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Epidemiologia e classificazione dei Disturbi dell'alimentazione

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Disturbi del comportamento alimentare

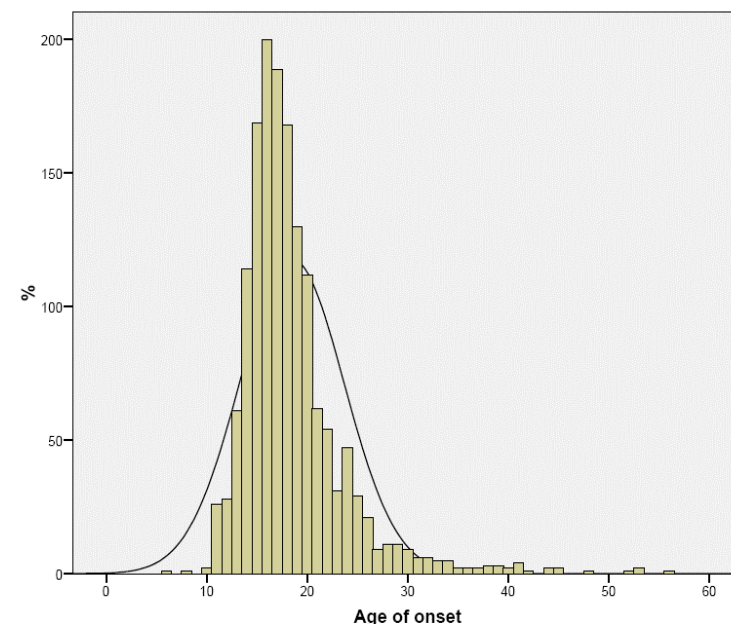
Fattori di rischio generali:

Sesso femminile

90-95% dei
soggetti con
AN

Età adolescenziale o
giovane adulta

Il picco dell'età di esordio
per l'AN è a 16aa



Mortalità nell'anoressia nervosa

Anoressia nervosa	3.3%-18%
Mortalità standardizzata	6.2-9.8

*Recovery from anorexia nervosa become much less likely the longer that the illness has persisted
This finding contrasts with that of bulimia nervosa, for which the chance of recovery becomes higher the longer the illness duration (Tresure et al, Lancet 2010)*

Disturbi del comportamento alimentare

Anoressia nervosa

Evoluzione a lungo termine: alto rischio mortalità e
cronicizzazione (20%)

Fattori prognostici:

- durata di malattia
- sottotipo diagnostico
- sintomi personalità OCD

La prognosi non è migliorata negli ultimi decenni

(Tresure et al, Lancet 2010)

Disturbi del comportamento alimentare

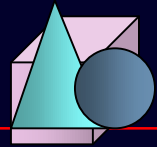
Bulimia nervosa

Evoluzione a lungo termine: rischio mortalità non noto (1-5%)
(23%) alto rischio cronicizzazione

Fattori prognostici:
- scarse e conflittuali evidenze

La prognosi della malattia non è migliorata negli ultimi decenni

(Tresure et al, Lancet 2010)



Registro dei Casi

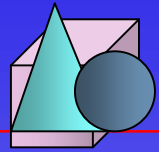
Il Registro dei Casi del Centro Regionale per I DCA di Padova include tutti i pazienti visti nel periodo 1985- 2011.

Si tratta al momento di oltre 3,500 pazienti con una diagnosi lifetime di DCA: ~ 200 nuovi casi/anno.

Area di PD: 424 km²; popolazione: 1.064.664 abitanti (densità di popolazione 2511/ km²)

Santonastaso et al. (2009) Typical and atypical restrictive anorexia nervosa: weight history, body image, psychiatric symptoms, and response to outpatient treatment. *International Journal of Eating Disorders*, 42, 464-470

Favaro et al. (2009) Time trends in age of onset of anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 70, 1715-21



The Padova case-register study

Estimation of how much the sample of the Register is representative of affected subjects in the community

Community studies:

lifetime prevalence of AN – about 1% (2% in the Padua study)

lifetime prevalence of BN – about 2% (>4% in Padua study)

lifetime prevalence of ED – about 5-8% (11% in Padua study)

Incidence AN – about 20 per 100,000 per year

Incidence BN – few studies (10 per 100,000 per year)

Incidence EDNOS – no studies

The Spectrum of Eating Disorders in Young Women: A Prevalence Study in a General Population Sample

ANGELA FAVARO, MD, PhD, SILVIA FERRARA, PhD, AND PAOLO SANTONASTASO, MD

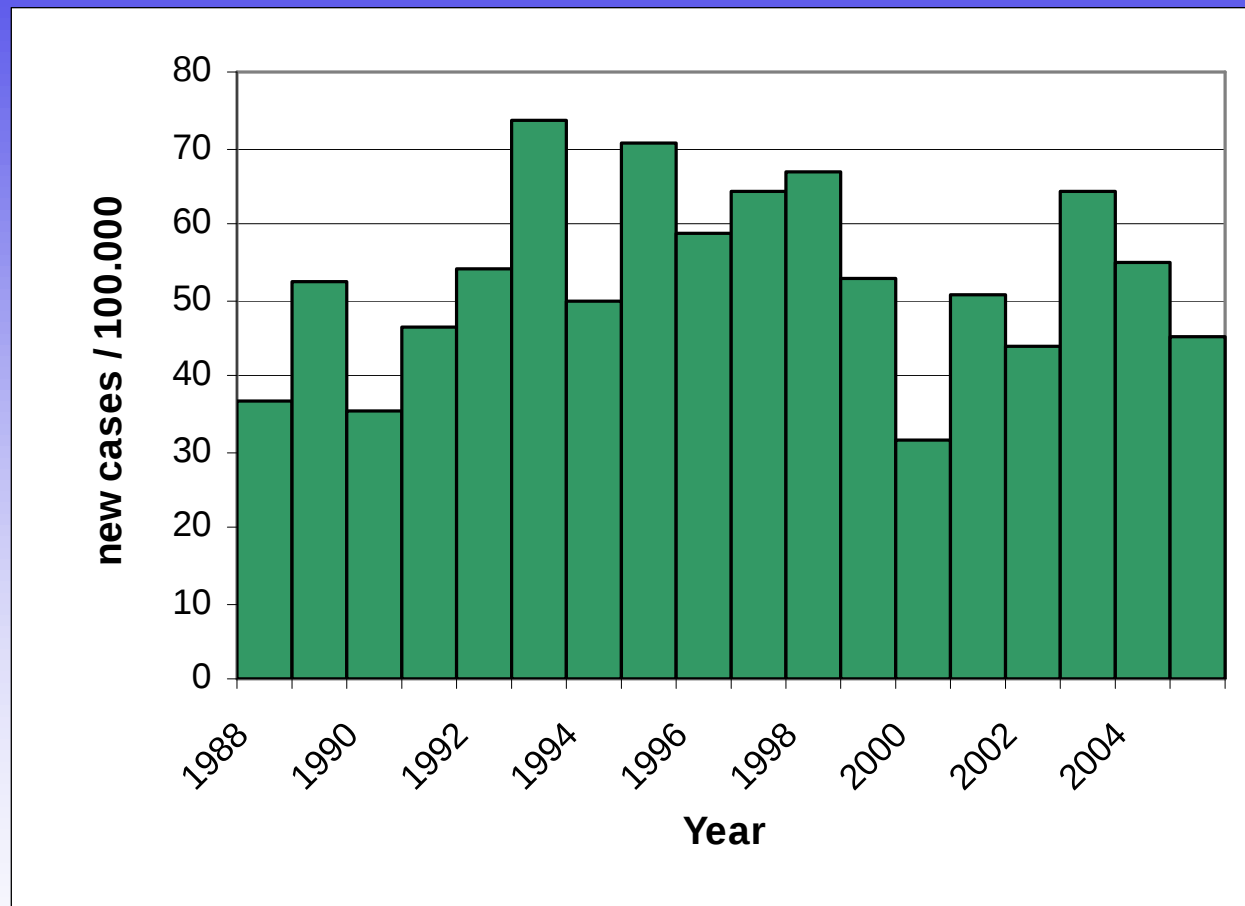
Objective: The present study aims to evaluate the prevalence and characteristics of the whole spectrum of eating disorders (ED) in a representative sample of young women. **Method:** All female subjects aged 18 to 24 who resided in two areas (urban and suburban) of a large city were involved in the study. All women ($N = 934$) underwent a clinical interview which included the structured clinical interview for DSM-IV. **Results:** Lifetime anorexia nervosa (AN) and bulimia nervosa (BN) were diagnosed respectively in 2.0% and 4.6% of the subjects. The prevalence of lifetime atypical ED was 4.7% and that of binge eating disorder (BED) was 0.6%. The degree of urbanization has a significant impact on the prevalence of AN, BN, and BED. **Conclusions:** Our findings have confirmed the importance of community studies to improve our knowledge about factors that have some influence on pathogenesis, treatment referral, and outcome. **Key words:** anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, prevalence, childhood abuse, binge eating disorder, eating disorders.



