

Sweets change our brain: Why we can't keep our hands off chocolate

March 22 2023



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Chocolate bars, crisps and fries—why can't we just ignore them in the

supermarket? Researchers at the Max Planck Institute for Metabolism Research in Cologne, in collaboration with Yale University, have now shown that foods with a high fat and sugar content change our brain: If we regularly eat even small amounts of them, the brain learns to consume precisely these foods in the future.

The paper is published in the journal *Cell Metabolism*.

Why do we like unhealthy and fattening foods so much? How does this preference develop in the brain? "Our tendency to eat high-fat and high-sugar foods, the so-called Western diet, could be innate or develop as a result of being overweight. But we think that the brain learns this preference," explains Sharmili Edwin Thanarajah, lead author of the study.

To test this [hypothesis](#), the researchers gave one group of volunteers a small pudding containing a lot of fat and sugar per day for eight weeks in addition to their normal diet. The other group received a pudding that contained the same number of calories but less fat. The volunteer's brain activity was measured before and during the eight weeks.

Our brain unconsciously learns to prefer high-fat snacks

The brain's response to high-fat and high-sugar foods was greatly increased in the group that ate the high-sugar and high-fat pudding after eight weeks. This particularly activated the dopaminergic system, the region in the brain responsible for motivation and reward. "Our measurements of brain activity showed that the brain rewires itself through the consumption of chips and co. It subconsciously learns to prefer rewarding food. Through these changes in the brain, we will unconsciously always prefer the foods that contain a lot of fat and

sugar," explains Marc Tittgemeyer, who led the study.

During the study period, the test persons did not gain more [weight](#) than the test persons in the [control group](#) and their blood values, such as [blood sugar](#) or cholesterol, did not change either. However, the researchers assume that the preference for sugary foods will continue after the end of the study. "New connections are made in the [brain](#), and they don't dissolve so quickly. After all, the whole point of learning is that once you learn something, you don't forget it so quickly," explains Marc Tittgemeyer.

More information: Dana M. Small, Habitual daily intake of a sweet and fatty snack modulates reward processing in humans, *Cell Metabolism* (2023). DOI: [10.1016/j.cmet.2023.02.015](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmet.2023.02.015). [www.cell.com/cell-metabolism/f ... 1550-4131\(23\)00051-7](https://www.cell.com/cell-metabolism/f...1550-4131(23)00051-7)

Provided by Max Planck Society

Citation: Sweets change our brain: Why we can't keep our hands off chocolate (2023, March 22) retrieved 24 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2023-03-sweets-brain-chocolate.html>

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