1)	<0.001***
<i>Childhood and adult ADHD</i>					
WRI + WURS-K			14.8 (17)	1 (1)	<0.001***
ADHD-SB + WURS-K			11.3 (13)	0	<0.001***

Age, multiple-choice vocabulary test—version A (MCV-A) and fluency: two-sided Student's *t*-tests; WURS-K, ADHS-SB and WRI: Mann-Whitney U-test (non-normal distribution) and Chi-square tests. HC: healthy CONTROLS.

BN patients with bulimia nervosa, SD standard deviation. Significant *p*-values are indicated by * -***



Table 2 Personality disorders in the BN group

	BN	BN with childhood-ADHD	BN w/o childhood-ADHD	Subgroup Diff
Personality disorder	<i>n</i> = 115	<i>n</i> = 31	<i>n</i> = 74	corr. <i>p</i>
Insecure	12 (10.7%)	6 (19%)	4 (5.6%)	0.075
Dependent	1 (0.9%)	1 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0.22
Obsessive–compulsive	4 (3.6%)	2 (6.5%)	2 (2.8%)	0.34
Depressive	7 (6.1%)	3 (9.7%)	3 (4.2%)	0.38
Borderline	13 (11.7%)	7 (23.3%)	5 (6.9%)	0.075

Rate of patients with BN meeting the SKID-II cut-off for a personality disorder and comparison of rate of personality disorders between patients with BN and childhood-ADHD versus BN without childhood-ADHD. Chi-square tests were administered

Table 3 Impulsivity in BN versus HC

	BN Mean (SD)	HC Mean (SD)	Diff corr. <i>p</i>
BIS 11	<i>N</i> = 98	<i>N</i> = 98	
Attention	11.3 (4.4)	7.9 (2.7)	< 0.001***
Motor impulsiveness	13.8 (4.5)	13.4 (3.7)	0.119
Self-control	11.8 (4.4)	11.1 (3.4)	0.98
Cognitive complexity	12.1 (3.8)	11.2 (2.9)	0.001***
Perseverance	6.8 (3.0)	6.3 (2.3)	0.029***
Cognitive instability	6.5 (2.8)	4.3 (1.8)	< 0.001***
Total score	63.3 (15.1)	54.7 (10.5)	< 0.001***
	<i>N</i> = 113	<i>N</i> = 98	
ADHS-SB impulsivity	1.0 (10.4)	0.5 (10.3)	< 0.001***

Mann–Whitney *U*-test (non-normal distribution) for mean impulsivity scores

FDR correction for multiple comparisons, significant corrected *p*-values are indicated by *_***

Patients with BN and childhood-ADHD exhibited significantly higher impulsivity scores on all BIS-11 domains except cognitive complexity ($p < 0.001$ – 0.038), as well as a higher ADHD symptom burden ($p < 0.001$) than patients without childhood-ADHD. Patients with comorbid BN and BPD scored significantly higher on all impulsivity scores ($p < 0.002$ – 0.035) other than self-control and cognitive complexity, and higher on ADHD total ($p = 0.013$), as well as all subscores ($p = 0.003$ – 0.015) other than inattention (Tables 4 and 5).

Multiple regression analyses revealed that BIS total scores were significantly predicted by the model, which explained 19.2% of the variance ($F(3, 84) = 6.42$, $p < 0.001$). The presence of childhood-ADHD was a significant predictor for higher BSI scores (Beta = 0.28, $p = 0.009$). The presence of BPD also was a positive predictor (Beta = 0.25, $p = 0.017$) for BSI total scores. Age at interview did not contribute significantly (Beta = 0.12, $p = 0.25$).

Discussion

As expected, we found a higher prevalence of childhood-ADHD and current and former ADHD symptoms in the patient group in comparison to HC, in line with previous findings [8, 9].

