

Association of Dietary Inflammatory Index (DII) and Depressive Disorders

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Abstract: A lot of evidence shows that inflammation is related to the development of depression. However, the heterogeneity of depression hinders efforts to understand, prevent and treat this disease. The purpose of this comprehensive review is to summarize the links between inflammation and the established core features of depression, which show more homogeneity than the syndrome itself: overreaction to negative information, changes in reward processing, and cognitive control decline, and somatic syndrome. For each core feature, we first briefly outline its relevance to depression and neurobiological basis, and then review the evidence to investigate the potential role of inflammation. We mainly focus on the discovery of the experimental paradigm of exogenous inflammation. We concluded that inflammation may play a role in overreaction to negative information, altered reward responses, and physical symptoms. There is less evidence to support the effect of inflammation on cognitive control by standard neuropsychological measures. Finally, we discussed the implications for future research and recommendations on how to test the role of inflammation in the pathogenesis of heterogeneous mental illness.

Keywords: dietary inflammatory index, depressive disorders, inflammation

Introduction

In recent decades, the prevalence of mental health disorders has been increasing and is a major public health problem. The current worldwide prevalence of depression is estimated at 350 million.^{1,2} According to the World Health Organization, more than a quarter of European adults have experienced psychological disorders. Data from the Global Burden of Disease Study highlights the significant contribution of mental health and depression to the global burden of non-communicable diseases, including years of disability.³ Therefore, it is important to determine new preventive measures or strategies to reduce the development of the disease. Multi-factor processes, most likely to involve biological, social, genetic, and environmental factors, contribute to the individual's mental health and well-being.^{4,5} There is increasing attention to the possible contribution of modifiable lifestyle behaviors (such as habitual dietary intake) to the development of common mental health disorders. In addition, the emerging field of nutritional psychiatry no longer focuses on specific nutrients or foods but turns its attention to the relationship between eating patterns and mental health.^{6,7}

Healthy eating patterns, such as the Norwegian and Mediterranean diets, which are characterized by a high intake of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, fish, and lean meat, are associated with a lower likelihood of depression.^{8–10} On the contrary, it is

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reported that people with unhealthy or Western-style diets have an increased risk of depression, which is typically characterized by a large consumption of energy-dense, high-fat and high-sugar products, processed and red meat, refined grains, and alcohol. However, meta-analysis and systematic reviews have not yet provided confirmation, partly because of the limited number of studies. Eating patterns and diet quality are also related to well-being, anxiety, and stress, which suggests that the biological mechanisms that underpin the health-related diet go beyond depressive symptoms. Inflammation has been proposed as the basis of the mechanism linking diet to mental health.^{11,12} There is increasing evidence that depression is related to increased concentrations of pro-inflammatory cytokines. Although high heterogeneity was observed in earlier meta-analyses, a recent meta-analysis (MDD) of cytokines and chemokines in major depression confirmed that concentrations of tumor necrosis factor A (TNF-A) and interleukin-6 (IL-6), as well as other cytokines and chemokines, were significantly elevated in MDD patients. At present, relevant studies have reported that there is an association between the inflammatory potential of habitual diet and mental health, but the specific mechanism has not yet reached a consistent conclusion.^{13–15} Lucas et al reported Eating patterns related to circulating levels of C-reactive protein (CRP), IL-6, and TNF- α receptor 2 were determined, and their relationship with depression risk was examined among participants in the Nurses' Health Study.^{16–18} They reported a 30–40% increase in the risk of depression, depending on the definition, comparing the highest and lowest quintiles (that is, the most pro-inflammatory versus the most anti-inflammatory).¹⁹ In recent years, the Dietary Inflammatory Index (DII) has been developed to characterize an individual's continuous diet from maximum anti-inflammatory to pro-inflammatory. So far, DII has been associated with CRP, IL-6, and TNF- α . To date, only three studies have examined the relationship between DII and depression; all have reported that those with the most pro-inflammatory diets have an increased risk of depression.²⁰

One candidate mechanism for motivation-related disorders in major depression is inflammation. Now, a large amount of literature shows that compared with the control group, some patients with depression have increased expression of inflammatory proteins and genes in peripheral tissues and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), and increased peripheral blood acute phase proteins, chemokines, and adhesion molecules. A meta-analysis of these documents

has determined that the most reliable inflammatory biomarkers for depression are the increase in peripheral blood inflammatory cytokines tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and interleukin (IL)-6 and the increase in acute phase protein C-reactive protein. Finally, compared with the general population, in the list of common symptoms, non-depressed individuals with primary immune diseases showed a significantly higher incidence of anhedonia symptoms.^{21–23}

