

Dietary Patterns and Depressive Symptoms in Young Guatemalan Women: An Analysis of Specific Correlations

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Objective: This study examines the relationship between dietary patterns and depressive symptoms in young Guatemalan women, aiming to identify specific correlations between food consumption and mood.

Methods: Using a quantitative, observational, cross-sectional correlational design, we analyzed a sample of 30 young women (aged 25-30) in Guatemala City. Participants completed the Beck Depression Inventory and a dietary questionnaire. Correlation analyses were performed to assess relationships between dietary habits and depressive symptoms.

Results: Significant correlations were found between dietary patterns and depressive symptoms. Fruit consumption showed strong negative associations with loss of pleasure ($r = -0.49$, $p = 0.006$) and suicidal thoughts ($r = -0.48$, $p = 0.007$). Processed food consumption positively correlated with symptoms such as pessimism and loss of interest.

Conclusions: Findings suggest a potential protective effect of a fruit-rich diet against depression in young Guatemalan women. The study highlights the importance of considering dietary interventions in the prevention and treatment of depression in this population. Further research is needed to establish causal relationships and explore the effectiveness of specific dietary interventions.

Keywords: depression, diet, young women, Guatemala, Latin America

Diet, defined as the regular consumption of food and drink, can significantly impact physical and mental health. Certain dietary patterns, characterized by increased intake of fruits, vegetables, and other nutrient-rich foods, contribute to overall well-being. The role of diet in mental health has gained increasing recognition, with specific nutrients such as antioxidants, vitamins, and minerals found in fruits and vegetables being crucial for maintaining optimal neurological function and potentially protecting against mental health issues.

Dietary habits influence long-term health outcomes. Diets high in processed foods, sugars, and unhealthy fats have been linked to various negative health effects, including the exacerbation of mental health disorders such as depression. Nutrition plays a fundamental role in maintaining mental health, with some nutrients, particularly antioxidants found in fruits and vegetables, supporting mental well-being.

Stress is another factor influencing mental health. Chronic stress can negatively impact dietary habits, leading to poor nutrition, which in turn can exacerbate mental health issues. Proper stress management can promote better dietary habits and mental health. The negative impacts of poor diet include an increased risk of mental health disorders, highlighting the importance of addressing dietary habits as part of a holistic approach to health.

Nutritional factors that can affect or modulate mental health include total calorie intake and the balance of macronutrients and micronutrients. Research suggests that a well-balanced diet can be beneficial in maintaining mental health and preventing disorders such as depression. In recent years, the connection between diet and mental health has been increasingly studied, emphasizing the importance of a holistic approach that considers both physiological and mental aspects.

Systematic reviews have suggested a strong connection between diet and depression. Poor dietary habits could contribute to the development of depression, and depression could further worsen dietary choices. "Depression" is characterized by discrete episodes of at least 2 weeks' duration (although most episodes last considerably longer) involving clear-cut changes in affect, cognition, and neurovegetative functions and inter-episode remissions (APA, 2014).

Although similar studies have been conducted in various locations, there is a lack of research specifically focusing on

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the Guatemalan population. Guatemala has historically had less prevalent depression research compared to other regions, which emphasizes the importance of this study. Depression is a common illness worldwide, affecting more than 300 million people. Depression is often comorbid with other diseases, and understanding its relationship with diet could improve the management of these comorbid conditions.

State of the Art

The study of the relationship between diet and depression has been of growing interest over the past decade, even though it remains a developing area. The connection between mental and physical health has been a constant concern in medicine and psychology, and more recently, the role of diet has emerged as a potential mediator in this relationship.

The role of diet in mental health has captured the attention of the scientific community due to its link with various chronic diseases and mental health disorders. Although poor dietary habits can originate from multiple causes, such as lifestyle factors, recent emphasis has been placed on investigating the impact of diet as a potential contributor to mental health issues. This concern arises because poor nutrition can increase the risk of conditions such as insulin resistance, diabetes, metabolic syndrome, and cardiovascular diseases, which are often associated with mental health disorders. Therefore, understanding and modulating diet may be key to preventing and managing such diseases.