Padova case Register: lifetime prevalence

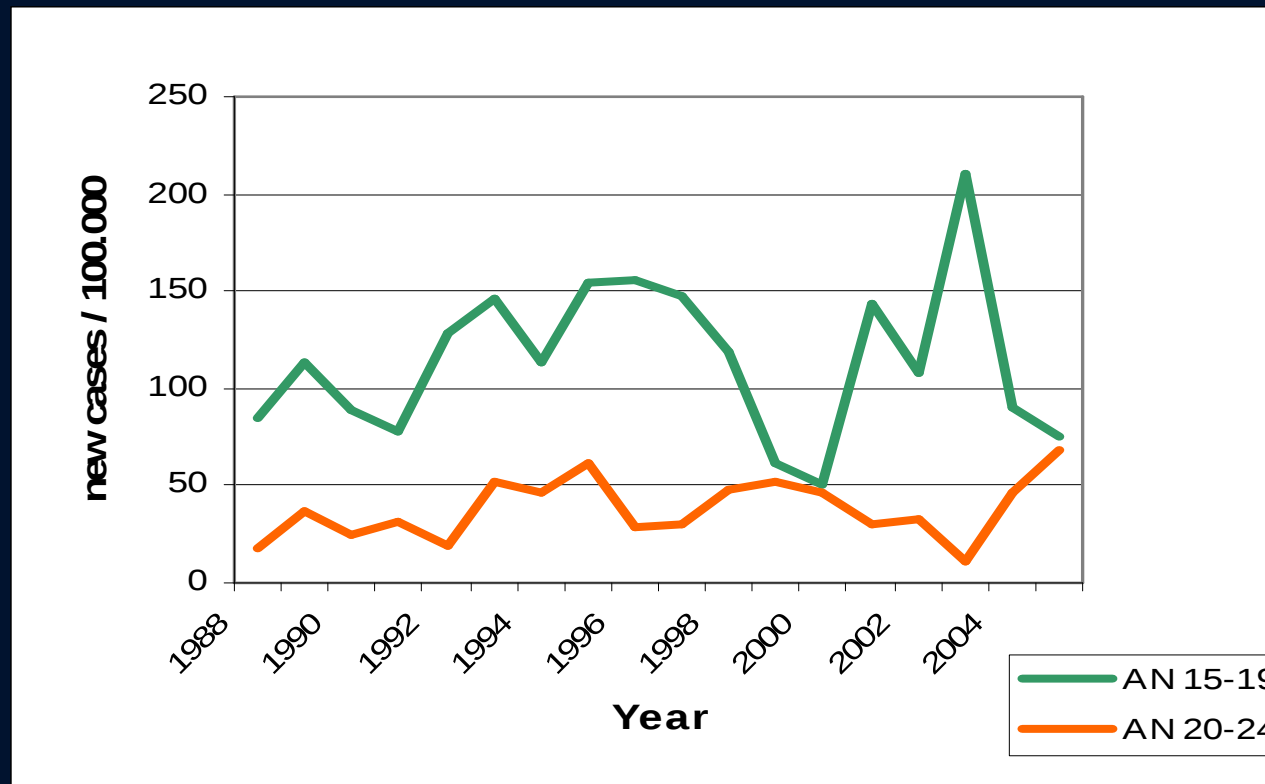
	Case register	95% CI	Community	95% CI
AN	1.2	1.1 – 1.3	2.0	1.1 – 2.9
AN urban	1.7	1.5 – 2.0	2.9	1.3 – 4.4
AN suburban	0.8	0.6 – 1.0	1.3	0.3 – 2.3
AN R	0.6	0.5 – 0.7	1.5	0.7 – 2.3
AN BP	0.6	0.5 – 0.7	0.5	0.03 – 1.0
BN	1.3	1.2 – 1.4	4.6	3.3 – 5.9
BN urban	1.9	1.7 – 2.2	6.2	4.0 – 8.4
BN suburban	0.9	0.7 – 1.0	3.1	1.6 – 4.6
BNP	1.1	0.9 – 1.2	2.6	1.6 – 3.6
BN NP	0.2	0.2 – 0.3	2.0	1.1 – 2.9

AN incidence in subjects with onset between 12 and 28 years (1988-2005)



On average = 53 new cases/100,000 per year

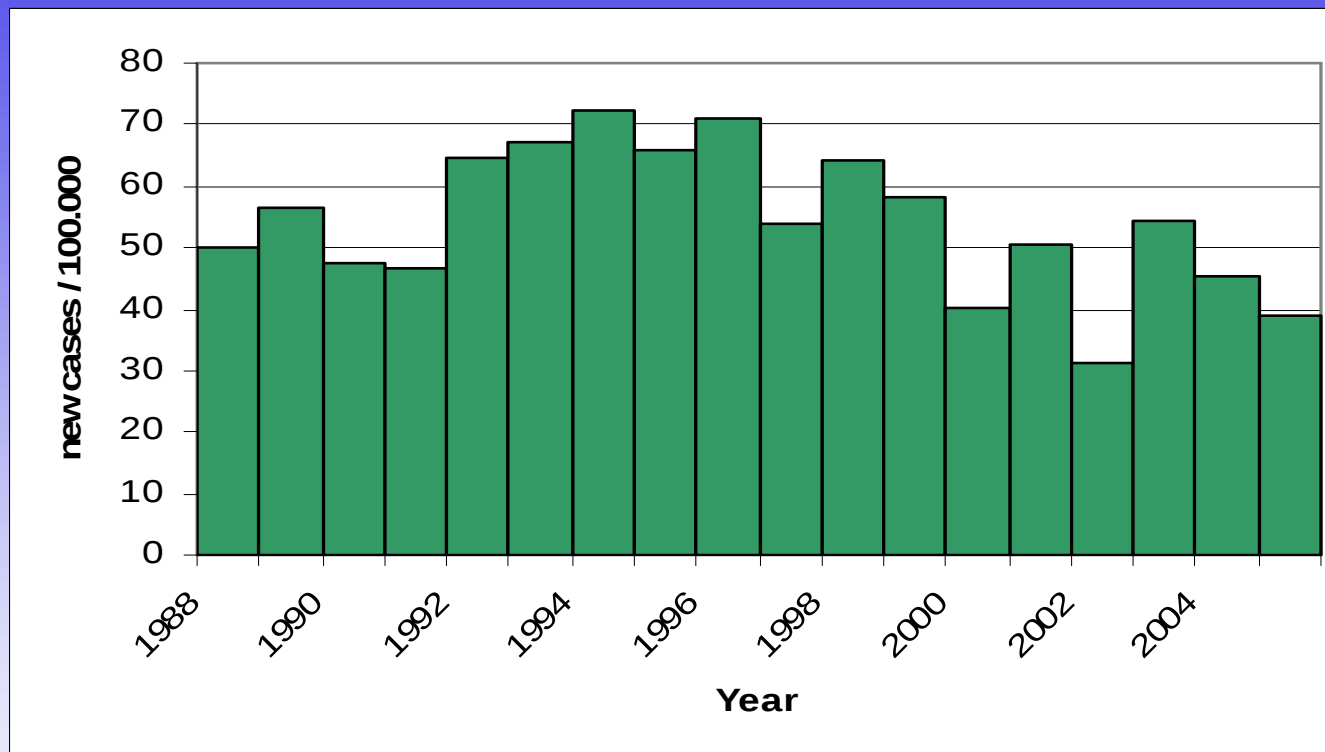
AN Incidence for subjects with onset between 15 and 19 years and for subjects with onset between 20 and 24



Onset 15-19: Average = 115 new cases/100.000 per year

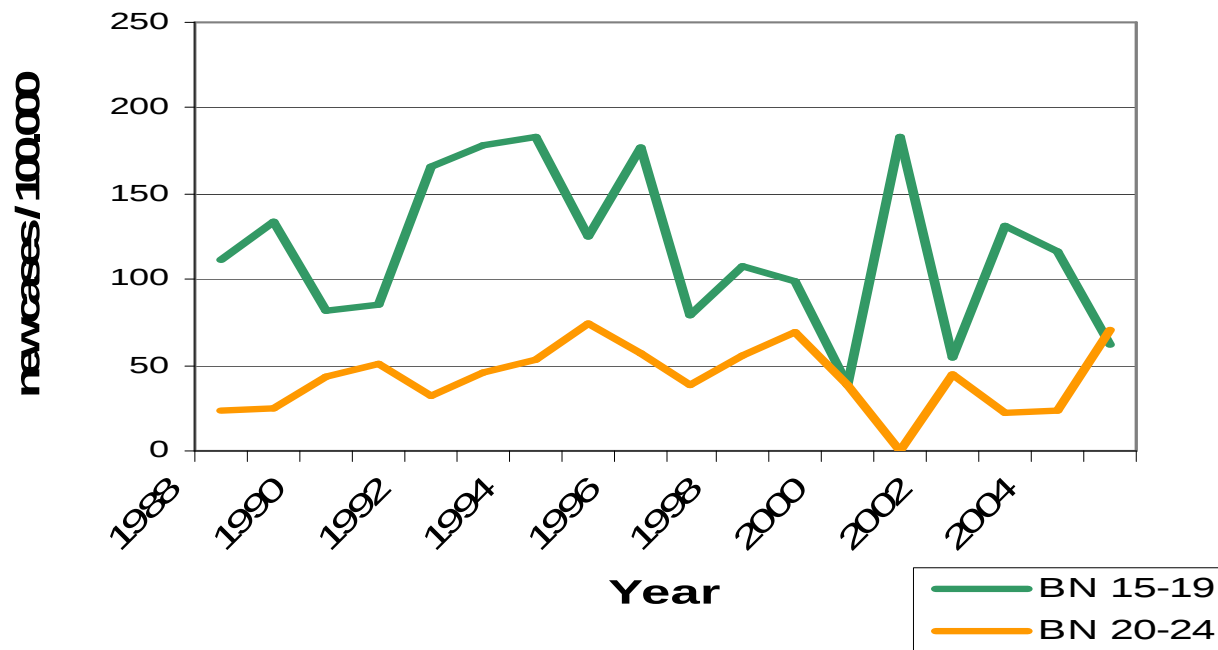
Onset 20-24: Average = 38 new cases/100.000 per year

BN incidence in subjects with onset between 12 and 28 per year (1988-2005)



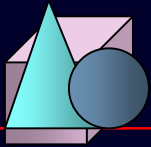
On average = 54 new cases / 100,000 per year

BN Incidence for subjects with onset between 15 and 19 years and for subjects with onset between 20 and 24



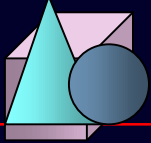
Onset 15-19: Average = 117 new cases / 100.000 per year

Onset 20-24: Media = 42 new cases / 100.000 per year



Conclusioni sulle stime epidemiologiche

- Il nostro registro dei casi include una parte sostanziale dei casi presenti nella popolazione generale, soprattutto le diagnosi di maggior gravità (AN).
- La BN, specialmente il sottotipo senza condotte di eliminazione, e i disturbi NAS sono sottostimati nel nostro registro. Comunque le nostre stime di incidenza sono mediamente più alte di quelle della letteratura, quindi l'incidenza di questi sottogruppi è ampiamente sottostimata.
- Nel periodo osservato l'incidenza appare piuttosto stabile.
- L'età più a rischio per l'esordio è tra i 15 e i 19 anni
- L'area urbana presenta un'incidenza e una prevalenza più elevata rispetto all'area sub-urbana



Age of onset in eating disorders



L'osservazione di un progressivo abbassamento dell'età d'esordio dei disturbi alimentari viene spesso riferita dai clinici, ma non vi sono dati in letteratura che possano confermare tale osservazione

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Sample:

All patients referred to our Eating
Disorders Unit between 1985 and
2008

1,666 subjects with lifetime AN

793 subjects with lifetime BN without
lifetime AN

We analysed age of onset according
to both year of presentation and
year of birth of the patients (cohort
effect)?

