Fit Brain Foods

A brain healthy diet is rich in nutrient-dense plants and low in foods that are either highly processed or contain significant amounts of saturated fat.

The best brain foods have anti-inflammatory properties intended to reduce oxidative damage and improve blood vessel function. Research has shown this dietary approach provides beneficial effect against cognitive decline in older adults. Pairing this meal pattern with physical activity and cognitive training may provide even greater protection.^{1,2}

Foods to Include



Leafy greens:

Kale, microgreens, collard, beet & turnip greens, spinach, watercress, romaine lettuce, swiss chard, arugula, endive, etc.

Leafy greens are nutrition superstars with Vit K, folate, beta carotene and lutein.

Include leafy greens most days!

Vegetables:

All other vegetables, such as broccoli, asparagus, cabbage, celery, cucumber, peppers, beets, radishes, carrots, tomatoes, fresh herbs, garlic, ginger, etc.



Vegetables include fiber, vitamins, and a wide variety of phytochemicals.

Ideally, vegetables make up ½ your plate at lunch and dinner.

Berries:

Blueberries, strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries. Other whole fruit has similar nutrition.

Berries are especially rich in antioxidant polyphenols. All whole fruit includes vitamins and fiber.

Avoid dried fruit and juice, these forms are high in natural sugars. A serving of whole fruit is ½ cup.



Nuts & Seeds:

Walnuts, almonds, pistachios, cashews, pecans, Brazil and macadamia nuts, hazelnuts, etc. Contain Vitamin E. Walnuts and seeds chia/hemp/flax are also a source of omega-3s.

% cup or 1 ounce is a serving, include daily.

Legumes:

Dried beans, lentils, and peas, such as chickpeas, kidney/pinto/black/navy beans, green and yellow split peas, etc.



Legumes are a good source of magnesium, protein, and fiber.

Aim for four, ½ cup servings per week.



Whole Grains:

Oats, whole wheat, rye, buckwheat, quinoa, millet, barley, brown rice, corn, etc.

Whole grains contain folate, potassium, and phytosterols.

Include daily. Cooked portion is ½ cup, otherwise check serving size on the label.



Seafood:

Anchovies, herring, wild salmon, sardines, sablefish, trout, fish roe, oysters, mussels, crab, etc.

Seafood contains DHA and protein.

2-3 servings per week. Choose small fatty fish for high omega-3s and low mercury.

Poultry:

Chicken, eggs, turkey, and Cornish hens.



Poultry is a source of protein that is lower in saturated fat than red meat.

Two or more, 4-ounce servings per week.



Olives:

Whole olives and olive oil

Olives are a source of monunsaturated fatty acids.

Use extra virgin olive oil for salad dressing and low to medium heat cooking.

Foods to Limit:

Butter, margarine, fried food, red meat, full-fat cheese and dairy products, pastries, and sweets.

References:

- Ngandu T, Lehtisalo J, Solomon A, Levalahti E, Ahtiluoto S, Antikainen R, et al. A 2 year multidomain intervention of diet, exercise, cognitive training, and vascular risk monitoring versus control to prevent cognitive decline in at-risk elderly people (FINGER): a randomised controlled trial. Lancet. 2015 Jun 6:385(9984):2255-63.
- Morris M, Tangney C, Wang Y, Sacks F, Bennett D, Aggarwal N. MIND diet associated with reduced incidence of Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's & Dementia. 2015 Sep:11(9):1007-1014.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Alcohol and Public Health [Internet]. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2017 June 8 [cited 2017 October 2]. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/faqs.htm
- Schrijvers E, Witteman, J, Sijbrands E, Hofman A, Koudstaal P, Breteler M. Insulin metabolism and the risk of Alzheimer disease The Rotterdam Study. Neurology. 2010 November 30: 75(22): 1982-1987.
- Crane P, Walker R, Hubbard R, Li G, Nathan D, Zheng H, et al. Glucose levels and risk of dementia. N Engl J Med. 2013 Aug 8:369: 540-548.