Patients with depression show a wide range of clinical manifestations, including cognitive and autonomic symptoms. Importantly, these symptoms may differ in their biological causes, and deconstructing depression into specific symptoms may provide valuable insights into underlying neurobiology. A study has conducted a narrative review of the existing literature (21 studies) to clarify whether the link between depression and inflammation has specific symptoms. Overall, there is evidence that there is an association between neurovegetative symptoms of depression and inflammation, independent of cognitive symptoms. This is not the case with cognitive symptoms and inflammation. There is also some evidence that there are gender differences in the direction of the relationship between depression and inflammation.²⁴ At the same time, a meta-analysis of 22 studies showed that CRP and IL-6 inflammatory cytokine levels are significantly positively correlated with the risk of concurrent depression. At the same time, inflammation (measured by CRP or IL-6) can predict future depression. This suggests that there may be a two-way relationship between depression and pro-inflammatory states.²⁵ Another review identified the cross-sectional and longitudinal associations of two inflammatory markers, C-reactive protein (CRP) and interleukin 6 (IL-6), and depression in the elderly. The results show that there is a cross-sectional and longitudinal relationship between CRP and IL-6 and depression in the elderly. In longitudinal studies, inflammation causes depression, rather than inflammation.²⁶

Elevated biomarkers of systemic inflammation have been reported in individuals with cognitive decline; however, most of the literature involves cross-sectional analyses with mixed results. A study investigating the etiology of this association conducted a meta-analysis of prospective studies examining the association between baseline interleukin-6 (IL-6), an established marker of peripheral inflammation, and the risk of cognitive decline at follow-up in adults without dementia. At the same time, mindfulness-based intervention (MBI) has a positive impact on the mental health of different

populations. One study examined the effects of MBI on a psychiatric biomarker used to summarize the effects of low-grade inflammation. The results showed that MBI showed a low but significant effect on health outcomes associated with low-grade inflammatory biomarkers.²²

Other Diet-Related Indexes and Depression

The Dietary Approach to Stop Hypertension (DASH)

The Dietary Approach to Stopping Hypertension (DASH) is based on seven components, with the four highest intakes considered ideal (vegetables, fruits, whole grains, and legumes) and three components, with avoidance or minimum intakes, considered ideal (confection and red meat, sweet drinks, and sodium). The minimum value of each section is 1, the maximum value is 5, and the middle value is graded proportionately.^{27,28} The scores for all components are added up to a DASH total score ranging from 5 to 40, with higher scores indicating a healthier diet.²⁹

There is increasing evidence that there is a link between depression and high blood pressure. Unhealthy lifestyle habits, such as high-energy intake and poor diet, smoking and drinking, and lack of physical exercise, are all risk factors for depression and high blood pressure. In addition, depression and hypertension are related to the imbalance of redox activity signaling and increased immune-inflammatory response.^{30,31} These diseases may lead to excessive activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, leading to increased secretion of corticotropin-releasing factor, corticotropin, and cortisol. These known risk factors are increased blood pressure and depressive symptoms. Oxidative stress and mild inflammation may also cause autonomic nervous system dysfunction, including increased sympathetic nerve activity and decreased parasympathetic nerve activity, and promote high blood pressure and depression.³² In addition, due to the role of endothelial cells in the production of brain-derived neurotrophic factors, endothelial dysfunction is considered a risk factor for depression. Endothelial dysfunction is also a risk factor for high blood pressure because it may lead to an increase in blood pressure and the vascular endothelium may acquire pro-inflammatory properties.³³

The Diet to Stop High Blood Pressure (DASH) diet plan, which includes following a diet rich in fruits,

vegetables, and low-fat dairy products, as well as low in SFA and red meat, is effective in reducing inflammatory markers and cardiovascular risk factors, including blood pressure and blood lipids. In addition, it has been reported that there is a negative correlation between adherence to a DASH diet and diabetes or CVD. Since hypertension and depression have many common risk factors, and because of the potential benefits of the DASH diet for diabetes, CVD, and low-grade inflammation, it is determined that the dietary treatment of hypertension may be related to the risk of depression.^{34,35}

Adhering to the DASH diet can not only reduce the risk of CRC and CRA in men and women but also reduce the risk of renal function decline and all-cause mortality.³⁶ There is evidence that the protective properties of the DASH diet may be partly due to its inverse relationship with visceral obesity.³⁷ Some studies have provided evidence that the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) diet is associated with reduced levels of oxidative stress and inflammation, and may provide effective means for chronic disease prevention.³⁸ Compared with the conventional diet, adherence to the DASH diet can effectively improve the circulating serum inflammatory biomarkers in adults and promote the formation of a systemic anti-inflammatory environment, at the same time, it can also reduce the risk of aggregate metabolism in elderly women. Consequently, it may be a valuable strategy to inhibit the inflammatory process.^{39,40} DASH diet can significantly increase GSH and reduce MDA levels. In addition, there is a trend to improve TAC, NO, and f2-is prostaglandins by sticking to the DASH diet.⁴¹ Intake of the DASH diet for 8 weeks in NAFLD patients has significant effects on body weight, BMI, ALT, ALP, triglycerides, insulin metabolism markers, inflammation markers, glutathione, and malondialdehyde.⁴² Whilst, DASH diet in pregnant women with GDM has a beneficial effect on FPG, serum insulin levels, HOMA-IR score, plasma TAC, and total GSH levels.⁴³

