

A diet consisting mainly of fruit is bad for you

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Plant-based diets have become increasingly popular in recent years, both for [health and ethical reasons](#). One extreme form of plant-based diet is "fruitarianism," a diet based largely on consumption of raw fruit. At first

glance, this may sound healthy, but what effect will this type of restrictive diet have on the body? And is it a healthy diet choice?

There is solid evidence that plant-based diets are good for the body. Plant-based diets may [reduce the risk of heart disease by 40% and stroke by 29%](#). Plant-based diets have also been shown to be a useful strategy for [helping people lose weight](#).

While plant-based diets have clear benefits for health and [environmental sustainability](#), fruitarianism is one of the most restrictive diet choices available and has almost no evidence to support health benefits. There is no definitive description of what a fruitarian diet should consist of, although one commonly cited "rule" is that [between 55% and 75% of the diet should comprise raw fruit](#). Beyond this, there is some variability; some fruitarians eat grains, some also eat nuts and oils.

Apple co-founder, Steve Jobs, [experimented with a fruitarian diet](#), supplementing it with nuts, seeds and grains. [Some adherents of fruitarianism stick to an 80-10-10 rule](#): 80% of calories coming from [fresh fruit](#) and vegetables, 10% coming from protein and 10% from fat. This rule is mistakenly based on the belief that humans are [not omnivores, but "frugivores"](#)—animals that prefer to eat raw fruit. Proponents of this belief state that the human digestive system is physiologically designed to digest fruit and raw vegetables. While this may have once been true, [the human body has evolved](#).

Some fruitarians claim that "going raw" has had marked benefits including [curing cancer](#) and [eliminating bloating and body odor](#). There is no robust evidence to back up these claims.

The idea of consuming a fruit-only (or fruit-heavy) diet might appear a [healthy option](#) at first glance, but there are potentially many problems with this form of restrictive eating.

There are clear and significant physical health issues to consider when the human body is provided with a largely fruit-based diet. Following this eating pattern excludes essential food groups and nutrients that the body needs to maintain normal health.

While most fruit is considered to be [healthy and nutritious](#), a diet that almost solely relies on fruits will be deficient in nutrients, including protein, iron, calcium, vitamin B (including vitamin B12) and D, zinc and omega-3 fatty acids. Deficiency in these nutrients can have significant health implications including [rickets and osteomalacia](#) (a softening of the bones), [anemia](#) and issues with [bones, muscles and skin](#). Put simply, fruit does not contain all the nutrients the body needs.

In addition to what is missing in a fruitarian diet, the high levels of fructose have to be considered. Fructose is a simple sugar, like glucose, but the human [body](#) processes it very differently. Fructose is metabolized solely in the liver. Excess fructose consumption can cause [fat buildup in the liver](#), leading to insulin resistance in the liver and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. While there is controversy as to whether [fructose from fruit is as bad as fructose syrup](#), which is added to foods to sweeten them, [experiments in rats](#) fed a high fructose diet showed similarities to human fatty liver disease.

Serious harm

Beyond the potential physical effects of fruitarianism, restrictive diets are also often associated with an eating disorder known as [orthorexia nervosa](#), or an unhealthy obsession with eating "pure" food only. This means that what can start off as a healthy move towards eating more fruit and vegetables and less junk food can lead to [an eating disorder, depression and anxiety](#).

Worryingly, isolated cases of death or significant disease have been

reported when a fruitarian style diet has been followed. Examples include a nine-month-old girl [dying after being fed a fruit-only diet](#). The girl died vastly underweight and malnourished. Additionally, a 49-year-old man was recently reported to have [developed reversible dementia](#) after subsisting on a fruit-only diet.

With little evidence of the benefits of such a restrictive diet, it is clear that people who follow this restrictive diet are potentially putting their health at serious risk. Supplementation with foods that provide the missing nutrients may help, but may be rejected by some with orthodox views on fruitarianism. Before changing a diet, especially if the change is going to be extreme, it is always wise to speak to your doctor first. Incorporating more fruit and vegetables as part of a balanced [diet](#) is a far safer, healthier way to approach [fruit](#) consumption.

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