A team of nutritionists and medical researchers at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health has found evidence that daily consumption of olive oil may reduce the chances of developing dementia.

In their study, published in the journal *JAMA Network Open*, the group analyzed data for thousands of people included in two separate health databases and found that those people who consumed at least 7 g of olive oil daily were less likely to die from dementia-related ailments.

Prior research has suggested that following the Mediterranean diet can lead to healthier outcomes for most people. The diet tends to stress consuming legumes, vegetables, nuts, fish, dairy and olive oil. In this new study, the research team found evidence that the heavy use of olive oil in such diets may be one of its most significant factors.

To learn more about possible health benefits of regularly consuming olive oil, the researchers studied patient data for more than 60,000 women included in the Nurses' Health Study and more than 31,000 men included in the Health Professionals Follow-up Study. Both databases include historical information, following patients for up to 30 years. They also include data regarding cause of death.

The researchers found that 4,751 of the 92,383 patients listed in the two databases had died from dementia-related causes. In comparing diet information, they found that those who had consumed at least a half-
teaspoon of olive oil per day over the course of the study years were 28% less likely to have died from diseases related to the development of dementia.

The research team also noted that many of the people in the databases who had consumed olive oil on a daily basis over many years had done so by using it to replace butter, mayonnaise and other vegetable oils in cooking and dressings. Those same people therefore also ate less of those other products, which could also have had an impact on dementia rates.

The team further suggests that consumption of a Mediterranean diet, with a strong emphasis on olive oil, may reduce the chances of developing dementia by inhibiting inflammation caused by other factors.


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