

Psychological strain and eating habits in the pandemic

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Credit: S. Spreidler / TUM

Scientists at the Technical University of Munich (TUM) have investigated possible changes in adult dietary habits and body weight after more than two years of pandemic. The results: 35% of those

surveyed have gained weight, in some cases considerably, since the beginning of the pandemic. However, 15% of the adults have in part drastically lost weight since the beginning of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

TUM's Else Kröner-Fresenius Center for Nutritional Medicine (EKFZ) joined forces with the opinion research institute Forsa to survey 1,005 persons in Germany between the ages of 18 and 70 chosen according to a systematic random process.

The scientists' primary focus is on the psyche: What is the connection between dietary habits and [psychological conditions](#)? During the past year 42% of those surveyed experienced some psychological stress due to the changes resulting from the [pandemic](#), while 20% experienced strong psychological stress for the same reason.

Increase in illnesses related to weight and lifestyle feared

"Unfortunately, during the pandemic many people didn't succeed in keeping their [weight](#) under control," says Professor Hauner. He fears a resulting increase in weight-related and lifestyle-related illnesses in the years to come. "We have to expect a rise in the incidence of type 2 diabetes in the near future."

As a short-term countermeasure, Hauner recommends that people be informed of these connections and be offered concrete assistance when desired. "Many people with weight problems need outside help. Health policy could initiate campaigns aimed at motivating and supporting people."

15% of those surveyed lost weight

Fifteen percent of the individuals surveyed have reduced their weight during the same period—on average by 7.9 kilograms. "This is consonant with the results of other studies," comments Prof. Martina de Zwaan, head of the Clinic for Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy at the Hannover Medical School (MHH). "This can be an indication of a healthier lifestyle: Life has been less hectic, people had more time to cook their own food and pay more attention to healthier nutrition."

One noteworthy result is that a significant portion (19%) of [young adults](#) between the ages of 18 and 29 lost weight, as did many survey participants (18%) with a Body Mass Index of less than 20. "There are also studies which clearly show a rise in eating disorders during the pandemic," says de Zwaan. This is attributed to reduced opportunities for participating in sports, loss of familiar and reassuring structures, [social isolation](#), general insecurity, an increase in depression and [psychological stress](#), and is also linked to a possible increase in the use of social media, which often confront users with pursuit of thinness and stigmatization of weight.

Because of the different behavioral patterns in the pandemic, both experts additionally recommend better education on the topic together with individual solutions in the form of nutritional counseling.

Provided by Technical University Munich

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