The Alternative Healthy Eating Index

The Alternative Healthy Eating Index 2010 (AHEI-2010) is based on 11 ingredients, of which six are considered ideal for maximum intake (vegetables, fruits, whole grains, nuts and legumes, long-chain omega-3 fats (DHA and EPA), and polyunsaturated fatty acids) and one is considered ideal for moderate intake (alcohol). Four ingredients to avoid or minimize are considered ideal (sugar-sweetened beverages and fruit juices, red and processed

meats, trans fats, and sodium). The minimum value of each section is 0, the maximum value is 10, and the middle value is graded proportionately. The scores for all the components are added to produce an aHEI-2010 overall score, which ranges from 0 to 110, with a higher score indicating a healthier diet.^{44,45}

Prospective studies have shown that, as measured by the Alternative Healthy Eating Index (AHEI), adherence to a healthy eating pattern is associated with a lower risk of recurrence of depressive symptoms in women, but not in men. This favorable association is attributed to the components of AHEI, including vegetables, fruits, and the ratio of PUFA/SFA. In addition, it is reported that according to the Healthy Eating Index (HEI)-2005 measurement, African Americans and white adults living in Baltimore have a higher quality of their diet and fewer symptoms of depression.^{46,47} Similar findings have been reported in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, where a higher HEI is associated with a lower risk of depression in adults. The results of the meta-analysis of observational studies also revealed a significant negative correlation between healthy eating patterns (determined by factor analysis) and depression risk.^{48,49}

Several possible mechanisms may explain the negative correlation between AHEI-2010 and depression. This association is caused by the cumulative effect of all the components of AHEI-2010, not by individual nutrients or food groups. The high content of folic acid, B vitamins, and antioxidants in a healthy diet may reduce the damage of oxidative stress to neurons. Due to the relationship between high levels of inflammatory biomarkers and depressive symptoms, the anti-inflammatory properties of the foods contained in AHEI have been shown to reduce the concentration of monoamines. In addition, the high levels of PUFA and n-3 fatty acids present in oily fish and other components of AHEI are other possible mechanisms.^{50–52}

The Relative Mediterranean Diet Score

The Relative Mediterranean Diet Score (rMED) described by Buckland et al estimates compliance with MD and is based on 9 “ideal” or “bad” dietary components. In terms of health, the “ideal” ingredients include grains, vegetables (excluding potatoes), beans, fruits and nuts, fresh fish, olive oil, and moderate alcohol consumption. In turn, undesirable ingredients include meat and dairy products. Each ingredient (except alcohol) is expressed in grams per 1000 kcal per day and is divided into gender-specific

tertiles. Values between 0 and 2 are assigned to each tertile of the “ideal” component.^{53,54} For “unwanted” ingredients, the scores are reversed. For alcohol consumption, if the alcohol consumption is in the range of 5–25 g/day for women and 10–50 g/day for men, 2 points are allocated; otherwise, it is recorded as 0 points. rMED is the sum of all 9 components. The total score ranges from 0 points (non-compliance) to 18 points (complete compliance).⁵⁵

MD is characterized by high consumption of olive oil, whole grains, and plant food, low in saturated fat and sugar intake, and moderate consumption of fish, dairy products, and red wine, is considered to be one of the best models of a healthy diet because it has several cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, metabolic syndrome, inflammation and oxidative stress, and the beneficial effects of overall mortality rates. In particular, recent evidence suggests that inflammation and oxidative stress may constitute potential pathways for a potential link between diet and depression. This is supported by several studies that report a significant association between the inflammatory potential of diet and depression or depressive symptoms.^{56,57}

Many possible approaches have been proposed to explain the link between diet and depression, including inflammation, oxidative stress, and regulation of neurotransmitter synthesis. Epidemiological studies report a negative correlation between MD compliance and inflammation and oxidative stress marker levels. Specifically, inflammation is the result of an imbalance between pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory mediators. In the brain, pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as IL-6 and TNF- α , affect almost all pathways involved in the pathophysiology of depression, such as changes in neurotransmitter expression, neuroendocrine function, and synaptic plasticity.^{58,59}

Certain Mediterranean diet components may affect pre-clinical vascular changes through potential new mechanisms. These changes may be related to cardiovascular risk by reducing endothelial oxidative stress, reducing inflammation, and enhancing endothelial function.⁶⁰ Furthermore, greater adherence to the Mediterranean diet, especially its fish composition is related to lower CRP blood concentration.⁶¹ MedDiet has similar effects on inflammation in men and women. In addition, the variability of MedDiet's anti-inflammatory effects may be partly due to the individual's overall inflammatory state; however, this observation seems to be more specific to men.⁶² In addition, the understanding of how nutrition

affects the prevention and/or treatment of neurodegenerative diseases has also been greatly developed in recent years. The protective effect of the Mediterranean diet (MD) in preventing neurodegenerative diseases has been reported in many studies. The distinctive feature of the Mediterranean diet is the moderate intake of red wine and extra virgin olive oil, both of which are rich in polyphenolic compounds, such as resveratrol, oleuropein, hydroxytyrosol, and its derivatives. In vitro studies have shown They have neuroprotective properties, including anti-inflammatory effects on microglia.⁶³

