



For better  
mental health

# The Mind guide to food and mood

# The Mind guide to food and mood

*'I have always felt that my relationship with food has been one where food had the "upper hand". This has shifted, and my attitude to food is much more controlled, just as a result of having more knowledge about what suits me.'*

*'I forgot about my mood swings – they have almost disappeared.'*

This guide explains how food and nutrition can significantly affect your mental and emotional health. It explains which food can cause problems, which foods can help, why and how to change your diet for the better, and where to get help and advice.

## Can food really affect my mental health?

Many people are seeking to take control of their mental health using self-help, and to find approaches they can use alongside, or even instead of, prescribed medication. One self-help strategy is to make changes to what we eat, and there is a growing interest in how food and nutrition can affect emotional and mental health.

Scientific evidence to back this up is developing, but there are many challenges for scientists to overcome and, in the meantime, some medical practitioners remain unconvinced of the link between food and mood. Nevertheless, positive responses from individuals who have made changes to their diet confirm the importance of food and nutrition for maintaining or improving their emotional and mental health. For example, a national survey of 200 people looked, in detail, at the sorts of changes some people have been making, and the benefits they are experiencing. Information about this survey is available from the Food and Mood Project. (See *Useful organisations*, on p. 12, for more information.)

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In addition to self-help, experienced healthcare professionals may support individuals in making dietary changes, and recommend appropriate nutritional supplementation. The real effects of food on mood demonstrate how it can form part of a more holistic approach to the treatment of mental distress.

### How does food affect mood?

There are many explanations for the cause-and-effect relationship between food and mood. The following are some examples:

- Fluctuations in blood sugar levels are associated with changes in mood and energy, and are affected by what we eat.
- Brain chemicals (neurotransmitters, such as serotonin, dopamine and acetylcholine) influence the way we think, feel and behave. They can be affected by what we've eaten.
- There can be abnormal reactions to artificial chemicals in foods, such as artificial colourings and flavourings.
- There are reactions that can be due to the deficiency of an enzyme needed to digest a food. Lactase, for instance, is needed to digest lactose (milk sugar). Without it, a milk intolerance can build up.
- People can become hypersensitive to foods. This can cause what are known as delayed or hidden food allergies or sensitivities.
- Low levels of vitamins, minerals and essential fatty acids can affect mental health, with some symptoms associated with particular nutritional deficiencies. For example, links have been demonstrated between low levels of certain B-vitamins and symptoms of schizophrenia, low levels of the mineral zinc and eating disorders, and low levels of omega-3 oils and depression.
- A build-up of toxins from the environment, such as lead from traffic pollution or mercury from leaky amalgam fillings, can also affect the proper functioning of the body and brain.

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## What's the psychological relationship?

It's generally accepted that how we feel can influence what we choose to eat or drink (mood to food). What is less well known is how what we eat can affect our mental functioning (food to mood). The use of caffeine is one example of what is a complex relationship. Caffeine, found in tea, coffee, cola drinks and chocolate, is probably the most widely used behaviour-modifying drug in the world. We often choose to drink it if we are feeling tired and irritable, because it can give us a boost and help us to concentrate. Having a cup of coffee or tea also has a lot of positive psychological associations. We meet a friend for 'coffee and a chat' or give ourselves a break by sitting down with a cup of tea, and these things are very important. But too much caffeine (which is a different amount for each of us) can cause symptoms, such as anxiety, nervousness and depression. Any exploration into food and mood needs to take into account this two-way relationship and include the psychological aspect behind what we are choosing to eat.

## How do I find out if food is affecting my mental health?

Before investigating the specific foods that could be affecting your mental and emotional health, it's well worth having a look at what you are already eating and drinking. Usually, the most reliable way of doing this is to keep a food and drink diary every day, for about one week. It seems to work best if you can write down what you eat and drink, at the time you have it. The more information you include in your diary, the more useful it is likely to be. For example, you could also note down the time and the approximate amounts you consume. People are often surprised when they look back over what they have eaten. Greater awareness is an important first step forward.

