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homens, que inscrevem uma tripla inversão na moral hegemônica: homens casados em relações extra-conjugais, sem fins reprodutivos e com homens - Robert Saint-Loup: homem viril, fardado, casado com Gilbert Swann, o rei do rendez-vous homossexual na Recherche, (3) e que o corpo vive a dilapidação do excesso tanto ao consumir o álcool em si, desafiando os regimes do médico Cottard, que centraliza o discurso logocêntrico ao culpabilizar e moralizar a volúpia da boca (NIETZSCHE, 1992); como ao acessar as heterotopias, sobretudo nas cenas de sadomasoquismo. Charlus, frequentador de bordéis, em uma das cenas é surrado por Maurice, um dos jovens que trabalha na casa: "Beijo-lhe os pés, humilho-me, prometo não recomeçar. Tenha dó de mim' [...] 'vamos amarra-te na cama, nada de piedade', e ouvi estalar uma chibata, provavelmente eriçada de pregos, pois seguiu-se um uivo de dor" (PROUST, 2013, p. 156). As práticas de consumo alimentar, como produto humano, guardam não só o nutritivo e a matéria-prima, mas a desnutrição e a excrecência, o que Medeiros (2014) denomina como culinária indócil: a compreensão de que tudo que há de mais humano em cada um de nós, a violência, o sadismo, a criação, o amor, também habita um comer para uma gorda saúde (NIETZSCHE, 2003). O dono dessa gorda saúde seria capaz de redimir seu corpo do ideal dominante, abocanhar a existência em sua totalidade, libertar-se do peso de valores morais definidos outra. Uma culinária indócil ao promover a saúde (do que viverá este corpo?) deve compreendê-la como a aptidão do sujeito para criar aquilo que falta. \*

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## Comportamento alimentar em estudantes de nutrição: comparação com estudantes de outros cursos

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The role of nutrition and dietetics professionals is of great relevance for both the study and interventions to promote adequate and informed food choices among individuals, groups and populations. Nevertheless, and despite the recognition of its importance, studies focusing on eating behaviour among nutrition and dietetics students and professionals mostly study the prevalence or risk of eating disorders, and few evaluate eating behaviour dimensions. Given some discrepancies in previous research and the lack of works comparing eating behaviour dimensions between students from nutrition with those attending other courses, our main aim was to compare several eating behaviour dimensions between undergraduate nutrition students and students from other areas. In the female subsample we simultaneously studied the effect of the course's year of attendance on the results.

Several eating behaviour dimensions were compared between 154 nutrition students and 263 students from other areas. Emotional and external eating

were assessed by the Dutch Eating Behavior Questionnaire, dietary restraint was measured using the flexible and rigid control of eating behaviour subscales proposed by Westenhoefer et al. (1999), binge eating was measured using the Binge Eating Scale, and eating self-efficacy using the General Eating Self-Efficacy Scale.

Female nutrition students present higher eating restraint (both flexible and rigid control) and higher binge eating, the effect on binge eating was small, while the effects on restraint were medium, being the one regarding rigid control the largest. No main effect of year was found for any dimension, as well as no significant interaction. Male nutrition students showed higher flexible and rigid control of eating behaviour when compared with students from other courses. Both effects were medium, but the effect on rigid control was larger.

Regarding dietary restraint, it is worth noticing that, for both sexes, the effects sizes found in our study were larger for rigid control than for flexible control. This result is particularly relevant given the conceptual distinction between these two restriction types, as rigid control is characterized by dichotomous attitudes regarding food and associated to higher disinhibition, which may lead to worse weight-related outcomes among nutrition students despite their higher knowledge on nutrition, food and dieting.

These results may have clinical implications, as the nutritionists' performance may be biased by their own eating behaviour characteristics. It is worth noticing that only recently Binge

Eating Disorder was formally classified as an eating behaviour disorder by the American Psychiatric Association (2013); therefore, these results should also have educational implications, as the relevance of binge eating should be focused accordingly throughout the nutrition courses' curricula. Moreover, the data obtained from this study provides several clues to further studies to be developed regarding the still rarely approached issue of eating behaviour among nutrition students. \*

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## Cultura y dietética: normas y representaciones de una alimentación sana entre dietistas francesas y brasileñas

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Durante las últimas décadas las tasas de prevalencia de obesidad y enfermedades crónicas han aumentado en el mundo. Numerosos estudios han señalado el papel de los hábitos alimentarios inadecuados en el desarrollo de tales enfermedades, hasta el punto que la alimentación se ha vuelto una cuestión de salud pública. Diversas estrategias visando mejorar la alimentación y la salud de la población se basan en la idea que transmitir a los individuos conocimientos racionales científicos puede resultar directamente en comportamientos más sanos. La alimentación