Mediterranean diet: A heart-healthy eating plan

Source: mayoclinic.org/mediterranean-diet

The heart-healthy Mediterranean is a healthy eating plan based on typical foods and recipes of Mediterranean-style cooking. Here's how to adopt the Mediterranean diet. By Mayo Clinic Staff

If you're looking for a heart-healthy eating plan, the Mediterranean diet might be right for you. The Mediterranean diet incorporates the basics of healthy eating — plus a splash of flavorful olive oil and perhaps even a glass of red wine — among other components characterizing the traditional cooking style of countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea.

Most healthy diets include fruits, vegetables, fish and whole grains, and limit unhealthy fats. While these parts of a healthy diet remain tried-and-true, subtle variations or differences in proportions of certain foods may make a difference in your risk of heart disease.

Benefits of the Mediterranean diet

Research has shown that the traditional Mediterranean diet reduces the risk of heart disease. In fact, an analysis of more than 1.5 million healthy adults demonstrated that following a Mediterranean diet was associated with a reduced risk of death from heart disease and cancer, as well as a reduced incidence of Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases.

The Dietary Guidelines for Americans recommends the Mediterranean diet as an eating plan that can help promote health and prevent disease. And the Mediterranean diet is one your whole family can follow for good health.
Mediterranean Diet Pyramid

- Meats & sweets
- Poultry, eggs, cheese, & yogurt
- Fish & seafood
- Fruits, vegetables, grains (mostly whole), olive oil, beans, nuts, legumes, seeds, herbs & spices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOOD GROUPS</th>
<th>GUIDANCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meats and sweets</td>
<td>Less often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry, eggs, cheese and yogurt</td>
<td>Moderate portions, daily to weekly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fish and seafood</td>
<td>Often, at least two times a week</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fruits, vegetables, grains (mostly whole), olive oil, beans, nuts, legumes, seeds, herbs and spices</td>
<td>Base every meal on these foods</td>
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Key components of the Mediterranean diet

The Mediterranean diet emphasizes:

- Eating primarily plant-based foods, such as fruits and vegetables, whole grains, legumes and nuts
- Replacing butter with healthy fats, such as olive oil
- Using herbs and spices instead of salt to flavor foods
- Limiting red meat to no more than a few times a month
- Eating fish and poultry at least twice a week
- Drinking red wine in moderation (optional)

The diet also recognizes the importance of being physically active, and enjoying meals with family and friends.

Focus on fruits, vegetables, nuts and grains

The Mediterranean diet traditionally includes fruits, vegetables and grains. For example, residents of Greece average six or more servings a day of antioxidant-rich fruits and vegetables.

Grains in the Mediterranean region are typically whole grain and usually contain very few unhealthy trans fats, and bread is an important part of the diet. However, throughout the Mediterranean region, bread is eaten plain or dipped in olive oil — not eaten with butter or margarine, which contains saturated or trans fats.

Nuts are another part of a healthy Mediterranean diet. Nuts are high in fat, but most of the fat is healthy. Because nuts are high in calories, they should not be eaten in large amounts — generally no more than a handful a day. For the best nutrition, avoid candied or honey-roasted and heavily salted nuts.

References

WHAT DO WE KNOW? (Dr. Snyder Focused Literature Review 2014)

• A Mediterranean diet (MeDi) can lead to significant weight loss and maintenance\(^1\).
• Significant adherence to the MeDi can help high-risk cardiovascular patients to significantly lower their risk of major cardiovascular events\(^2,5-7\).
• All-cause death rates from cardiovascular and cancer can be lowered with the MeDi\(^3\).
• Even hepatocellular liver cancer risk can be reduced by adherence to the MeDi\(^8\).
• Adopting a MeDi may help prevent type 2 diabetes\(^9\).
• High adherence to the MeDi increases the likelihood of asthma to be under control in adults\(^10\).
• If the MeDi is coupled with a healthy lifestyle characterized by abdominal leanness, regular physical activity and long-term nonsmoking, premature deaths rates might drop by about 33%\(^4\).
• Higher adherence to the MeDi is associated with a reduced risk of developing Mild Cognitive Impairment (MDI) and Alzheimer’s Disease (AD), and a reduced risk of progressing from MCI to AD\(^11\).

References


10) Barros R, et al. Adherence to the Mediterranean diet and fresh fruit intake are associated with improved asthma control. Allergy 2008;63(7):917