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## What should I look for in my diet?

A fundamental thing for you to consider will be: is there any one food or type of food that I eat nearly every day or in particularly large amounts? The basis of a healthy diet is about achieving a balance between a wide variety of foods, where the variety is spread out over a number of days. Certain foods are eaten on most days, by most people, perhaps because they are generally considered healthy to eat. Unfortunately, these can be the very foods that are having a disguised, yet disabling, influence upon your health.

It's often a combination of eating too much of some foods and not enough of others that is contributing to symptoms such as depression or anxiety. An essential part of making changes to your diet involves making sure you are not going without the nutrients your body requires on a daily basis. So, if you cut down on one food, you will usually need to substitute something similar to eat, instead. This may mean, for example, replacing wheat-based bread with bread made from rye flour.

## Which foods affect which moods?

The precise cause-and-effect relationship between different foods and moods has yet to be scientifically established, but many people have found they can link eating (or not eating) certain foods with how they feel. The foods and drinks that most often cause problems are those containing alcohol, sugar, caffeine, chocolate, wheat (such as bread, biscuits, and cakes), dairy products (such as cheese), certain artificial additives (or E numbers) and hydrogenated fats. Other commonly eaten foods, such as yeast, corn, eggs, oranges, soya and tomatoes, may also cause symptoms for some people, sometimes.

Significant improvement to a wide range of mental health problems can result from making changes to what we eat. There have been reports of improvements in the following: mood swings, anxiety, panic attacks, cravings or food 'addictions', depression (including postnatal depression), irritable or aggressive feelings, concentration, memory difficulties, premenstrual syndrome (PMS), obsessive-compulsive feelings, eating disorders, psychotic episodes, insomnia, fatigue, behavioural and learning disorders, and seasonal affective disorder (SAD).

### **Which foods do I need to eat in order to feel well?**

The most vital substance for a healthy mind and body is water. It's easy to overlook drinking the recommended six to eight glasses, per day, which is a low-cost, convenient, self-help measure that can quickly change how we feel, mentally as well as physically. Having a minimum of five portions, daily, of fresh fruit and vegetables (organically grown, if possible) provides the nutrients needed to nourish mind and body. (One portion equals about a handful.)

It's best not to skip breakfast, to keep regular meal times, and to choose foods that release energy slowly, such as oats and unrefined wholegrains. It's also important to eat some protein foods, such as meat, fish, beans, eggs, cheese, nuts or seeds, every day. As well as providing nutrients, these eating strategies help smooth the negative effects of fluctuating blood sugar levels, which include irritability, poor concentration, fatigue, depression and food cravings. Essential fatty acids, particularly the omega-3 type found in oil-rich fish, such as mackerel and sardines, linseeds (flax), hemp seeds and their oils, are vital for the formation and healthy functioning of the brain. Other seeds and nuts, such as sunflower seeds, pumpkin seeds, brazil nuts and walnuts, also contain important 'good mood' nutrients.

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The Mind Meal is an example of putting these recommendations into practice. This was launched by Mind to draw attention to the important relationship between food and mood. It demonstrates what can be done with some of the good mood foods generally recommended as beneficial for emotional and mental health. Information about the Mind Meal is available from the Food and Mood Project. (For details, see p. 12.)

### **How can I go about changing my diet?**

It's probably a lot easier if you start by making changes slowly, one at a time, and just for a trial period. Changing what you eat takes a bit of effort and time; trying out new and different foods may mean you need to shop in new places. Hopefully, you will enjoy making these changes and find them to be a positive experience. Smaller changes, introduced one at a time, are easier to manage and keep up, should you find them beneficial. If you make more than one change at a time, then you won't be able to tell what is having an effect! Some changes may even be unnecessary, although you won't know until you try. This step-by-step approach can be broadened out later, and keeping a food and mood diary may be helpful.