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Age of onset in eating disorders

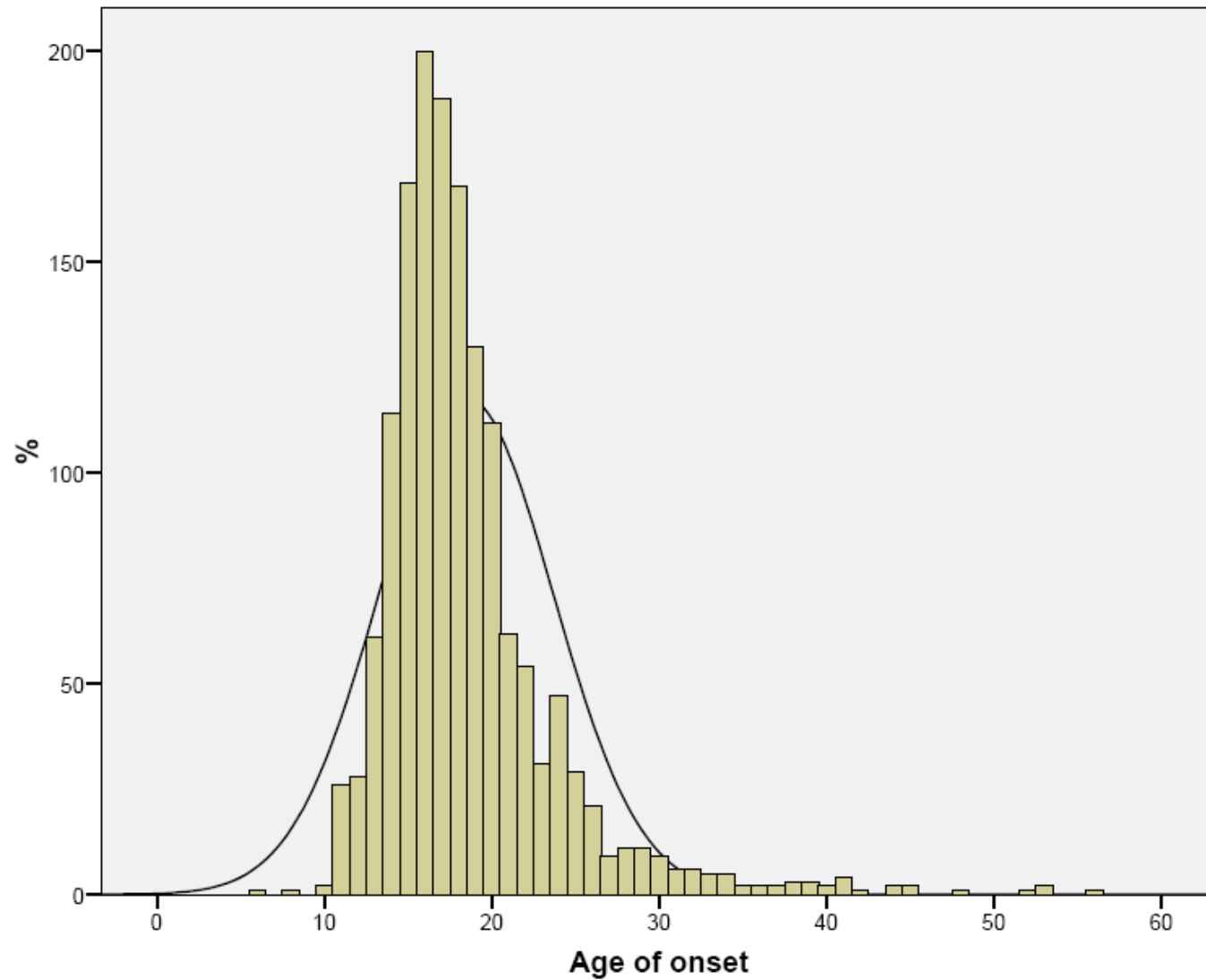
Definition of age of onset:

Age of onset was defined as the first occurrence of an eating disorder diagnosis (AN, bulimia nervosa, or eating disorder not otherwise specified), and not simply as the beginning of strict dieting.

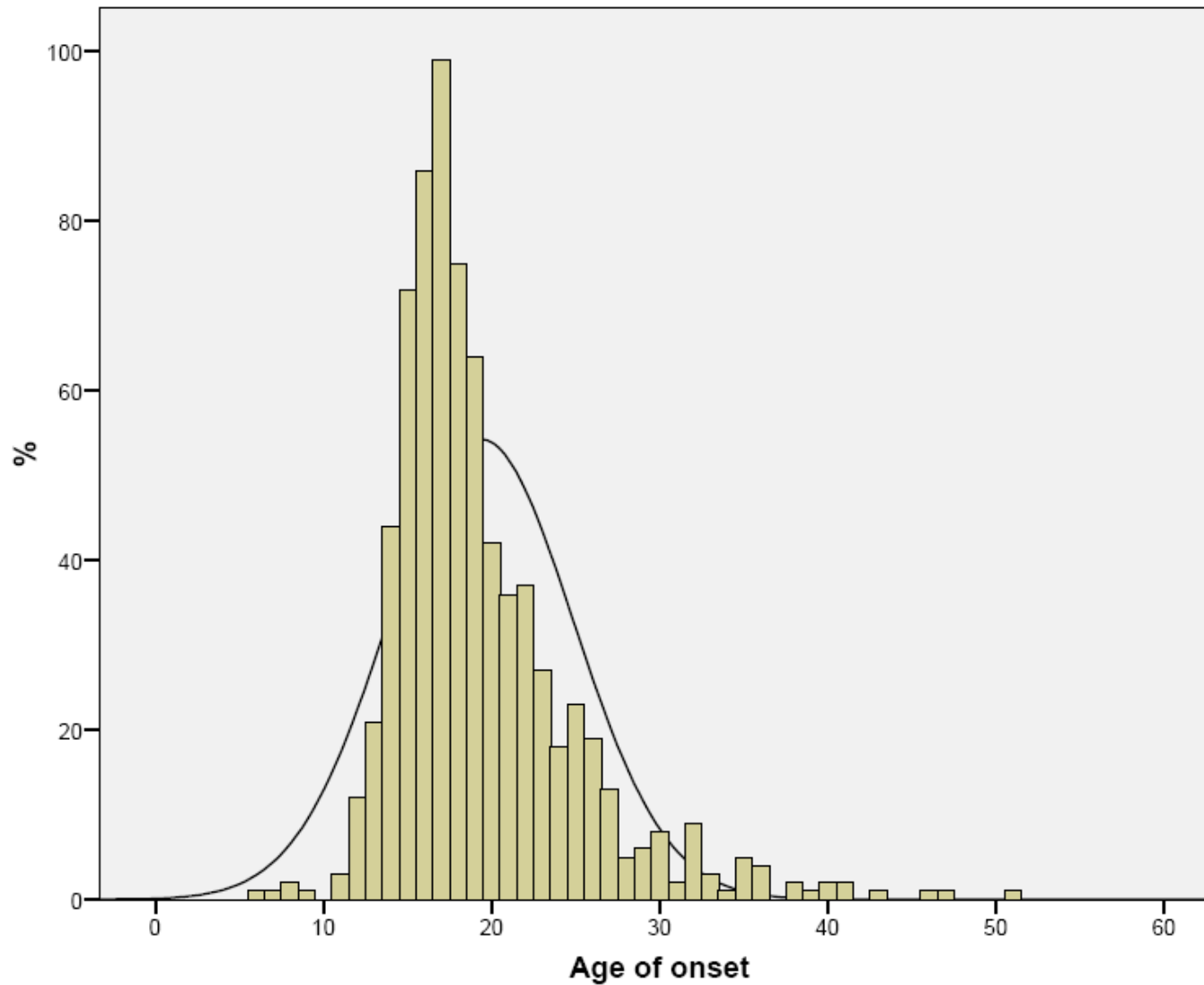
Characteristics:

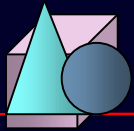
Range of age at presentation was 12-66 years for AN cases and 14-61 years for BN. Patients of all levels of severity are represented in our sample. The range of body mass index at presentation in subjects with current AN was 9.4-17.4