We could also replicate former findings, that patients with BN and childhood-ADHD have higher symptom scores in all subdomains of impulsivity as well as ADHD symptoms compared to patients with BN alone: concordantly, in a sample of adult female BN patients, those with childhood-ADHD showed not only more severely disordered eating patterns, but also higher scores on measures of general psychopathology than those without childhood-ADHD [8]. The association between BN and ADHD-pathology seems to be prevalent also in ADHD-patient samples: in a study of adolescent girls and boys, childhood-ADHD was associated with more BN symptoms,

Table 4 Impulsivity in BN with versus without childhood-ADHD and BN with versus without BPD

	BN with childhood-ADHD N=25	BN w/o childhood-ADHD N=63	Subgroup diff	BN with BPD N=13	BN w/o BPD N=97	Subgroup Diff
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	p	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	corr. p
<i>Bis 11</i>	13.8 (3.0)	11.0 (3.3)	<0.001***	14.2 (2.0)	10.9 (4.5)	0.012*
Attention						
Motor impulsiveness	15.4 (2.8)	14.0 (3.0)	0.032**	13.8 (4.5)	13.5 (4.5)	0.002**
Self-control	13.3 (3.2)	11.7 (3.3)	0.038*	11.7 (4.5)	11.5 (4.5)	0.075
Cognitive complexity	12.8 (2.1)	12.3 (2.4)	0.36	12.0 (3.8)	12.0 (3.9)	0.85
Perseverance	8.0 (2.3)	6.8 (1.8)	0.014*	8.5 (2.3)	6.6 (3.1)	0.033*
Cognitive instability	7.7 (1.7)	6.5 (1.6)	0.006**	8 (2.1)	6.3 (2.9)	0.035*
Total score	71.0 (10.3)	62.2 (10.9)	0.001***	75.1 (10.8)	61.8 (15.0)	0.006**

Mann–Whitney *U*-test (non-normal distribution) for mean impulsivity scores

FDR correction for multiple comparisons, significant *p*-values are indicated by *-***

Table 5 ADHD symptoms in BN with versus without childhood-ADHD and BN with versus without BPD

	BN with childhood-ADHD N=31	BN w/o childhood-ADHD N=74	Subgroup diff	BN with BPD N=13	BN w/o BPD N=97	SUBGROUP DIFF
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	p	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	corr. p
ADHS-SB total score	24.2 (9.8)	14.2 (8.2)	<0.001***	23.0 (9.9)	13.5 (18.6)	0.013*
ADHS-SB inattention	12.9 (6.0)	7.1 (5.2)	<0.001***	11.3 (6.7)	6.1 (16.2)	0.141
ADHS-SB hyperactivity	7.3 (3.3)	4.6 (2.8)	<0.001***	7.7 (2.9)	2.8 (15.1)	0.003**
ADHS-SB impulsivity	4.0 (2.8)	2.4 (2.2)	0.004**	4.0 (2.4)	0.5 (14.6)	0.015*

Mann–Whitney *U*-test (non-normal distribution) for mean impulsivity scores

FDR correction for multiple comparisons, significant *p*-values are indicated by *-***

and childhood impulsivity was the best predictor for BN symptoms in girls [32]. That said, the symptom burden of impulsivity and inattention is high in patients with BN already, as has been shown in neuropsychological tests as well as self-report questionnaires [8].

In our sample, patients with BN showed a prevalence of 11.7% BPD. Thus, the prevalence was higher than that in the general population, which was about 9% for any PD when using the DSM-IV in Germany [33]. Patients with BN and BPD were more impaired on most domains of impulsivity as well as in ADHD symptoms than patients with BN alone, mostly in line with Reas [34], who reported higher impulsivity-related traits to distinguish between patients with BN (alone) and BP and comorbid BPD.