Sometimes, a change to the diet produces some unpleasant side effects, for the first few days only. If people suddenly stop drinking coffee, for instance, they may get withdrawal symptoms, such as headaches, which then begin to clear up after a few days, when they start to feel much better. Symptoms such as these can be reduced if you cut down gradually, rather as if you were weaning yourself from a drug. There are, necessarily, some costs associated with making changes to what you eat, but these can be rewarded by significant benefits to mental and physical health.

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## Can I get help?

The best way to change your diet is with the help of a healthcare professional, experienced in treating mental health problems this way. (See *Useful organisations*, on p. 12). Unfortunately, this sort of help is not often available through the NHS, and you may have to pay to see someone. It's important to make sure the practitioner can help with your particular needs before you book an appointment.

If you can't access professional help, and don't want to make changes to your diet by yourself, a self-help group may be the answer. For people interested in exploring the relationship between what they eat and how they feel, these can provide much support and motivation.

Contact the organisations listed on p. 12, or your local branch of Mind, to see if there are any such groups available for you to join. If not, you may be able to get assistance to start one. Finally, there are several good books and websites that provide useful information. (See *Useful organisations*, on p. 12, and *Further reading*, on p. 14.)

## Are nutritional supplements a good idea?

The best source of vitamins and minerals is from a balanced and varied diet of health-supporting foods. However, you may need to supplement your diet with extra nutrients. It's important to get the correct balance between different vitamins and minerals, and to avoid taking any one nutrient in excess. Nutritional therapists are trained to advise on the use of supplements, and can recommend safe levels of supplementation for individual needs.

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If it's not possible to get this help, many people benefit from taking a good-quality multivitamin and mineral supplement. Regularly taking a fish oil supplement or a vegetarian oil blend containing 'omega-3' oils is also beneficial. Health food shops, pharmacists and supermarkets sell nutritional supplements. You might get some on prescription.

### Can foods interact with medication?

Some people like to try herbal alternatives, such as St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), which can help with the symptoms of depression. However, if you are already taking any medication, it's essential that you first consult your doctor for guidance, prior to trying herbal remedies. It is very unwise suddenly to stop taking any medication and, if you continue with some drugs whilst also taking herbal remedies, the combination can create unpleasant side effects. It's worth consulting a medical herbalist about using these herbs, which don't suit everyone.

The MAOI (monoamine oxidase inhibitor) type of antidepressant can interact with a naturally occurring substance in some foods called tyramine. This can cause a dangerous rise in blood pressure, which may be signalled by a throbbing headache. Foods containing particularly high levels of tyramine include: beans, yeast extract, meat extract, most cheeses, fermented soya bean extract and salted, smoked or pickled fish (especially pickled herring).

As the action of bacteria on protein produces tyramine, if you take MAOIs, you should avoid stale food or food that may be 'going off'. This is particularly relevant for protein-rich food, such as meat, fish or chicken. Avoid game meats completely. You can obtain a full list of tyramine-containing foods from your doctor, dietitian or nutritional therapist.

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## What about allergies and allergy tests?

You will probably already know if you have any classical allergies to foods, because the effects will be very quick and probably quite dramatic. However, it's possible to have some delayed or hidden food allergies or sensitivities that are less obvious, but which, nonetheless, can be detrimental to your health. The good news is that unlike classical food allergies, which tend to stay, this type of sensitivity can be improved and need not be a severe or life-long condition.

Tests for classical food allergies are unlikely to identify the foods associated with delayed or hidden allergies or sensitivities. Private allergy testing may do so, but this is often expensive. Another option is a special diet called the elimination and challenge diet. This is when you cut out a food, completely, for about two weeks (elimination stage), and then reintroduce it (challenge stage).

A strong reaction to a food that you have been avoiding confirms the body's dislike of that food, and can therefore be used to diagnose food sensitivities. This method is almost certainly best tackled with the support of a healthcare professional experienced in elimination diets, who will be able to advise you on the complete range of foods you will need to avoid and substitute. A rotation diet, where you eat different foods on different days, may be recommended.