Onset - AN: mode 16 ys, mean 18.5 ys

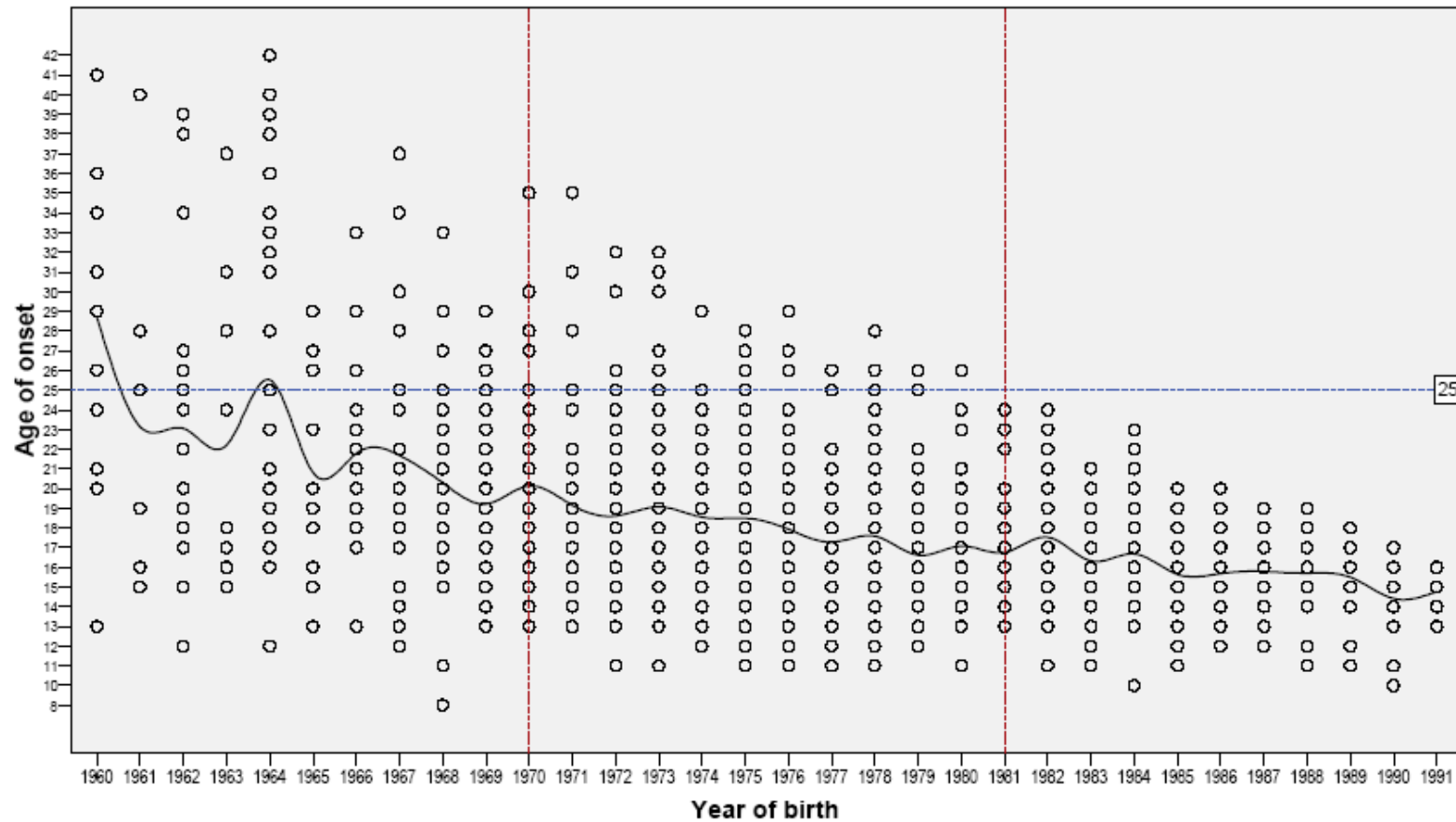


Onset - BN: mode 17 ys, mean 19.3 ys

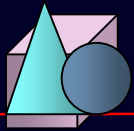




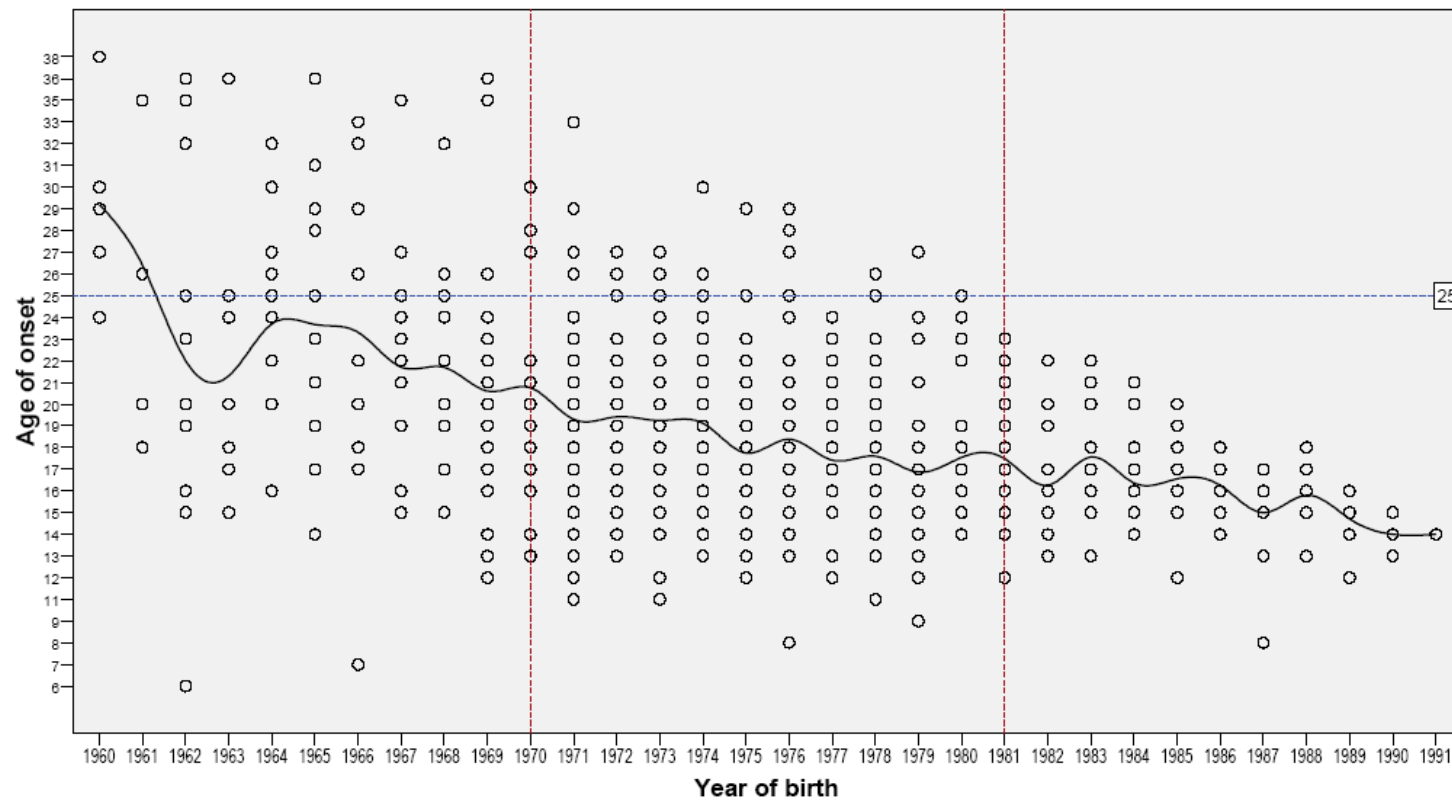
AN time trends



Favaro et al, *J Clin Psychiatry*, 2009



BN time trends



Favaro et al, *J Clin Psychiatry*, 2009

Time trends according to year of birth

AN

	age of onset	onset <16	OR
1970-1972 (n=195)	18.6	33 (17%)	=
1973-1975 (n=252)	17.9	51 (20%)	1.2 (0.8-2.0)?
1976-1978 (n=265)	17.3	75 (28%)	1.9 (1.2-3.1)**
1979-1981 (n=222)	16.8	71 (32%)	2.3 (1.4-3.7)***

BN

	age of onset	onset <16	OR
1970-1972 (n=108)	18.5	17 (16%)	=
1973-1975 (n=144)	18.2	32 (22%)	1.5 (0.8-2.9)?
1976-1978 (n=136)	17.4	32 (23%)	1.6 (0.9-3.2)?
1979-1981 (n=84)	17.1	26 (31%)	2.4 (1.2-4.8)**

Age of onset: conclusions

Age of onset seems to be decreasing in younger generations



Scientific implications?

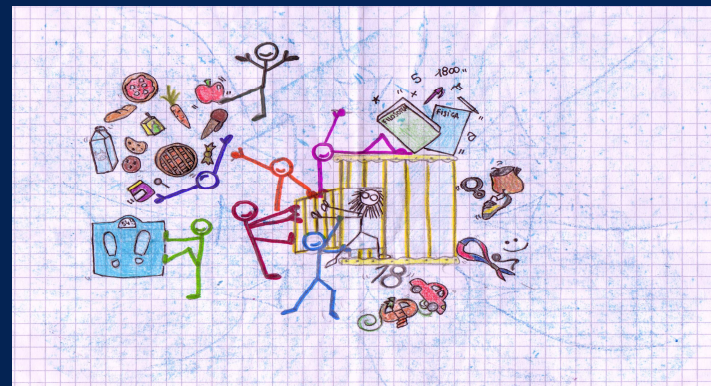
Outcome implications?

- Usually both extremes of age of onset are considered predictors of poor outcome.
- We know that an early age of onset have deleterious impact on specific aspects of general health, such as stature and bone density.
- However, implications for long-term outcome need to be understood.

Le pratiche di trattamento si devono modificare in base all'età di esordio?

Adattamenti necessari:

- motivazione
- funzionamento interpersonale
- sorveglianza complicanze mediche
- maggiore coinvolgimento genitori e famiglia
- adattare linguaggio e stile comunicativo



Le psicoterapie nella cura dei disturbi alimentari

Anoressia Nervosa

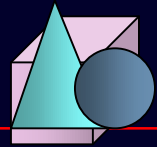
- Alcuni studi del gruppo del Maudsley Hospital a Londra hanno mostrato che, nelle pazienti più giovani e con una breve durata di malattia, una terapia familiare è più efficace di una psicoterapia di supporto individuale (Dare e Eisler, 2002, Lock et al, 2010).
- I risultati di questi studi suggeriscono inoltre che una terapia che coinvolga separatamente i familiari e la paziente, anche per periodi di tempo relativamente brevi (sei mesi), può essere efficace.

Families with extremes of overprotection or criticism have better outcomes in separated family therapy (child and parents seen separately) than in combined family therapy (Treasure et al, 2010)

Dal DSM-IV al DSM 5

La task force si propone di ...