Dietary Inflammatory Index (DII) Overview of DII

DII is an inflammatory index developed and verified by a researcher at the University of South Carolina in Columbia to evaluate the inflammatory potential of an individual's diet to understand the inflammatory impact of diet on human health. The purpose of creating the inflammation index is to provide a tool to classify an individual's diet from the most anti-inflammatory to the most pro-inflammatory continuity. The original DII was derived from the results of articles evaluating the effects of specific foods and ingredients on specific inflammatory markers published from 1950 to 2007. Each food and ingredient was assigned a score and multiplied by the actual food intake parameters of the individual to produce a The overall score summarizes a person's diet from the maximum anti-inflammatory to the maximum pro-inflammatory degree. Specific markers are IL-1 β , IL-4, IL-6, IL-10, TNF- α and CRP. In 2014, South Carolina researchers improved the original DII scoring for peer-reviewed journals updated from 2007 to 2010; the improved scoring system has been applied to 45 food parameters, including whole foods, nutrition, and other biologically active compounds, from all over the world Eleven food consumption data sets were determined, and the entire diet was considered, not just individual nutrition or food, and a comprehensive database was established to represent various diets of different populations in different regions of the world, which can be applied globally. The DII includes micronutrients, micronutrients, and other common dietary components, such as flavonoids and caffeine. It is a new tool for evaluating the potential of dietary inflammation and can be applied to any population that has collected dietary data. DII can be obtained through 24-hour diet recall interviews or food record data. Food

parameters can increase or decrease inflammatory potential through pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory markers; according to the influence of food parameters on inflammation, significantly increase IL-1 β , IL-6, TNF- α or CRP, or decrease IL-4 or IL-10 Give "+1", it is a pro-inflammatory effect; significantly reduce IL-1 β , IL-6, TNF- α or CRP, or increase the "-1" given by IL-4 or IL-10, which is an anti-inflammatory effect; if food If the parameter does not produce any significant changes in inflammation markers, "0" is assigned.⁶⁴⁻⁶⁶

Calculation of DII

The steps to establish a personal DII are as follows. ① The calculation of DII is based on dietary intake data and then linked to a representative database, which provides a reliable mean and standard deviation for 45 food parameters, and calculates the Z score of each person's food parameter, to balance the right bias Influence, the Z value is converted to the central percentile. ②The calculation of food-specific inflammation score is first weighted according to the research design and research type. These weighted values are used to calculate the pro-inflammatory component of each food parameter: a. Divide the number of weighted pro-inflammatory articles by the total number of weighted articles, b. Subtract the anti-inflammatory score from the pro-inflammatory score, and choose 236 as the critical point, that is, the median of the total number of weighted articles of all food parameters, to represent an optimal and robust literature library, all with weighted articles ≥ 236 Food parameters are assigned to the full value of the score. Adjust the foods and ingredients with weighted foods < 236 as follows: divide the weighted foods by 236; then multiply the scores by the food parameter-specific original inflammatory effect score to obtain the food parameter-specific overall inflammatory effect score. ③Multiply the central percentile value of each food parameter by its respective "overall food parameter specific inflammatory effect score" to obtain the "food parameter specific DII score". ④ Add up all "food parameter-specific DII scores" to obtain personal "DII scores".⁶⁷

Correlation Between DII and Inflammation

Chronic low-grade inflammation has complex and multifocal endogenous and exogenous causes, and diet has always been considered an important factor in regulating inflammation. A healthy diet (such as a Mediterranean

diet, rich in fruits and vegetables) is usually associated with lower levels of inflammation, and a Western diet (such as high fat and simple carbohydrates) is associated with higher levels of inflammatory markers, which can cause inflammation in the immune system.^{68,69} Belongs to the inflammatory diet. Studies have shown that the Western diet can change the intestinal microbial ecosystem and promote the occurrence and development of chronic inflammation. A study on cardiovascular risk showed that complement components C3, CPR, IL-6, TNF- α , WBC, and neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio (NLR) are all increased in people with higher DII scores, and NLR is a sign of systemic inflammation. A meta-analysis on the relationship between DII and the risk of prostate cancer showed that a pro-inflammatory diet can lead to increased cell proliferation, inflammation, and oxidative stress, leading to prostate cancer. The possible mechanism is the promotion of foods such as butter, meat, and candy. An inflammatory diet increases systemic inflammation and causes insulin resistance, leading to an increase in insulin levels. Insulin levels play a role in the occurrence of prostate cancer by stimulating cell proliferation and apoptosis.^{70,71} A study in the United States showed that adherence to a pro-inflammatory diet including cholesterol and saturated fat has independent positive correlations with inflammation markers of white blood cells, IL-6, and homocysteine, and intake of high sugar, saturated fat, and other pro-inflammatory foods. It promotes inflammation, which may increase the risk of various chronic diseases. On the other hand, the intake of the Mediterranean diet (including whole grains, fish, fruits and green vegetables, olive oil, etc.) is associated with lower levels of inflammation and is an anti-inflammatory diet. Adherence to the Mediterranean diet is associated with lower CRP, platelets, and WBC has anti-inflammatory effects and has a protective effect on cardiovascular diseases.^{72,73}

Influencing Factors of DII

Gender and DII

Mental health disorders are more common in women than in men. According to reports, there are gender differences in depression and anxiety, including the age of onset and duration of symptoms, social adaptation, and long-term outcome. Current work shows that there are associations between the potential for dietary inflammation and depressive symptoms, anxiety, and mental health, and these associations are particularly evident in female participants.

