

WALTHAM FOREST BLIND ASSOCIATION (WFBA)

HEALTH FACTS-MOOD AND FOOD

Food for a better mood is important for our mental and physical health. This Fact Sheet will look at how food and a better mood can protect your mental health.

Guidelines for a healthy foods and better mood in combating COVID-19.

We all have good days and bad days; we all have foods we like more, or like less. But is there a connection between feeling fine and the foods we have eaten? Do some foods make us feel grumpy? Is it possible to plan a diet for a good mood? **Vitamins and Minerals** When you don't eat enough nutrient-rich foods, your body may lack vital vitamins and minerals, often affecting your energy, mood and brain function.

You should aim to get your vitamins and minerals from eating a healthy, balanced diet with plenty of fruit and vegetables but in certain circumstances or for certain people, supplements may be beneficial e.g. folic acid for all women planning pregnancy; iron supplements for people diagnosed with anaemia; vitamin D for everyone in winter months, and all pregnant and breast-feeding women, older adults, and people with dark skins.

Carbohydrate = Glucose = Brain Power The ability to concentrate and focus comes from the adequate supply of energy – from blood glucose – to the brain. In fact, the brain uses 20% of all energy needed by the body. Glucose is also vital to fuel muscles and maintain body temperature. The glucose in our blood comes from all the carbohydrates we eat – foods including fruit, vegetables, cereals, bread, rice, potatoes, sugars and lactose in milk. Eating breakfast and regular meals containing some carbohydrate ensures you will have enough glucose in your blood. Healthier sources of carbohydrates include wholegrains, vegetables, fruits, legumes and lower fat dairy. These are an important source of nutrients as well, such as calcium and B vitamins. Not having enough glucose in the blood (hypoglycaemia) makes us feel weak, tired and 'fuzzy minded'. This may happen when we don't eat enough carbohydrate-containing food, and is a particular risk for people with diabetes and people doing extreme exercise. It can also happen with people following very restrictive diets or with erratic eating patterns.

Comfort eating: There is a messenger chemical in the brain called serotonin, which improves mood and how we feel. Serotonin is made with a part of protein from the diet (tryptophan), and more of this may get into the brain when carbohydrate-rich foods are eaten. This suggestion has been used to explain 'carbohydrate craving' – eating sweet, comfort foods to boost mood. There is not enough

research to show that eating lots of tryptophan or eating a lot of carbohydrates can really support mood improvement in humans. But it may be that not consuming adequate amounts of carbohydrate (for example through a high protein/high fat diet) leads to low moods. You also may have heard the idea that eating chocolate can make you feel happier, and there are observations that people feeling depressed are more likely to eat chocolate. This is

probably because of the cultural status of chocolate as a well-known reward and comfort food, rather than due to any potent physiological effects particular to cocoa.

Caffeine and the ‘drug-effect’: Caffeine, found in coffee, cola and energy drinks, is often called a ‘drug’: it acts as a stimulant and can improve the feelings of alertness, and counter the effects of fatigue. However there is also a suggestion that some of the effects of caffeine are more to ‘normalise’ the lower levels of alertness felt by regular users who have not consumed enough caffeine that day.

Too much caffeine may cause the adverse effects of irritability and headache. Such symptoms also occur with caffeine withdrawal in people used to lots of caffeine.

So does food affect mood? There are many ways that foods can affect how we feel, just as how we feel has an influence on what foods we choose. Some of the mood/food effects are due to nutrient content, but a lot of effects are due to existing associations of foods with pleasure and reward (chocolate) or diet and deprivation (plain foods). Some foods also have religious, economic and cultural significance, which will influence how we feel when eating them.

Vitamins and Minerals - effect on mood and what foods can help: When you don’t eat enough nutrient-rich foods, your body may lack vital vitamins and minerals, often affecting your energy, mood and brain function. The table below shows how missing some vitamins/minerals can affect your mood, and what you can eat to replenish your body.

Missing vitamin/mineral: Iron: this results in low levels of oxygen carrying haemoglobin in the blood, resulting in the condition anaemia.

Effect on mood: Feeling weak, tired and lethargic all the time.

Foods which can help: The risk of anaemia is reduced with adequate intakes of iron, particularly from red meat, poultry and fish, beans and pulses, fortified cereals. Avoiding drinking tea with meals may also be helpful.

Thiamin B1, Niacin B3 or Cobalamin B12 (all B vitamins): Effect on mood: Tiredness and feeling depressed or irritable.

Foods which can help: Fortified foods including wholegrain cereals, animal protein foods such as meat/fish, eggs and dairy.

Folate: Effect on mood: Increased chance of feeling depressed, particularly important in older people.

Foods which can help: Folate is found in liver, green vegetables, oranges and other citrus fruits, beans and fortified foods such as yeast extract (marmite) and fortified breakfast cereals.

Selenium:

Folate: Effect on mood: Increases the incidence of feeling depressed and other negative mood states.

Foods which can help: Brazil nuts, meat, fish, seeds and wholemeal bread.

Summary Feeling good comes from a diet that provides adequate amounts of healthy choice carbohydrate at regular times to keep blood glucose levels stable, and eating breakfast is a sensible habit. Diets should also contain a wide variety of protein and vitamin and mineral containing foods to support the body’s functions. As a rule, plenty of fruits and vegetables and wholegrain cereal foods, with some protein foods, including oily fish, will support a good supply of nutrients for both good health and good mood.



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