- Unificare i 'feeding disorders' con gli 'eating disorders'
- Rielaborare i criteri diagnostici degli 'eating disorders' affinché siano adatti alla formulazione diagnostica anche in età infantile e adolescenziale
- Diminuire la numerosità delle diagnosi di disturbo alimentare NAS
- Migliorare la relazione tra diagnosi, eziopatogenesi, efficacia clinica
- Conciliare l'aspetto dimensionale con quello categoriale

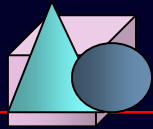


Dal DSM-IV al DSM 5

Cosa cambia?

Quali sono i problemi?

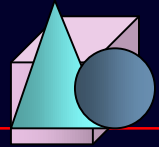
- gran parte dei DCA che chiedono un trattamento o presenti nella popolazione sono NAS?
- il BED è una categoria diagnostica?
- esistono altre categorie diagnostiche oltre ad AN, BN e BED (es purging disorder)?
- come favorire la valutazione dimensionale rispetto a quella categoriale?



Dal DSM-IV al DSM-5

Anoressia nervosa

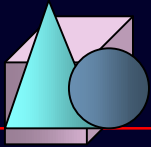
- Ci sono evidenze per eliminare il criterio dell'amenorrea?
- Ci sono evidenze per eliminare la distinzione in sottotipi?
- Come vanno adattati i criteri diagnostici ai preadolescenti?
- L'AN in cui manca il criterio 'paura di ingrassare' è una categoria diagnostica o va esclusa dal DSM-5?



Dal DSM-IV al DSM-5

Bulimia nervosa

- Ci sono evidenze per eliminare la distinzione in sottotipi?
- La bulimia senza condotte di eliminazione va accorpata al BED?
- La definizione di crisi bulimica oggettiva (quantità + perdita controllo) va mantenuta?
- Il criterio frequenza delle crisi bulimiche e dei comportamenti di eliminazione va modificato?



La diagnosi nei disturbi alimentari

- 30-50% of AN → BN
- In AN, 7% had a previous BN.
- 5% of BN → AN
- In BN, 30% had a previous AN

Keel & Mitchell, *Am J Psychiatry*, 1997

Tozzi et al, *Am J Psychiatry*, 2005

Santonastaso et al, *Comp Psychiatry*, 2006

AJP in Advance. Published January 15, 2008 (doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2007.07060951)

Article

Diagnostic Crossover in Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia Nervosa: Implications for DSM-V

Kamryn T. Eddy, Ph.D.

David J. Dorner, Ph.D.

Debra L. Franko, Ph.D.

Kavita Tahirani, B.S.

Heather Thompson-Brenner, Ph.D.

David B. Herzog, M.D.

Objective: The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) is designed primarily as a clinical tool. Yet high rates of diagnostic "crossover" among the anorexia nervosa subtypes and bulimia nervosa may reflect problems with the validity of the current diagnostic schema, thereby limiting its clinical utility. This study was designed to examine diagnostic crossover longitudinally in anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa to inform the validity of the DSM-IV-TR eating disorders classification system.

Method: A total of 216 women with a diagnosis of anorexia nervosa or bulimia nervosa were followed for 7 years; weekly eating disorder symptom data collected using the Eating Disorder Longitudinal Interval Follow-Up Examination allowed for

diagnoses to be made throughout the follow-up period.

Results: Over 7 years, the majority of women with anorexia nervosa experienced diagnostic crossover: more than half crossed between the restricting and binge eating/purging anorexia nervosa subtypes over time; one-third crossed over to bulimia nervosa but were likely to relapse into anorexia nervosa. Women with bulimia nervosa were unlikely to cross over to anorexia nervosa.

Conclusions: These findings support the longitudinal distinction of anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa but do not support the anorexia nervosa subtyping schema.

(*Am J Psychiatry* Eddy et al.; A1A:1-6)

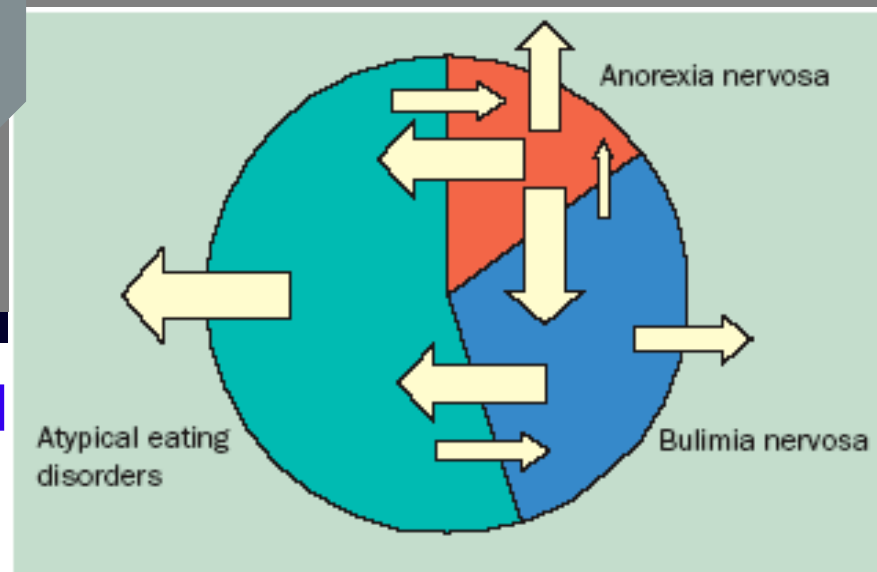
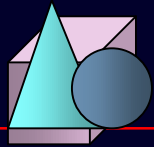


Figure 2: Schematic representation of temporal movement between the eating disorders

Fairburn & Harrison, *Lancet*, 2003



Crossover diagnostico

FIGURE 1. Longitudinal Course and Crossover for Participants With an Intake Diagnosis of Anorexia Nervosa, Restricting Type (N=40)^a

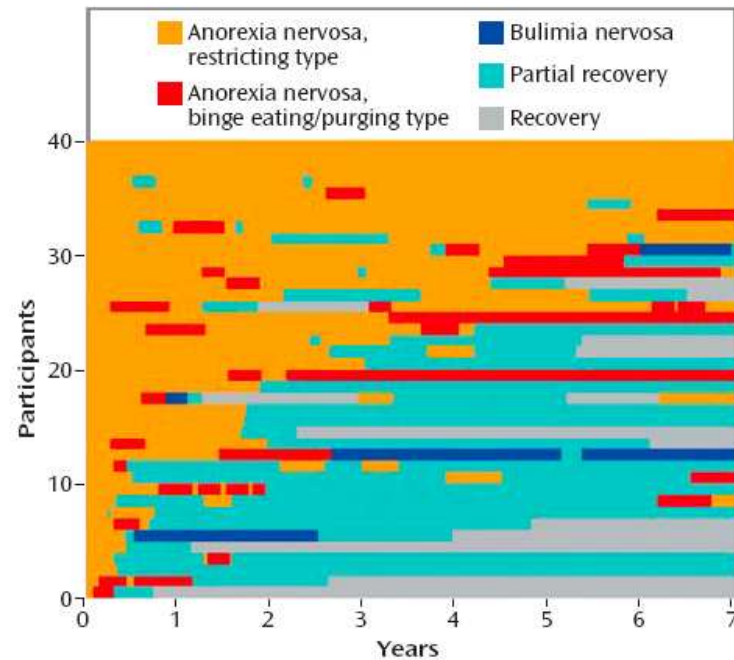
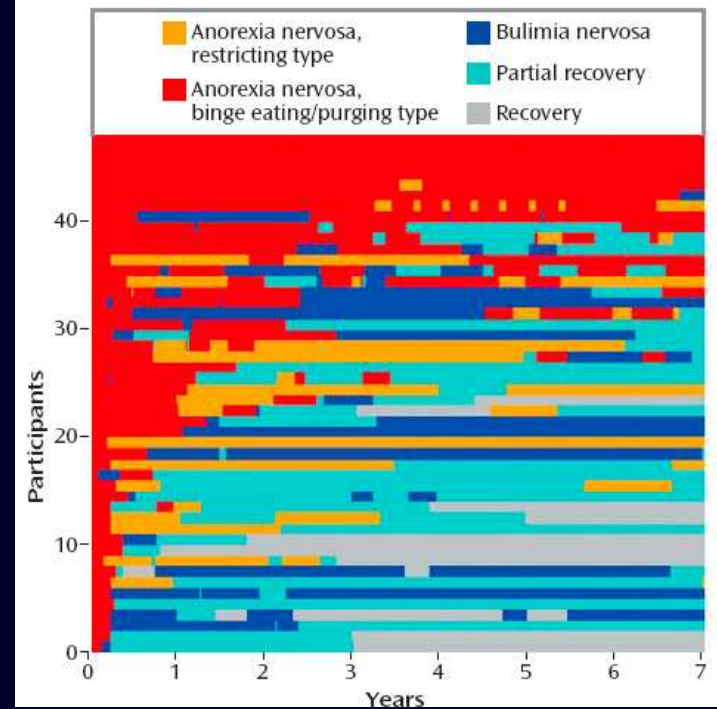
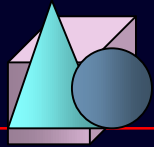


FIGURE 2. Longitudinal Course and Crossover for Participants With an Intake Diagnosis of Anorexia Nervosa, Binge Eating/Purging Type (N=48)^a



Eddy et al, *Am J Psychiat*, 2008



Crossover diagnostico

The Value of Anorexia Nervosa Subtypes

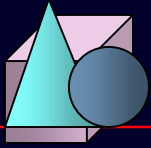
TO THE EDITOR: In their article, published in the February 2008 issue of the *Journal*, Kamryn T. Eddy, Ph.D., et al. (1) supported the removal of the subtyping schema for anorexia nervosa. Given that some of their findings confirm the distinc-

their study, both the overall rate of crossover and the rate of crossover to bulimia nervosa were lower in the subgroup of patients with restricting-type anorexia nervosa. Although the authors did not report a statistical test pertaining to the rate of crossover for the two anorexia nervosa subtype groups, the differences were highly significant ($p < 0.005$, using likelihood-