Although some earlier studies have also reported associations between female depression risk, these are female-only cohorts, and the dietary inflammation potential is determined by two different methods (dietary inflammation pattern and DII). The examination of the Nurses' Health Research showed that by definition, comparing the highest and lowest quintiles of dietary inflammation patterns (that is, the most pro-inflammatory versus the most anti-inflammatory), the risk of depression increased by 30–40%.^{74,75} The Australian Longitudinal Study of Women's Health (n = 6438) conducted a 12-year follow-up of middle-aged women and found that people with diet in the top quartile of DII had a 20% lower risk of depression than those in the lowest quartile of DII. To date, only two other studies have investigated the relationship between DII scores and the risk of depression in both sexes.⁷⁶ In a Spanish cohort study of college graduates (n=15,093), male and female participants reported similar increases in depression risk (OR 1.53 and 1.46, respectively). Consistent with our findings are the latest data from the Whitehall II study, which also revealed a sex-specific association between DII and recurrence of depressive symptoms.⁷⁷ In a longitudinal analysis of middle-aged men and women (average follow-up age of 60 years), women with the highest DII scores (ie, most pro-inflammatory diets) were almost 3 times more likely to develop recurrent depressive symptoms, even after adjustment. After a wide range of confounding factors. No association was observed among male study participants. Compared with the Mitchelstown and Whitehall II cohorts (average age of about 60 years), the Spanish cohort (average age of one-fifth of the DII is 36–40 years) may at least partly explain this difference in reporting specific gender relations. Time. Further research is necessary to unravel the relationship between gender diet and depression.^{78,79}

BMI and DII

Several studies have assessed the relationship between diet and the inflammatory potential of overweight or obesity. Higher DII scores indicate a diet that is more conducive to inflammation and are associated with higher BMI, waist circumference, waist-to-height ratio, and increased risk of cardiovascular disease and cancer. A cross-sectional study of the University of Minas Gerais cohort also showed that the prevalence of obesity increased with the DII score. In addition, a longitudinal study of a Mediterranean cohort also showed that higher DII scores were associated with increased annual mean weight change and incidence of

overweight and obesity at 10 years of follow-up. Our findings are consistent with these previous studies that higher DII scores are associated with an increased risk of obesity, while lower DII scores are associated with a lower risk of obesity.^{80–82}

A large cross-sectional study showed that in individuals with high cardiovascular risk, there is a direct correlation between DII and BMI and abdominal obesity. A recent meta-analysis of 12 prospective studies reported that subjects with the highest DII quartile had higher BMI levels. A meta-analysis of another observational study showed that there is a significant positive correlation between DII and obesity and BMI. On the other hand, some previous studies have shown that DII is negatively correlated with obesity, or has nothing to do with body weight, BMI, fat mass, and abdominal obesity.⁸³ These controversies may be partly due to differences in the study population, metabolic disorders, BMI cut-off values, age, gender, and socioeconomic status, dietary supplements, and the number of foods and nutrients included in the DII calculation. It may also be related to reported deviations that are known to vary with weight status.^{81,84}

DII provides a quantitative assessment of the potential for dietary inflammation. Current research results show that, compared with obese individuals, a normal-weight diet is more pro-inflammatory and manifests as a higher DII score. However, E-DII did not differ significantly among the three study groups. As mentioned earlier, this may be due to differences in total energy intake using FFQ, which are taken into account when scoring E-DII or energy-related reporting deviations.^{85,86} A follow-up cohort study showed that there is a direct link between DII and annual weight gain and overweight and obesity in normal-weight individuals. There seems to be a two-way relationship between obesity and inflammation. Body fat mass induces inflammation, which can lead to obesity and weight gain. In addition, a positive correlation was observed between the DII score and circulating leptin (as a pro-inflammatory fat-derived peptide), which underscores the potential role of dietary inflammatory features on adipose tissue inflammation. Chronic inflammation is one of the key mechanisms explaining obesity-related complications.^{87,88}

In the field of obesity, BMI is the most common and convenient obesity classification index. The significance of using BMI is far-reaching because it can give an accurate cut-off point to define the number of people with different weights, and then tell us the prevalence of obesity. Obesity

is defined as the excessive accumulation of body fat, and this excess fat is usually considered an indicator of poor health, which in turn constitutes a series of risk factors for diseases, including diabetes, ischemic heart disease, hyperlipidemia, Sleep apnea, arthritis, and others.⁸⁹

Adipose tissue is not only a storage organ for triglycerides, but also studies have shown the role of white adipose tissue as a producer of certain biologically active substances called adipokines.⁹⁰