We furthermore found higher impulsivity scores in participants with BN, childhood-ADHD and BPD. One explanation might be a stronger underlying predisposition for impulsivity increasing the risk to develop more than one mental illness. Or each comorbidity could increase impulsivity due to the burden of managing multiple diseases. Besides the role of genes, environmental effects such as traumatic

experiences can additionally contribute to both bulimia nervosa (BN) and borderline personality disorder (BPD) [35, 36]. The clinical overlap of mental disorders with impulsivity as a core symptom, such as BN, ADHD, and BPD, has practical implications both for child and adolescent and adult psychiatrists. Due to the likelihood of a higher symptom burden of comorbid patients, it seems advisable to screen for severeness of impulsivity as well as for further impulsivity-related comorbidities in patients with BN.

Furthermore, with impulsivity as a core symptom of several mental illnesses, there might be a beneficial overlap of therapeutic approaches. The effectiveness of stimulant medication for the treatment of ADHD in childhood has long been established [37] and is the first line therapy in adults with ADHD [38]. The treatment of comorbid ADHD and BN with stimulants has shown to be effective, not only for the reduction of ADHD, but also for BN symptoms, albeit in rather small sample sizes [39–41]. Several studies hint at a direct effect of stimulant medication on bulimic and bingeing symptoms, even in the absence of ADHD. In case reports patients with BN without ADHD received psychostimulants

successfully to reduce their bulimic symptoms [42]. A recent feasibility study revealed positive effects of lisdexamfetamine on binge episodes in patients with BN [43]. Furthermore, lisdexamfetamine was approved in the US in 2015 to treat mild to moderate binge eating disorder [44].

Comorbid BN and BPD suggests the implementation of dialectical-behavioural therapy (DBT), since it has proven to be effective in the treatment of both illnesses. It initially was developed for women with chronic suicidal ideation, mostly based on BPD [45], but which since has been adapted successfully for several other mental illnesses, amongst others BN [46]. DBT also proved effective in a sample of patients with comorbid BN and BPS [47].

Strengths and limits

The strength of this study is the number of different diagnostic tools with which impulsivity and ADHD symptomatology were measured, and the fact that both, childhood-ADHD and BPS, were studied in combination with BN, whereas former studies usually have looked only at one of those two. Thus, we could explore these mental illnesses with the common trait impulsivity in more detail.

However, this study has some limitations. The sample size was too small to further investigate differences between the subgroups comprising combinations of childhood-ADHD, BN, and BPS. Furthermore, some data were only available for the BN group, preventing further comparisons with the HC group regarding certain personality traits, for example. The diagnosis of childhood-ADHD was given in retrospect, so that a certain memory bias cannot be fully excluded. To partially remediate this, we explicitly asked for childhood symptoms, to try and differentiate current, potentially overlapping symptoms from actual, longstanding diagnoses of ADHD. Finally, the data were collected in 2010, when the DSM-IV classification system was still valid, which impairs the possibility of comparing our results with studies using the DSM-5.

Conclusions

In summary, impulsivity is a key symptom of BN, ADHD, and BPD. Comorbidity with at least childhood-ADHD and BPD often is prevalent in BN and associated with relevant additional impairments. It seems advisable to take these comorbidities into account when diagnosing and treating BN. It also might be helpful to target overlapping symptoms, such as impulsivity, early in the process. Finally, establishing symptom complexes rather than the existing diagnostic assignation to distinct illnesses, might be promising in better grasping the complexities of mental disorders.

What is already known on this subject?

It is already known that AN, ADHD, and BPS share impulsivity as a common trait, and often occur comorbidly.

What this study adds?

This study adds to a deeper understanding about the interplay of impulsivity and the presence of BN in combination with BPS and/or childhood-ADHD. Furthermore, it contributes to clinical considerations, such as screening patients with BN thoroughly for impulsivity-related comorbidities and taking these into account when choosing a therapeutic approach.

Author contributions All authors contributed to the study conception and design. Material preparation, data collection and analysis were performed by J. L. and S. G.. The first draft of the manuscript was written by S. G. and all authors commented on previous versions of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding Open Access funding enabled and organized by Projekt DEAL. The authors declare that no funds, grants, or other support were received during the preparation of this manuscript.