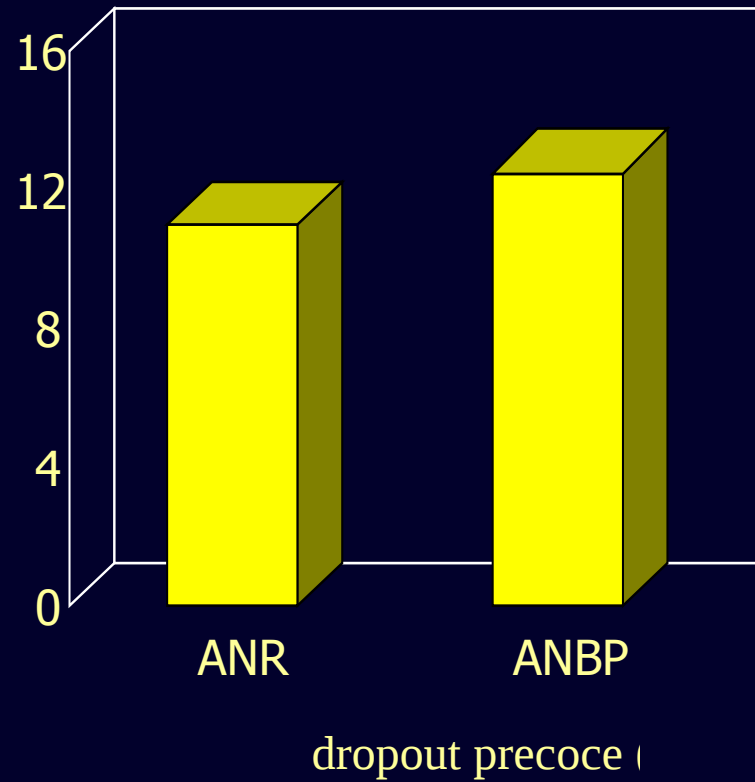
In a series of 168 patients with restricting-type anorexia nervosa, the rate of subjects who developed binge eating during 17 months, on average, of outpatient treatment was 14%. However, only 2% of these patients (N=4) experienced a diagnostic crossover

Am J Psychiat (letter), 2008

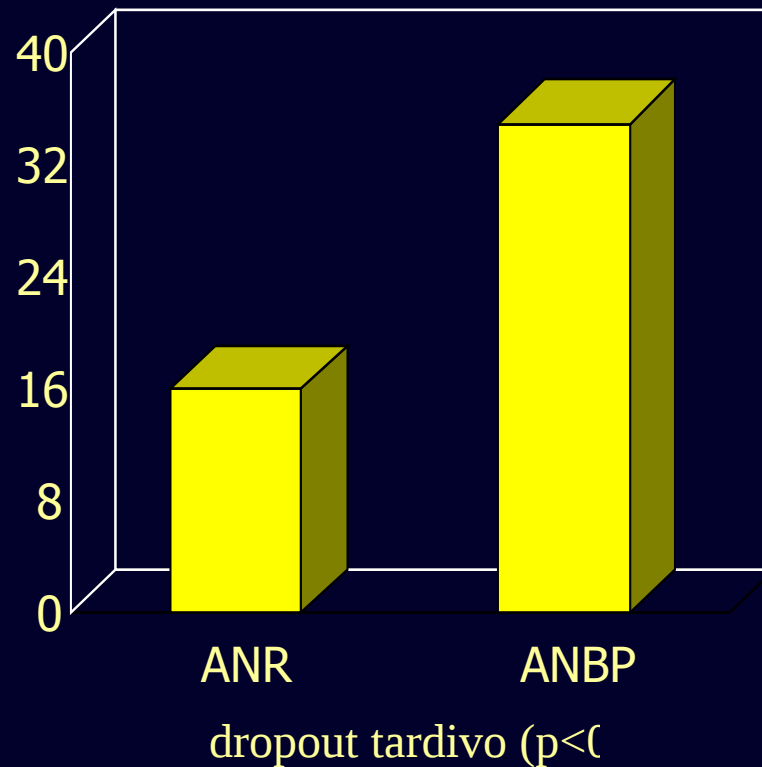
ANGELA FAVARO, M.D., Ph.D., M.Sc.
PAOLO SANTONASTASO, M.D.
Padova, Italy

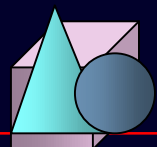


Differenza tra ANR e ANBP: risposta trattamento e dropout

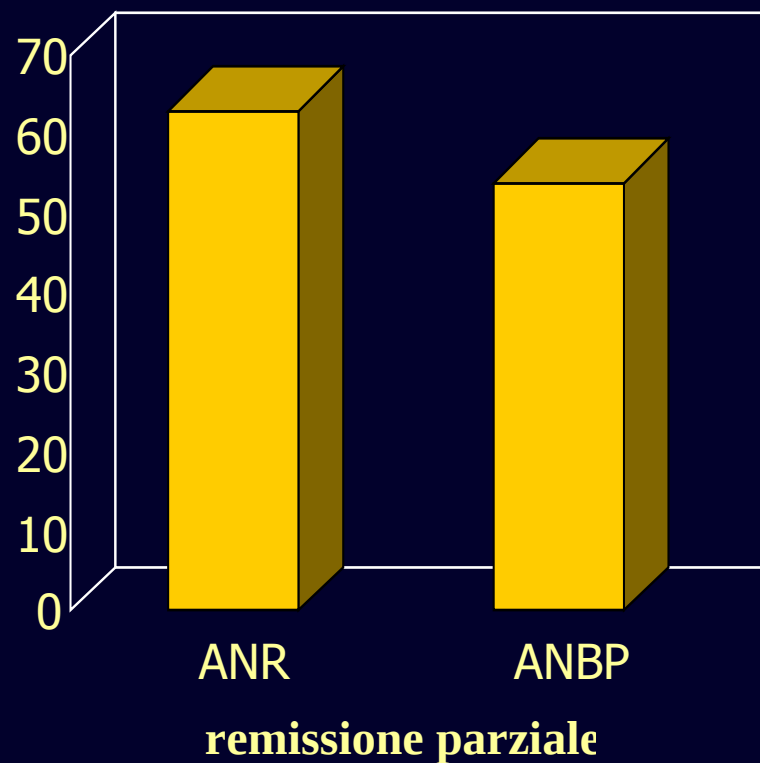


ANR=212
ANBP=88

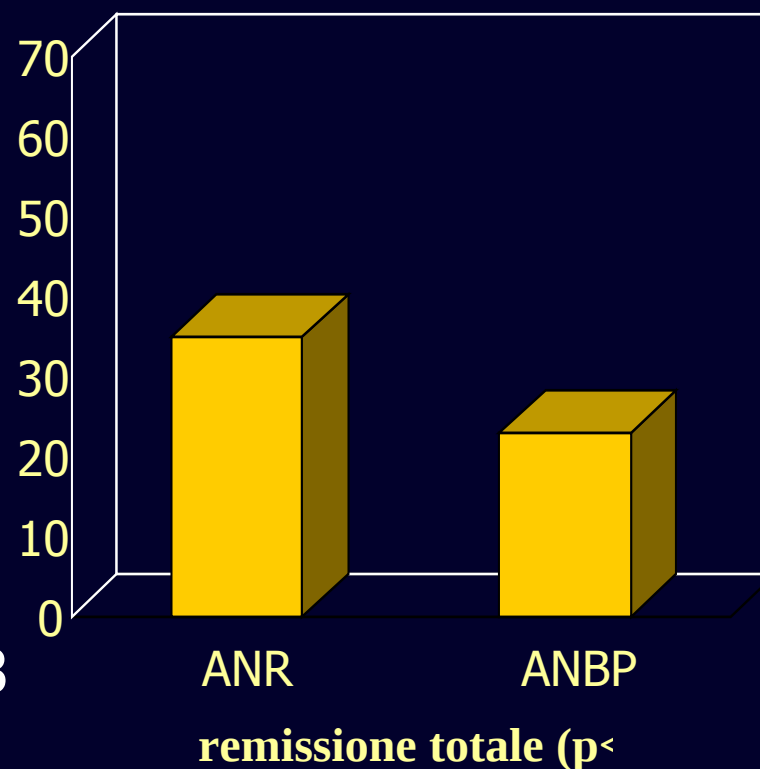


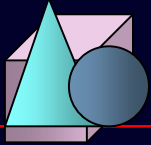


Differenza tra ANR e ANBP: risposta trattamento e dropout



ANR: BMI medio finale = 18.1
ANBP: BMI medio finale = 17.8





La diagnosi nei disturbi alimentari

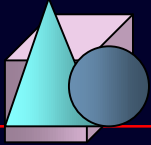
- Nonostante vi sia l'opinione diffusa che i DA NAS siano largamente diffusi nella popolazione femminile e che siano disturbi la cui rilevanza clinica è sovrapponibile a quella delle sindromi piene, vi sono pochi studi che indagano sistematicamente la loro prevalenza e le loro caratteristiche nella popolazione generale e nella popolazione clinica.