In mammals, white adipose tissue (WAT) stores and releases lipids, while brown adipose tissue (BAT) oxidizes lipids to promote thermogenesis. In obese individuals, WAT undergoes profound changes; it enlarges, becomes dysfunctional, and develops into a state of low-grade inflammation.⁹¹ Adipose tissue is the source of pro-inflammatory activity, so it is called obesity-related inflammatory activity.⁹² Withal, adipose tissue itself is an endocrine organ that can secrete a variety of body fluid mediators, such as adipokines, which can induce or reduce inflammation and oxidative stress.⁹³ Some studies have provided evidence that rodent models have demonstrated that fat inflammation pathways play an important role in diet and obesity-related metabolic disorders, and mRNA microarrays and secretion profiles of human adipose tissue and fat cells have identified similar inflammatory pathways in the obesity Inflammation pathway activated by endotoxin.⁹⁴

Age and DII

Studies have shown that there is a correlation between dietary inflammatory index and age, and aging is also closely related to elevated systemic inflammation markers. It is important to pay attention to how to measure these indicators in the context of dietary intervention. The levels of acute-phase response factor c-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6), and tumor necrosis factor (TNF) in the blood of the elderly tend to increase during the aging process. In the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III), chronically elevated protein in the acute phase is a risk indicator of high mortality. The mortality rate of patients with elevated serum CRP over the age of 60 is 2.7 times higher than that of patients below this threshold (0.30 mg/dl).^{95,96}

Chronic inflammation is a persistent, low-level non-specific body inflammation state. Studies have shown that chronic inflammation is related to cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases.⁹⁷ In addition, studies have shown that the occurrence of old age frailty is

accompanied by changes in an inflammatory state. Inflammatory factors induce cell senescence through oxidative stress, cell apoptosis, cell cycle arrest, and other pathways, causing tissue, organ, and system damage, which greatly increases the risk of debilitating or age-related chronic diseases.⁹⁸ A large number of studies have proved that diet plays an important regulatory role in chronic inflammation. Different dietary patterns and dietary ingredients will produce different inflammatory effects. Aging is also a contributing factor to inflammation caused by diet. The underlying mechanism remains to be studied, but it can be simply assumed that old age is related to a more unhealthy and unbalanced diet, which may lead to higher DII scores in the elderly population. Human aging is accompanied by changes that may impair food acquisition, digestion, and metabolism. Many conditions, such as disability, acute and chronic diseases, may affect the nutritional status of elderly patients. There is convincing evidence that diet changes with age, which may promote inflammation, which may help increase or maintain obesity, especially abdominal obesity, in most people who are overweight or obese.^{99–101}

Possible Mechanism

Mechanisms Linking Inflammation and Depression

Inflammation is a key component of the innate immune system's ability to clear infections and repair injured tissues. Inflammation is caused by the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines from innate immune cells. In addition to the effects on the periphery, cytokines can also communicate with the brain and cause a series of emotional, cognitive, and behavioral changes collectively referred to as "disease behavior."^{102,103} Of particular relevance to this review is that peripheral inflammation has been shown to induce depression-like behaviors in animal models, including decreased exploratory, novelty, and social behavior, decreased food intake; and sleep disorders. These disease behaviors are considered an adaptive response designed to reduce the spread of infection and promote healing. However, long-term inflammatory signaling, such as when the inflammatory response is maintained by continuous psychosocial stress, may have adverse effects, including the risk of depression and other mental illnesses.¹⁰⁴

Research conducted in the past few decades has clarified the mechanism by which peripheral inflammation can enter the brain to affect neural processes related to

depression, including neuroplasticity, neurotransmitter systems, and neuroendocrine functions. For example, inflammatory cytokines can alter neuroplasticity by reducing the expression of the brain-derived neuroprotective hormone BDNF. Inflammation can also cause changes in the dopaminergic system, which is related to depression. A single injection of high doses of LPS (5 mg/kg) can cause the degeneration of the dopaminergic system in the brain, especially in the substantia nigra and striatum.^{105–107} In addition, the use of IFN- α for chronic treatment in non-human primates leads to a decrease in the synthesis and availability of dopamine in the striatum, which is related to a reduction in sucrose consumption that depends on effort. A large number of experimental studies conducted in rodents have shown that the release of dopamine and the reduction of dopamine receptor binding are closely related to the defects of reward motivation behavior in depression.¹⁰⁸

In addition to the effect on dopamine, inflammation can also affect the serotonin system through changes in tryptophan metabolism. Under normal, healthy conditions, approximately 5% of tryptophan is metabolized to serotonin, and 95% of tryptophan is metabolized through the kynurenine pathway. The metabolism of tryptophan through the kynurenine pathway can be converted into neurotoxic 3-hydroxykynurenine (OHK) and quinolinic acid (QUIN) or neuroprotective kynurenine.^{109,110} The way tryptophan is metabolized depends on the presence of indoleamine-2,3-dioxygenase (IDO). In preclinical models, the use of LPS to activate inflammation increases the activity of IDO, thereby assigning more tryptophan metabolism to the kynurenine pathway instead of serotonin synthesis, ultimately leading to serotonin deficiency. In preclinical models, LPS-induced depressive behavior is mediated by IDO activation. It is worth noting that inflammation and IDO both affect glutamate metabolism, which may also play a role in depression.¹¹¹