Data availability No datasets were generated or analysed during the current study.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate This study was performed in line with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. Approval was granted by the local Ethics Committee.

Consent to participate Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

Competing interests The authors declare no competing interests.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

References

- Nazar BP, Bernardes C, Peachey G et al (2016) The risk of eating disorders comorbid with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Eat Disord* 49:1045–1057. <https://doi.org/10.1002/eat.22643>
- Schmidt U, Adan R, Böhm I et al (2016) Eating disorders: the big issue. *Lancet Psychiatry* 3:313
- Westmoreland P, Krantz MJ, Mehler PS (2016) Medical complications of anorexia nervosa and bulimia. *Am J Med* 129:30–37
- Vaz-Leal FJ, Rodríguez-Santos L, García-Herráiz MA et al (2014) The role of depression and impulsivity in the psychopathology of bulimia nervosa. *Revista de Psiquiatria y Salud Mental (English Edition)*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rpsmen.2013.06.002>
- Testa G, Granero R, Misiolek A et al (2022) Impact of impulsivity and therapy response in eating disorders from a neurophysiological, personality and cognitive perspective. *Nutrients* 14:5011. <https://doi.org/10.3390/nu14235011>
- Kaisari P, Dourish CT, Higgs S (2017) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and disordered eating behaviour: a systematic review and a framework for future research. *Clin Psychol Rev* 53:109–121. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2017.03.002>
- Leichsenring F, Fonagy P, Heim N et al (2024) Borderline personality disorder: a comprehensive review of diagnosis and clinical presentation, etiology, treatment, and current controversies. *World Psychiatry* 23:4
- Seitz J, Kahraman-Lanzerath B, Legenbauer T et al (2013) The role of impulsivity, inattention and comorbid ADHD in patients with Bulimia Nervosa. *PLoS ONE* 8:e63891. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0063891>
- Svedlund NE, Norring C, Ginsberg Y, von Hausswolff-Juhlin Y (2017) Symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) among adult eating disorder patients. *BMC Psychiatry* 17:1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-016-1093-1>
- Levin RL, Rawana JS (2016) Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and eating disorders across the lifespan: a systematic review of the literature. *Clin Psychol Rev* 50:22–36. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2016.09.010>
- Yao S, Kuja-Halkola R, Martin J et al (2019) Associations between attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and various eating disorders: a Swedish nationwide population study using multiple genetically informative approaches. *Biol Psychiatry* 86:577–586. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biopsych.2019.04.036>
- Braun DL, Sunday SR, Halmi KA (1994) Psychiatric comorbidity in patients with eating disorders. *Psychol Med* 24:859. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291700028956>
- Fahy TA, Russell IEGFM (1993) Personality disorder and treatment response in bulimia nervosa. *Br J Psychiatry* 162:765
- McDonald S (2019) Understanding the genetics and epigenetics of bulimia nervosa/bulimia spectrum disorder and comorbid borderline personality disorder (BN/BSDBPD): a systematic review. *Eating Weight Disord Stud Anorexia Bulimia Obes* 24:799–814. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40519-019-00688-7>
- Crisp ZC, Grant JE (2024) Impulsivity across psychiatric disorders in young adults. *Compr Psychiatry* 130:152449. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comppsy.2023.152449>
- Cuthbert BN (2020) The role of RDoC in future classification of mental disorders. *Dialog Clin Neurosci* 22:81–85. <https://doi.org/10.31887/DCNS.2020.22.1/bcuthbert>