During the elimination stage, because you are giving your body a prolonged rest from a food, you may go through a withdrawal phase and experience some unpleasant, but bearable, discomfort. You will then be in a state of heightened sensitivity to that food. If you eat it (either on purpose or accidentally), you may have an exaggerated response to it, which some people find difficult to deal with. An experienced healthcare professional will be able to provide essential guidance on these aspects.

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It's also possible to have a delayed reaction to a food challenge. This is when the food provokes symptoms that only manifest themselves several hours later. If you aren't aware of this possibility, then it's easy to miss them or not to associate them with the food you have been eating. Again, this is where professional help can be invaluable. Indeed, it is recommended that you consult a healthcare professional before making any major changes to your diet.

## References

- The complete guide to food allergy and intolerance* J. Brostoff, L. Gamlin (Bloomsbury 1989)
- Food and healing* A. Colbin (Ballantine Books 1986)
- The food and mood cookbook* E. Somer, J. Williams (Owl Books 2004)
- The food and mood handbook* A. Geary (Thorsons 2001)
- The food and mood self-help survey report* A. Geary (2002)
- The food and mood DIY workshop: guide for workshop leaders* A. Geary (2003)
- Molecules of emotion* C. Pert (Simon and Schuster 1997)
- The mood cure* J. Ross (Thorsons 2002)
- Not all in the mind* R. Mackarness (Pan Books 1976)
- Natural healing for schizophrenia and other common mental disorders* (3rd ed) E. Edelman (Borage Books 2001)
- Optimum nutrition for the mind* P. Holford (Judy Piatkus Publishers 2003)
- Potatoes not Prozac* K. DesMaisons (Simon and Schuster 1998)
- Secret ingredients* P. Cox, P. Brusseau (Bantam Books 1997)

## Useful organisations

### Mind

Mind is the leading mental health organisation in England and Wales, providing a unique range of services through its local associations, to enable people with experience of mental distress to have a better quality of life. For more information about any mental health issues, including details of your nearest local Mind association, contact the Mind website: [www.mind.org.uk](http://www.mind.org.uk) or MindinfoLine on 0845 766 0163.

### Action Against Allergy (AAA)

PO Box 278, Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 4QQ  
tel. 020 8892 2711  
email: [AAA@actionagainstallergy.freeserve.co.uk](mailto:AAA@actionagainstallergy.freeserve.co.uk)  
web: [www.actionagainstallergy.co.uk](http://www.actionagainstallergy.co.uk)

### Allergy UK/British Allergy Foundation

Deepdene House, 30 Bellegrove Road, Welling DA16 3YP  
tel. 020 8303 8525, email: [info@allergyuk.org](mailto:info@allergyuk.org)  
web: [www.allergyuk.org](http://www.allergyuk.org)

### Allergy Induced Autism (AIA)

11 Larklands, Longthorpe, Peterborough PE3 6LL  
tel. 0845 130 0004, email: [membership@autismmedical.com](mailto:membership@autismmedical.com)  
web: [www.autismmedical.com](http://www.autismmedical.com)

### Autism Unravelled

3 Palmera Avenue, Calcot, Reading RG31 7DZ  
tel. 0118 961 5967, email: [bluecat@autism-unravelled.org](mailto:bluecat@autism-unravelled.org)  
web: [www.autism-unravelled.org](http://www.autism-unravelled.org)

### British Association of Nutritional Therapists (BANT)

27 Old Gloucester Street, London WC1N 3XX  
tel. 0870 606 1284, email: [theadministrator@bant.org.uk](mailto:theadministrator@bant.org.uk)  
web: [www.bant.org.uk](http://www.bant.org.uk)

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**British Society for Allergy Environmental and Nutritional  
Medicine (BSAENM)**

PO Box 7, Knighton, Powys LD7 1WT  
tel. 01547 550 378, email: [info@bsaenm.org](mailto:info@bsaenm.org)  
web: [www.bsaenm.org](http://www.bsaenm.org)

**Eating Disorders Association (EDA)**

103 Prince of Wales Road, Norwich NR1 1DW  
tel. 0870 770 3256, email: [info@edauk.com](mailto:info@edauk.com)  
web: [www.edauk.com](http://www.edauk.com)