Ricca et al, *Eat Weight Disord*, 2001

Favaro et al, *Psychosom Med*, 2003

Watson & Andersen, *Acta Psychiat Scand*, 2003

Wade et al, *Aust NZJ Psychiatry*, 2006



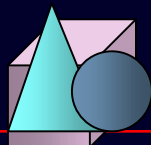
La diagnosi nei disturbi alimentari

- In a recent study classifying 170 consecutive referrals to two outpatient eating disorder clinics
- 5% met criteria for AN
- 35% for BN,
- 60% for EDNOS (of those, 4.1% had BED)

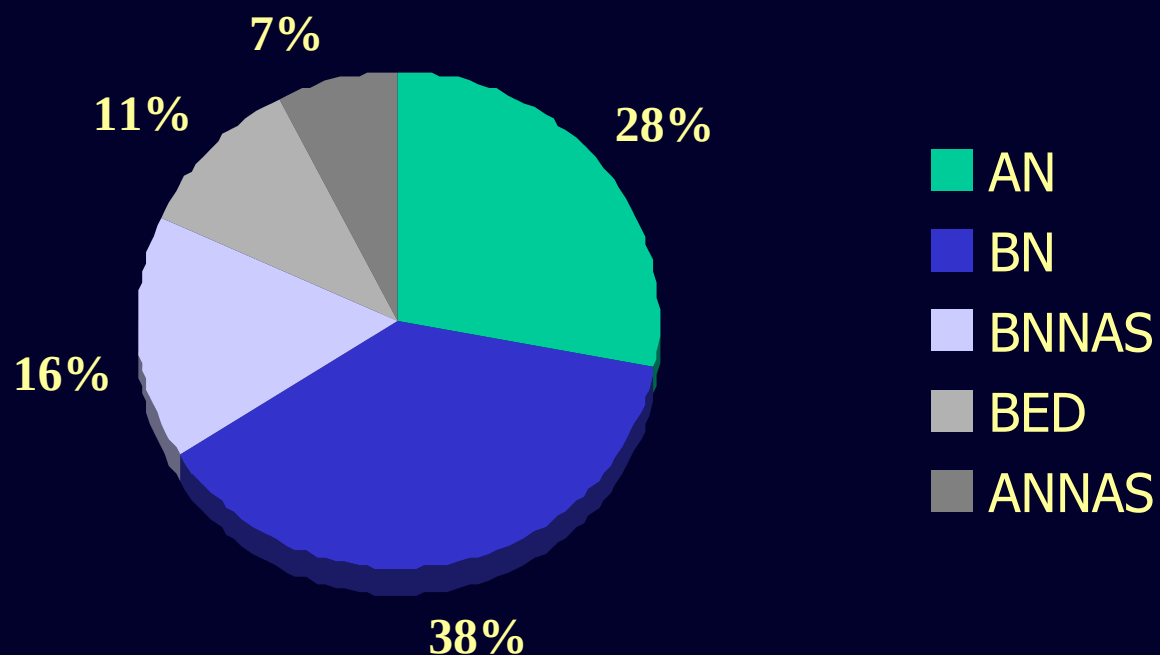
Fairburn et al, *Behav Res Ther*
2007.

- In our outpatients unit, 2143 consecutive referrals
- 28% met criteria for AN
- 38% for BN,
- 34% for EDNOS (of those, 11% had BED)

(Unpublished data)

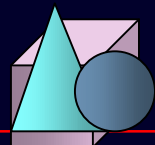


La diagnosi nei disturbi alimentari



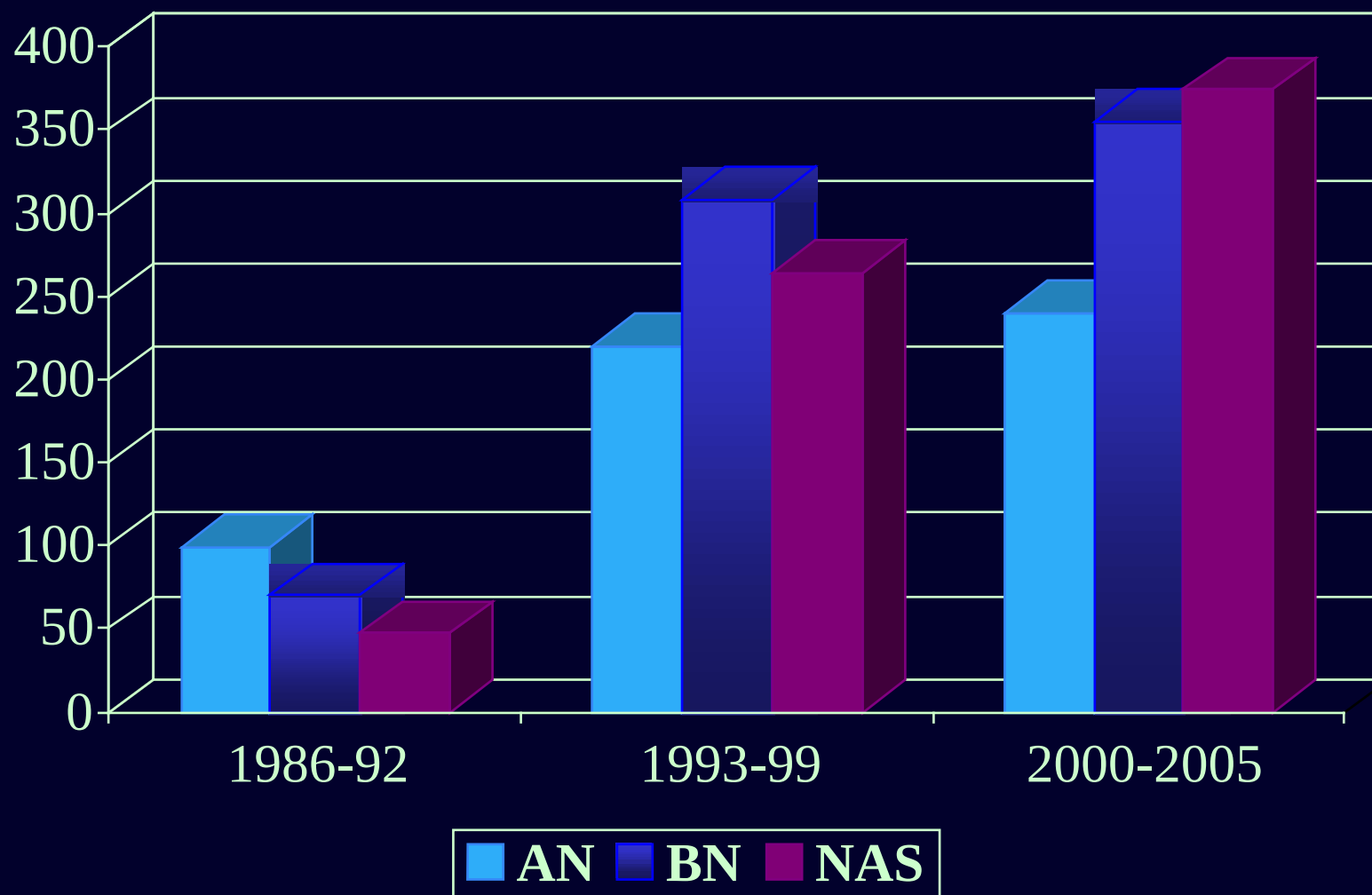
AN R	70%
AN BP	30%
BNP	80%
BNNP	20%

Diagnosis in 2143 consecutive referrals



Pazienti afferiti al Centro Regionale di Padova

Diagnosi alla prima visita nei nuovi casi (n=1977)



Typical and Atypical Restrictive Anorexia Nervosa: Weight History, Body Image, Psychiatric Symptoms, and Response to Outpatient Treatment

Paolo Santonastaso, MD
Romina Bosello, MD
Paolo Schiavone, MSc
Elena Tenconi, PhD
Daniela Degortes, MSc
Angela Favaro, MD, PhD*

ABSTRACT

Objective: Few studies have examined the characteristics of atypical restrictive anorexia nervosa (AN) with a well-powered design. The study aims to explore this issue, with particular attention paid to psychopathology and response to outpatient treatment.

Method: The sample consists of 365 participants with restrictive AN and 204 with atypical AN. Three types of atypical AN were included: subthreshold (all the criteria except weight); partial (AN without amenorrhea); and participants with AN without fear of gaining weight.

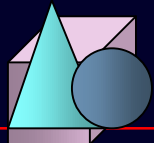
Results: Participants with AN without fear of weight gain reported the lowest lifetime BMI and subthreshold AN the highest. Participant with partial AN

reported the highest levels of psychiatric symptoms and novelty seeking. All types of atypical AN showed high rates of drop-out, whereas participants with subthreshold AN showed the highest level of full remission after treatment.

Discussion: Before considering a revision of the diagnostic criteria of AN, further studies on adequately large samples are needed. © 2009 by Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

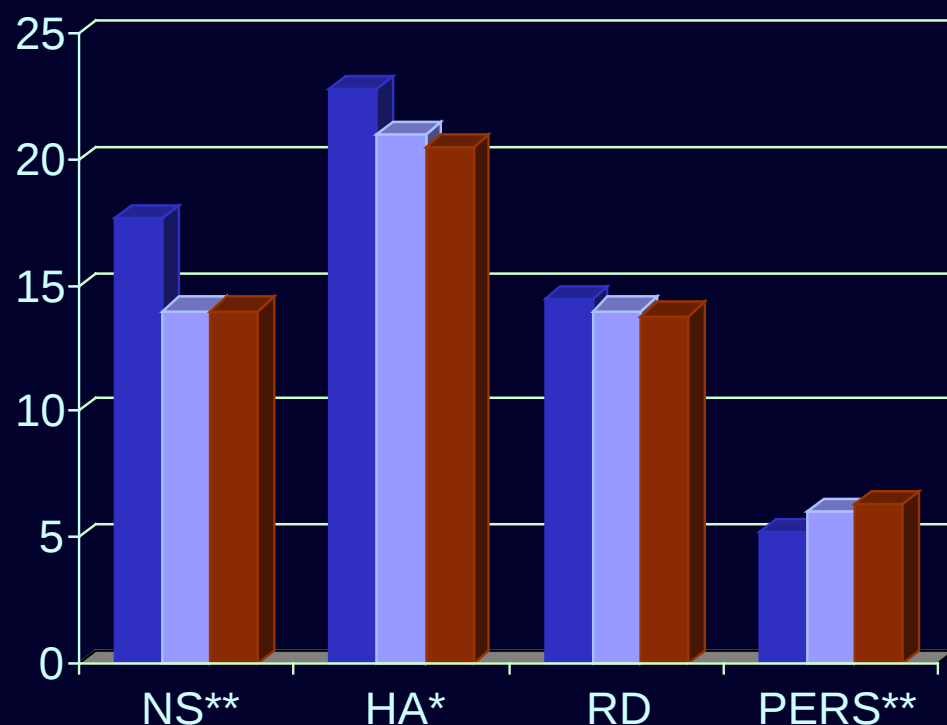
Keywords: anorexia nervosa; amenorrhea; temperament; eating disorders not otherwise specified; response to treatment

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La diagnosi nei disturbi alimentari

I soggetti con AN parziale (no criterio amenorrea) si differenziano dai soggetti con AN piena o AN sottosoglia (no criterio peso) per una maggiore ansia e tendenza a somatizzare (SCL90) e per le caratteristiche temperamentali (+NS, +HA, e -PE).



