

Study shows Mediterranean diet associated with better cognitive function in older adults

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Adherence to a Mediterranean diet has been associated with less cognitive decline over five years in older adults in the United States, according to a new study led by University of Maine and the University

of South Australia researchers.

The study, conducted by researchers Alexandra Wade, Merrill Elias and Karen Murphy and published in the journal *Nutritional Neuroscience*, examined the relationship between Mediterranean diet adherence and cognitive function in a sample of [older adults](#) in the [Maine-Syracuse Longitudinal Study](#) (MSLS).

MSLS, a study of aging, hypertension, [cardiovascular disease](#) and cognitive function, was launched in 1974 by Elias. It has obtained longitudinal data from young adulthood to the elder years for 1,000 individuals, and cross-sectional data for more than 2,400 individuals initially recruited from central New York and followed throughout the U.S.

The Mediterranean diet has been associated with a range of health benefits. However, the majority of Mediterranean diet studies have been conducted in Mediterranean populations, and findings from non-Mediterranean populations are mixed.

Wade and colleagues found that participants who reported consuming a higher intake of foods associated with a Mediterranean diet, including [olive oil](#), fruits, vegetables, legumes, fish, whole grains and red wine, experienced moderately lower rates of [cognitive decline](#) in visual spatial organization and memory, attention and global cognitive function over a five-year period.

Causal relations cannot be inferred as the study was observational, according to the researchers. However, the findings indicate that adherence to a Mediterranean diet may be capable of delaying age and disease-related cognitive decline, one of the leading risk factors of dementia.

Future studies must examine possible associations between Mediterranean diet, such as biological factors or general good health as a positive influence on cognitive function, the researchers say.

The research reflects a longtime collaboration between researchers at the University of South Australia and UMaine. Wade is a postdoctoral researcher at the University of South Australia; Murphy is a senior lecturer and accredited practicing dietitian at the University of South Australia; Elias is a UMaine emeritus professor of psychology and emeritus cooperating professor in the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences and Engineering.

Wade was a visiting foreign student at UMaine in 2017, and brought her interest and expertise in the study of the Mediterranean diet to the MSLS research group.

More information: Alexandra T. Wade et al. Adherence to a Mediterranean diet is associated with cognitive function in an older non-Mediterranean sample: findings from the Maine-Syracuse Longitudinal Study, *Nutritional Neuroscience* (2019). [DOI: 10.1080/1028415X.2019.1655201](https://doi.org/10.1080/1028415X.2019.1655201)

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