**The Food and Mood Project**

PO Box 2737, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 2GN  
tel. 01273 478 108, email: [info@foodandmood.org](mailto:info@foodandmood.org)  
web: [www.foodandmood.org](http://www.foodandmood.org)

The Mind Millennium Award winning user-led project. Write  
enclosing an SAE, plus £1 in stamps

**The Hyperactive Children's Support Group (HACSG)**

71 Whyke Lane, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 7PD  
tel. 01243 551 313, email: [hyperactive@hacsg.org.uk](mailto:hyperactive@hacsg.org.uk)  
web: [www.hacsg.org.uk](http://www.hacsg.org.uk)

**The Institute for Optimum Nutrition (ION)**

Blades Court, Deodar Road, Putney, London SW15 2NU  
tel. 020 8877 9993, email: [info@mentalhealthproject.com](mailto:info@mentalhealthproject.com)  
web: [www.mentalhealthproject.com](http://www.mentalhealthproject.com)

**Schizophrenia Association of Great Britain**

Bryn Hyfryd, The Crescent, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2AG  
tel. 01248 354 048, email: [info@sagb.co.uk](mailto:info@sagb.co.uk)  
web: [www.sagb.co.uk](http://www.sagb.co.uk)

## Further reading

- The complete guide to mental health* E. Farrell (Mind/Vermilion 1997) £9.99
- Eating disorders: the facts* S. Abraham, D. Llewellyn Jones (Oxford University Press 2001) £11.99
- The food and mood handbook* A. Geary (Thorsons 2001) £12.99
- Good mood food* M. Van Straten (Cassell 2002) £10.99
- How to cope with memory loss* (Mind 2004) £1
- How to cope with panic attacks* (Mind 2004) £1
- How to cope with sleep problems* (Mind 2003) £1
- How to cope with the stress of student life* (Mind 2003) £1
- How to improve your mental wellbeing* (Mind 2004) £1
- How to increase your self-esteem* (Mind 2003) £1
- How to look after yourself* (Mind 2004) £1
- Lifting depression the balanced way* Dr L. Corrie (Sheldon Press 2002) £6.99
- Making sense of herbal remedies* (Mind 2004) £3.50
- Making sense of homeopathy* (Mind 2004) £3.50
- Making sense of traditional Chinese medicine* (Mind 2001) £3.50
- The Mind guide to managing stress* (Mind 2003) £1
- The Mind guide to massage* (Mind 2004) £1
- The Mind guide to physical activity* (Mind 2004) £1
- The Mind guide to relaxation* (Mind 2004) £1
- The Mind guide to spiritual practices* (Mind 2003) £1
- The Mind guide to yoga* (Mind 2004) £1
- Understanding anxiety* (Mind 2003) £1
- Understanding attention deficit hyperactive disorder* (Mind 2003) £1
- Understanding dementia* (Mind 2004) £1
- Understanding depression* (Mind 2004) £1
- Understanding eating distress* (Mind 2004) £1
- Understanding manic depression* (Mind 2003) £1
- Understanding obsessive-compulsive disorder* (Mind 2004) £1
- Understanding postnatal depression* (Mind 2003) £1
- Understanding premenstrual syndrome* (Mind 2004) £1
- Understanding seasonal affective disorder* (Mind 2004) £1

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Mind does this by:

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- achieving equal civil and legal rights through campaigning and education.

The values and principles which underpin Mind's work are:

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For details of your nearest Mind association and of local services contact Mind's helpline, *MindinfoLine*: **0845 766 0163** Monday to Friday 9.15am to 5.15pm. Speech-impaired or Deaf enquirers can contact us on the same number (if you are using BT Textdirect, add the prefix 18001). For interpretation, *MindinfoLine* has access to 100 languages via Language Line.

Scottish Association for Mental Health tel. 0141 568 7000

Northern Ireland Association for Mental Health tel. 028 9032 8474

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