Tipo restrittivo

Totale	n.	528
AN Restrittiva	n.	384
AN Parziale	n.	64
AN Sottosoglia	n.	80

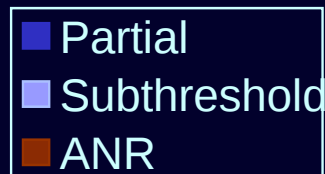
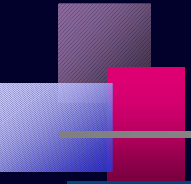


TABLE 3. Response to treatment in restricting anorexia nervosa (AN) and atypical AN

Dropout	Full Restricting AN (<i>n</i> = 173)	Partial AN (<i>n</i> = 49)	Subthreshold AN (<i>n</i> = 46)	AN Without Fear of Weight (<i>n</i> = 25)	χ^2	<i>p</i>
Total dropout	48 (28%)	24 (49%)	23 (50%)	15 (60%)	18.24	.001
Early dropout (before 10 sessions)	18 (10%)	14 (29%)	13 (28%)	8 (32%)	17.01	.001
Mean (SD)						
Weight change	Full Restricting AN (<i>n</i> = 155)	Partial AN (<i>n</i> = 35)	Subthreshold AN (<i>n</i> = 33)	AN Without Fear of Weight (<i>n</i> = 17)	<i>F</i> (3,565)	<i>p</i>
BMI at presentation	15.7 (1.4)	16.4 (1.1)	19.0 (0.9)	14.8 (1.2)	66.16	.001
BMI after 6 months	17.1 (2.2)	17.3 (1.4)	19.9 (1.6)	17.0 (1.7)	16.83	.001
BMI after 12 months	18.4 (2.6)	17.8 (1.8)	20.8 (2.2)	18.5 (1.9)	6.21	.001
Final BMI	18.4 (2.5)	17.9 (1.5)	20.2 (2.0)	18.3 (1.9)	7.31	.001
Response to Treatment	Full Restricting AN (<i>n</i> = 155)	Partial AN (<i>n</i> = 35)	Subthreshold AN (<i>n</i> = 33)	AN Without Fear of Weight (<i>n</i> = 17)	χ^2	<i>p</i>
Complete remission	65 (42%)	14 (40%)	23 (70%)	8 (47%)	9.01	.03
No remission	44 (28%)	11 (31%)	3 (9%)	5 (29%)	5.96	.11
Response to Treatment (Intent-to-Treat Analysis)	Full Restricting AN (<i>n</i> = 173)	Partial AN (<i>n</i> = 49)	Subthreshold AN (<i>n</i> = 46)	AN Without Fear of Weight (<i>n</i> = 25)	χ^2	<i>p</i>
Complete remission	66 (38%)	14 (29%)	28 (61%)	8 (32%)	11.95	.008
No remission	59 (34%)	22 (45%)	9 (20%)	13 (52%)	10.14	.02

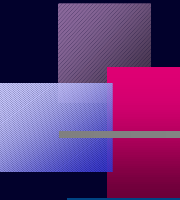


Anoressia nervosa DSM-5 (Proposed revision)

A. Restrizione dell'introito calorico rispetto al fabbisogno che comporta un peso corporeo marcatamente basso in rapporto ad età, sesso, traiettoria di crescita e salute fisica. Per peso marcatamente basso si intende un peso che è inferiore a quello minimo normale o nei bambini e adolescenti al peso minimo atteso.

B. Intensa paura di aumentare di peso o di diventare grassi, o persistenti comportamenti per evitare l'aumento di peso, nonostante un peso marcatamente basso.

C. Disturbo del modo in cui vengono vissuti il proprio peso e la propria forma corporea, eccessiva influenza del peso e della forma corporea sull'autostima, o persistente mancanza di consapevolezza della gravità del proprio sottopeso.



Anoressia nervosa DSM-5 (Proposed revision)

Sottotipo diagnostico:

Tipo Restrittivo:

negli ultimi 3 mesi, la persona non ha avuto episodi ricorrenti di crisi bulimica o comportamenti di eliminazione (vomito, abuso di lassativi, diuretici o clisteri)

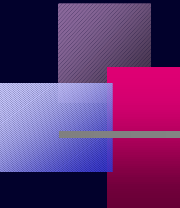
Tipo con crisi bulimiche/comportamenti di eliminazione:

negli ultimi 3 mesi, la persona ha avuto episodi ricorrenti di crisi bulimica o comportamenti di eliminazione (vomito, abuso di lassativi, diuretici o clisteri)

Bulimia nervosa DSM-5 (Proposed revision)

- A. Crisi bulimiche ricorrenti. Una crisi bulimica è caratterizzata da:
- Mangiare, in un limitato periodo di tempo (es. 2 ore), una quantità di cibo oggettivamente maggiore a quello che la maggiore parte delle persone mangerebbe nello stesso tempo e nelle stesse circostanze
 - Sensazione di perdita di controllo durante la crisi (es. Sentire di non riuscire a fermarsi o di non riuscire a controllare la quantità del cibo ingerito).
- B. Ricorrenti comportamenti compensatori inappropriati allo scopo di prevenire l'aumento di peso, come: vomito autoindotto, abuso di lassativi, diuretici o altri farmaci, digiuno, o eccessivo esercizio fisico.
- C. La crisi bulimica e i comportamenti compensatori sono presenti entrambi, in media, una volta alla settimana per 3 mesi.
- D. L'autostima è eccessivamente influenzata dalla forma e dal peso del corpo.

E. Il disturbo non è presente esclusivamente durante episodi di



Disturbi NAS DSM-5 (Proposed revision)

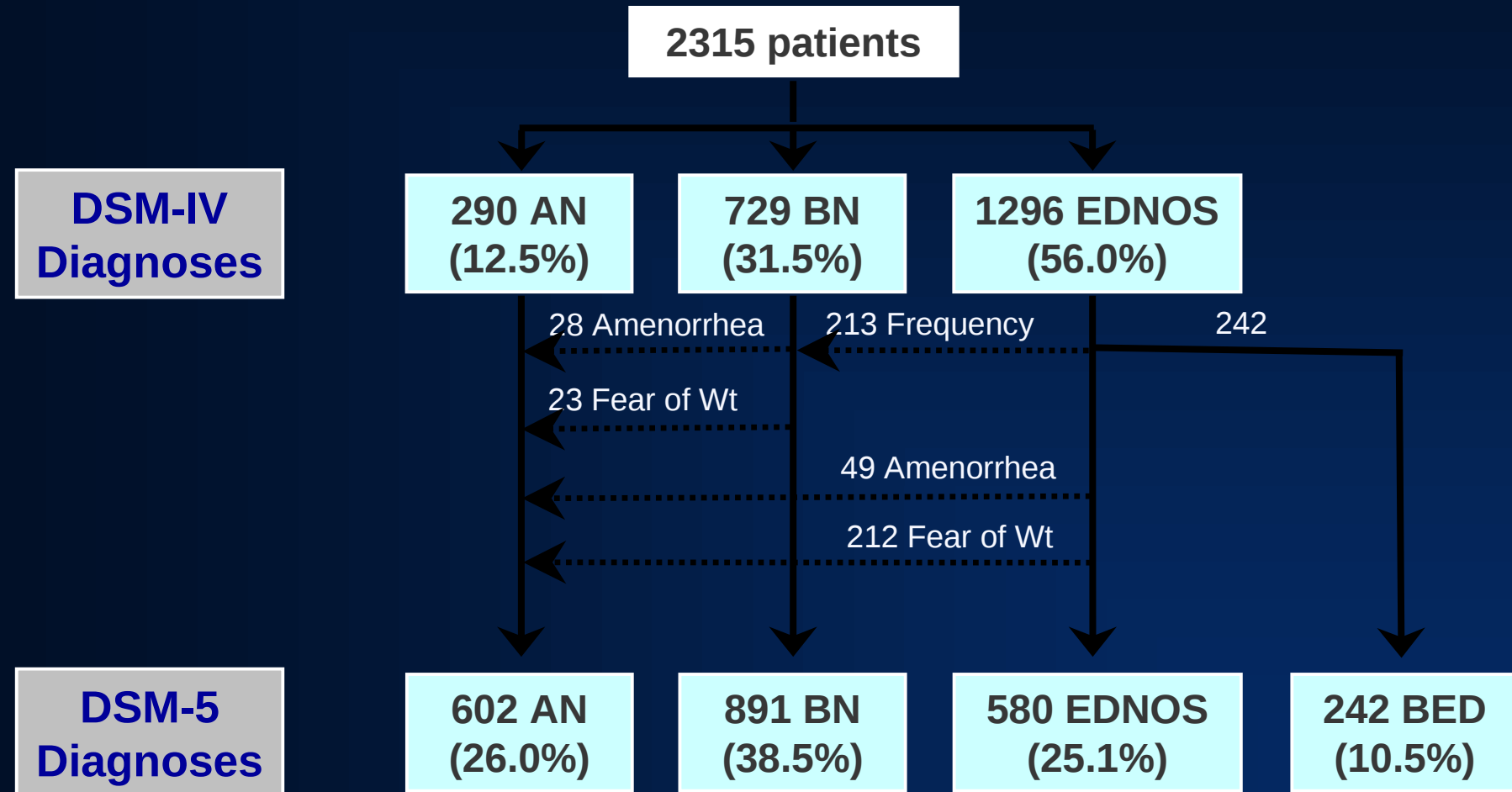
Con i cambiamenti proposti i disturbi NAS dovrebbero ridursi considerevolmente.

Binge Eating Disorder: cambia solo criterio D (frequenza crisi bulimiche: una volta alla settimana per 3 mesi)

Diagnosi nuove proposte?

- Purging Disorder
- Night Eating Syndrome

DSM-IV vs. DSM-5 Diagnoses





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Tutti gli specializzandi

E

Tutti i pazienti con le loro famiglie