In addition, inflammation has a powerful effect on the neuroendocrine system. Inflammatory cytokines may indirectly up-regulate glucocorticoids in the body by interfering with the functional ability of glucocorticoid receptors, leading to the continuous synthesis of corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH) and the continuous activation of the HPA axis, which have long been associated with the pathogenesis of depression-related. This process can be self-sustaining because long-term elevated glucocorticoids can stimulate the production of neuroinflammation by activating microglia (resident immune cells in the brain).¹¹²

Related Mechanisms of DII and Inflammation

Diet affects inflammation, but there are currently few studies on how diet affects inflammation markers. One theory is that a pro-inflammatory diet can increase the levels of inflammatory cytokines by affecting oxidative stress and immune mechanisms. Related studies have shown that macrophages will produce free radicals and release them into tissues after ingesting a pro-inflammatory diet. Free radicals promote cell oxidative stress. Excess free radicals are usually associated with increased inflammation, that is, pro-inflammatory diets can cause inflammation in the blood. The release of sex factors is enhanced, causing inflammation. Research by Barrera et al showed that Western diet can cause post-prandial hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia, and through non-enzymatic glycosylation and glucose-induced NADH: NAD ratio imbalance mechanism to generate reactive oxygen species to increase inflammation and oxidative stress and mediate Expression of inflammatory factors CRP, IL-6, IL-1 β . Increasingly, the diet is the main medium for the function of the microbiota of the gastrointestinal tract.^{113,114} A German study showed that in mice fed a pro-inflammatory diet, the integrity of the intestinal immune cell barrier can be disturbed or lost, that is, through different mechanisms to cause intestinal cytotoxic effects, inhibit adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase, and Causes the production of mitochondrial reactive oxygen species, activates the mouse NLRP3 inflammasome, and mediates the release of IL-1 β , that is, diet can directly and indirectly (through the intestinal microbiota) provide a rich source of biologically active substances, and produce local and systemic effects on immune function. Influence and mediate the development of inflammatory response. At the same time, the anti-inflammatory diet, the Mediterranean diet, can reduce the release of pro-inflammatory factors by reducing the proportion of Gram-negative bacteria in the intestine, improving the intestinal barrier function, and reducing endotoxins, thereby reducing metabolic endotoxemia, inflammation, and The subsequent occurrence of metabolic diseases.^{115,116}

Potential Mechanism Between DII and Depression

The DII/E-DII is a summary measure for assessing the inflammatory potential of the diet. The construct validity of

the DII and E-DII has been determined against inflammatory biomarkers in several different populations. Overall, these validated results support the notion that diet plays an essential role in modifying inflammation. Diets can be either pro-inflammatory or anti-inflammatory, depending on the hormonal responses they generate.¹¹⁷ A pro-inflammatory diet may increase the chronic, persistent activation of the immune system, which leads to low-grade inflammation. Activation of immune cells, especially polymorphonuclear leukocytes, leads to overproduction of reactive oxygen species (ROS) resulting in oxidative stress. It is not well understood how oxidative stress leads to the development of depression. However, the most likely hypothesis is that the brain neuronal cells are vulnerable to oxidative stress due to their requirement of higher oxygen consumption and consequent generation of ROS, as well as a relatively weak antioxidant defense. ROS activates inflammasomes such as NLRP3 (NOD-, LRR and pyrin domain-containing protein 3), a cytoplasmic protein complex that modulates innate immune function by activating caspase-1, which increases pro-inflammatory cytokines such as IL1b.^{118,119} ROS also can regulate inflammatory processes by activation of transcription factors, including nuclear factor-kappa B (NF-kb) and activator protein-1 (AP-1) that lead to increased expression of proinflammatory cytokines. Conversely, these cytokines either: 1) stimulate indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) to convert tryptophan to kynurenine which is transformed into the neurotoxic quinolinic acid; or 2) exert an effect on the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis which is linked to a reduction in hippocampal volumes, impaired neuronal plasticity, and decreased neurochemical functioning, resulting in DepS.^{120,121}

Another potential mechanism through which diet may influence DepS includes the brain-gut-microbiota axis, a bilateral communication network between the intestine and brain. The intestinal microbiota and diet play an essential role in these gut-brain interactions and be involved in the pathogenesis of psychiatric disorders, including depression. Depression is associated with an altered gut microbiota composition, richness, and diversity.^{122,123} First, the neurotransmitter serotonin may have antidepressant and anxiolytic effects. Tryptophan, the main precursor of serotonin, is predominantly produced (>90%) by the gut microbiota. It is evident that the consumption of probiotics, specifically, *Lactobacillus* spp. and *Bifidobacterium* spp., affect mood by influencing serotonin levels. Second, in some preclinical studies in mice, consumption of a typical Western diet (high in animal protein and fat, low in fiber) led to a marked decrease in

the numbers of total bacteria and a proportional reduction of beneficial *Bifidobacterium* or *Eubacterium* species leading to diet-induced dysbiosis. This phenomenon results in increased permeability of the intestinal mucosa, also known as “leaky gut”, which may increase the immune response and chronic neuroinflammation. This, in turn, stimulates pro-inflammatory cytokine production, which occurs when bacterial components such as lipopolysaccharides from the bacterial cell wall binding to circulating macrophages or monocytes.^{124–126}