- Cuthbert BN (2015) Research domain criteria: toward future psychiatric nosologies. *Dial Clin Neurosci* 17:89–97. <https://doi.org/10.31887/dcns.2015.17.1/bcuthbert>
- Hamilton PJ, Nestler EJ (2019) Epigenetics and addiction. *Curr Opin Neurobiol* 59:128
- Willems YE, Boesen N, Li J et al (2019) The heritability of self-control: A meta-analysis. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev* 100:324
- Howard M, Gregertsen EC, Hindocha C, Serpell L (2020) Impulsivity and compulsivity in anorexia and bulimia nervosa: a systematic review. *Psychiatry Res* 293:113354
- Zapolski TCB, Settles RE, Cyders MA, Smith GT (2010) Borderline personality disorder, bulimia nervosa, antisocial personality disorder, ADHD, substance use: common threads, common treatment needs, and the nature of impulsivity. *Indep Pract (Lut-terworth)* 30:20–23
- Mishra S, Rawekar A, Sapkal B (2023) A comprehensive literature review of borderline personality disorder: unraveling complexity from diagnosis to treatment. *Cureus*. <https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.49293>
- Villa FM, Crippa A, Rosi E et al (2023) ADHD and eating disorders in childhood and adolescence: an updated minireview. *J Affect Disord* 321:265
- Schiro A, Antshel KM (2023) The relationship between anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and suicidality in college students. *Eur Eating Disord Rev* 31:390. <https://doi.org/10.1002/erv.2962>
- Garner DM, Garfinkel PE (1979) The eating attitudes test: an index of the symptoms of anorexia nervosa. *Psychol Med* 9:273. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291700030762>
- Wittchen H-U, Zaudig M, Fydrich T (1997) Strukturiertes Klinisches Interview für DSM-IV (SKID I und SKID II)
- Saldivia S, Aslan J, Cova F et al (2019) Psychometric characteristics of the patient health questionnaire (PHQ-9). *Rev Med Chil* 147:53. <https://doi.org/10.4067/S0034-98872019000100053>
- Rösler M, Retz W, Retz-Junginger P et al (2008) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in adults. Benchmarking diagnosis using the Wender-Reimherr adult rating scale. *Nervenarzt* 79:320. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00115-007-2375-0>
- Rösler M, Retz W, Thome J et al (2006) Psychopathological rating scales for diagnostic use in adults with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* 256:i3–i11. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00406-006-1001-7>
- Retz-Junginger P, Retz W, Schneider M et al (2007) Der einfluss des geschlechts auf die selbstbeschreibung kindlicher ADHS-symptome. *Nervenarzt* 78:1046–1051. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00115-006-2242-4>
- Vasconcelos AG, Malloy-Diniz L, Correa H (2012) Systematic review of psychometric proprieties of Barratt impulsiveness scale version 11 (BIS-11). *Clin Neuropsychiatry* 9
- Mikami AY, Hinshaw SP, Arnold LE et al (2010) Bulimia nervosa symptoms in the multimodal treatment study of children with ADHD. *Int J Eating Disord* 43:248. <https://doi.org/10.1002/eat.20692>
- Maier W, Lichtermann D, Klingler T et al (1992) Prevalences of personality disorders (DSM-III-R) in the community. *J Pers Disord* 6:187. <https://doi.org/10.1521/pedi.1992.6.3.187>
- Reas DL, Pedersen G, Rø Ø (2016) Impulsivity-related traits distinguish women with co-occurring bulimia nervosa in a psychiatric sample. *Int J Eating Disord* 49:1093. <https://doi.org/10.1002/eat.22606>
- Dodd DR, Crosby RD, Cao L et al (2022) Borderline personality disorder symptoms as mediational mechanisms linking childhood trauma and nonsuicidal self-injury among women with bulimia nervosa. *Int J Eating Disord* 55:372. <https://doi.org/10.1002/eat.23669>
- Utzinger LM, Haukebo JE, Simonich H et al (2016) A latent profile analysis of childhood trauma in women with bulimia nervosa: Associations with borderline personality disorder psychopathology. *Int J Eating Disord* 49:689. <https://doi.org/10.1002/eat.22532>