Conclusion

A growing body of evidence supports the potential use of dietary interventions as adjunctive treatments for mental disorders. This review identified many ways that diet may

affect mental health. These include pathways that regulate inflammation, oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction, gut microbiota, tryptophan-kynurenine metabolism, HPA axis, neurogenesis and BDNF, epigenetics, and obesity (Figure 1). However, we do acknowledge that there are many other potential mechanisms involved in the pathophysiology of depression. These mechanisms are not mentioned in this article, but all of them can further reduce the risk of depression through dietary interventions, such as dietary effects on leptin, adiponectin, and mitochondrial biosynthesis. Research highlights the potential of restricting pro-inflammatory diets and/or supporting anti-inflammatory diets in reducing the risk of depression. However, more prospective longitudinal studies and

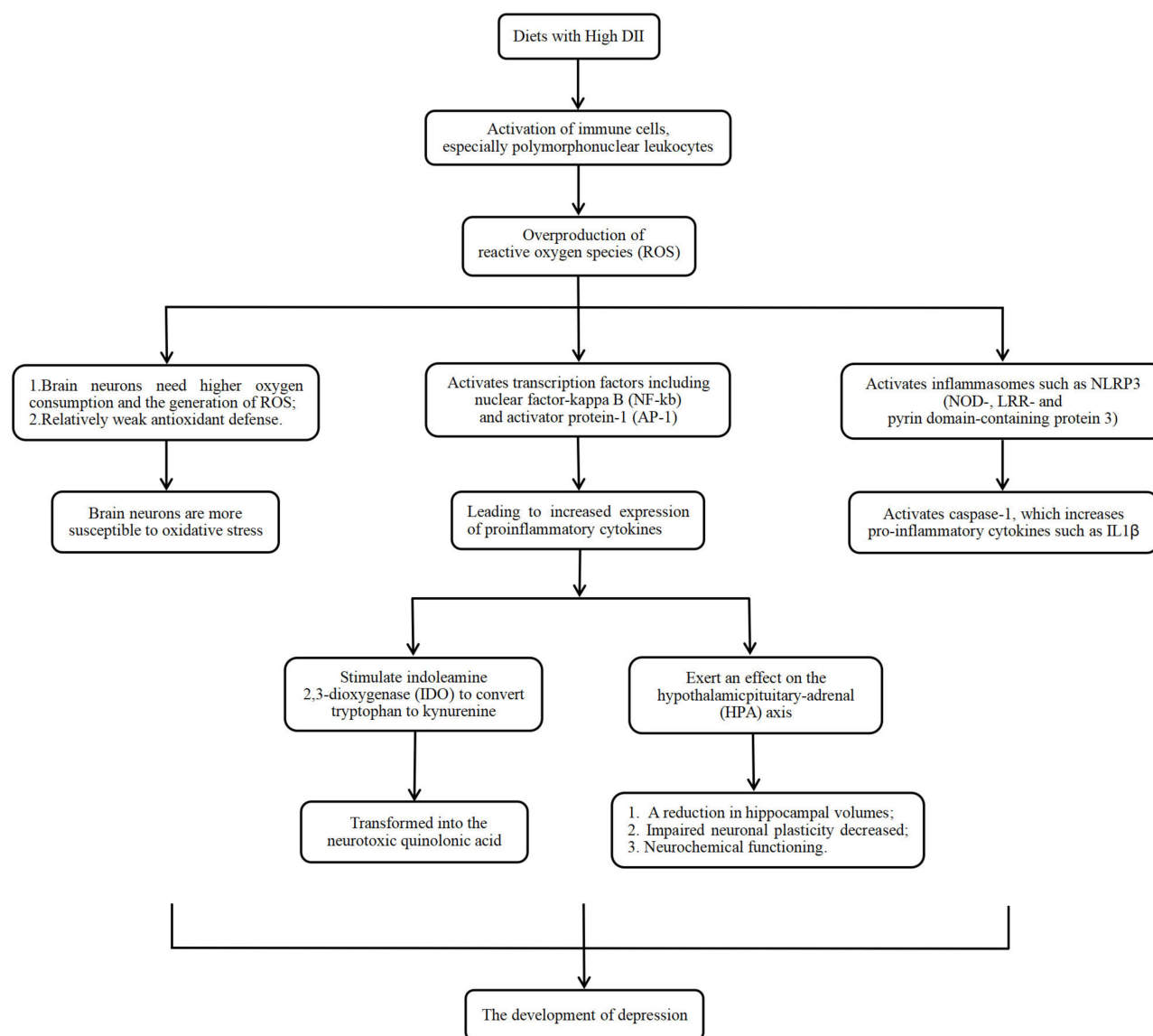


Figure 1 The possible main mechanism of dietary inflammatory index and depression.

improved methods are needed to confirm the current findings.

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