37. Briars L, Todd T (2016) A review of pharmacological management of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. *J Pediatr Pharmacol Therapeut* 21:192
38. Young JL, Goodman DW (2016) Adult attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder diagnosis, management, and treatment in the DSM-5 Era. *Prim Care Companion J Clin Psychiatry* 18:26599. <https://doi.org/10.4088/PCC.16r02000>
39. Dukarm CP (2005) Bulimia nervosa and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: a possible role for stimulant medication. *J Womens Health* 14:345. <https://doi.org/10.1089/jwh.2005.14.345>
40. Ioannidis K, Serfontein J, Müller U (2014) Bulimia nervosa patient diagnosed with previously unsuspected ADHD in adulthood: clinical case report, literature review, and diagnostic challenges. *Int J Eating Disord* 47:431. <https://doi.org/10.1002/eat.22231>
41. Keshen A, Ivanova I (2013) Reduction of bulimia nervosa symptoms after psychostimulant initiation in patients with comorbid ADHD: five case reports. *Eat Disord* 21:360. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10640266.2013.797828>
42. Keshen A, Helson T (2017) Preliminary evidence for the off-label treatment of bulimia nervosa with psychostimulants: six case reports. *J Clin Pharmacol* 57:818. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jcph.868>
43. Keshen AR, Dixon L, Ali SI et al (2021) A feasibility study evaluating lisdexamfetamine dimesylate for the treatment of adults with bulimia nervosa. *Int J Eat Disord*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/eat.23480>
44. (2015) In brief: Lisdexamfetamine (vyvanse) for binge eating disorder. *Medical Letter on Drugs and Therapeutics* 57:
45. Hill DM, Craighead LW, Safer DL (2011) Appetite-focused dialectical behavior therapy for the treatment of binge eating with purging: A preliminary trial. *Int J Eat Disord* 44:249
46. Solmi M, Monaco F, Højlund M et al (2024) Outcomes in people with eating disorders: a transdiagnostic and disorder-specific systematic review, meta-analysis and multivariable meta-regression analysis. *World Psychiatry* 23:124–138. <https://doi.org/10.1002/wps.21182>
47. Liakopoulou E, Vassalou G, Tzavara C, Gonidakis F (2023) A 12-month study of dialectical behavioral therapy for borderline patients suffering from eating disorders. *Eating Weight Disord* 28:81. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40519-023-01612-w>

Publisher's Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Authors and Affiliations

Susanne Gilsbach¹ · Julia Leuchtenberger² · Beate Herpertz-Dahlmann¹ · Ulrich Voderholzer^{2,3} · Kerstin Konrad^{1,4,6} · Georg von Polier^{1,5,6,8} · Jochen Seitz^{1,7} · Manfred Fichter^{2,3}

✉ Susanne Gilsbach
sgilsbach@ukaachen.de

Julia Leuchtenberger
JLeuchtenberger@schoen-klinik.de

Beate Herpertz-Dahlmann
bherpertz@ukaachen.de

Ulrich Voderholzer
UVoderholzer@schoen-klinik.de

Kerstin Konrad
kkonrad@ukaachen.de

Georg von Polier
georg.vonpolier@medizin.uni-leipzig.de

Jochen Seitz
Jochen.Seitz@lvr.de

Manfred Fichter
mfichter@schoen-kliniken.de

³ Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, LMU University Hospital, LMU Munich, Munich, Germany

⁴ Child Neuropsychology Section, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, Medical Faculty, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany

⁵ Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital, Leipzig, Germany

⁶ Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine Brain and Behaviour, Forschungszentrum Jülich, Jülich, Germany

⁷ Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, University Hospital Essen, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany

⁸ Forschungszentrum Jülich Institut for Neuroscience and Medicine-Brain and Behavior (INM 7), Jülich, Germany

¹ Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, Medical Faculty, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany

² Schoen Clinic Roseneck, Prien, Germany