Some foods may have beneficial properties for mental health, while others may be detrimental. Therefore, it is important to know which foods can support mental health and in what quantity they should be consumed.

It is essential to mention that most studies employed multiple linear regression for their analyses and adjusted for factors such as gender, age, socioeconomic status, body mass index (BMI), among others. These findings reinforce the relevance of diet concerning mental health outcomes in young populations.

According to (Farré et al., 2020), nutrition is essential not only for our survival and growth but also for maintaining the homeostasis of different components of the mucosal barrier. Research has shown that nutrients play crucial roles in: (1) maintaining the intestinal epithelium, promoting cell growth, homeostasis, and functions; (2) regulating the function of the intestinal epithelial barrier; (3) modulating intestinal immunity; and surprisingly, (4) nutritional supplementation could improve mucosal abnormalities present in patients with gastrointestinal disorders.

This overview reinforces the relevance of nutrients in the homeostasis of the mucosal barrier and the maintenance of normal intestinal physiology. More well-designed clinical trials are needed to confirm the possibility of nutritional supplementation as a treatment for patients with mucosal barrier dysfunction, including those with diseases such as celiac dis-

ease, non-celiac gluten sensitivity, irritable bowel syndrome, and functional dyspepsia (Farré et al., 2020).

Problem Statement

The relationship between diet and depression, as previously mentioned, has been the subject of multiple investigations globally, with robust evidence linking dietary patterns and depressive episodes in various populations. However, most of these studies have focused on specific populations, leaving many regions, such as Central America, with a notable lack of data in this area.

Guatemala, despite having a population with unique sociodemographic, genetic, and environmental traits, lacks research addressing the interaction between diet and depression. This knowledge gap is exacerbated when considering how Guatemalan socioeconomic and demographic factors modulate this relationship. In the Guatemalan context, where genetic diversity and variability in environmental and socioeconomic factors are significant, it is imperative to fill this informational gap to offer more contextualized interventions and treatments.

This research seeks to answer the pressing question: How are dietary habits related to the severity of depressive symptoms in the population of young Guatemalan women?

Objectives

General Objective

To analyze the relationship between depressive symptoms and dietary habits in the population of young Guatemalan women.

Specific Objectives

1. Identify depressive symptoms using the Beck Depression Inventory.
2. Characterize the dietary habits of young Guatemalan women through a questionnaire.
3. Establish the degree of correlation between specific dietary habits and the severity of depressive symptoms.

Materials and Methods

Research Design

The design of this research was quantitative, observational, and cross-sectional correlational. This approach was carefully chosen to objectively study the correlation between diet and mood in the sample.

Approach

In this study, the quantitative approach was employed to measure and analyze the variables in a numerical and statistical manner. The primary interest was in measuring how variations in dietary habits were described by the independent variable(s), i.e., how diet and mood could influence each other. This quantitative approach allowed for an objective and precise evaluation (R^2 coefficient) of the relationships between these variables, facilitating data-based conclusions.

Scope

The scope of this research was correlational. The aim was to understand how diet was related to mood. By analyzing these correlations, it was hoped to discover whether statistically significant associations existed that could suggest (though not prove) a causal relationship or influence between the factors.

Techniques

To obtain reliable and accurate data, a combination of techniques was employed. The Beck Depression Inventory, a validated and reliable instrument for measuring mood, was used to assess the participants. Additionally, a dietary questionnaire was administered to gather detailed information about the participants' dietary habits.

Instruments

A combination of meticulously selected instruments was used to accurately assess the interrelationships between diet and mood in young women in Guatemala City.

Dietary Habits Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed to obtain detailed and relevant information about the participants' food consumption and dietary patterns. Following best practices in questionnaire creation, it included carefully formulated questions to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the collected data.

Cronbach's α is a measure of the internal consistency of a scale. Values between 0.7 and 0.8 are generally considered acceptable, suggesting that the scale has adequate reliability. In this case, a value of 0.741 was obtained, indicating that the items of the dietary habits questionnaire are reasonably correlated and measure the same underlying construct.

McDonald's ω is another measure of internal consistency and is often considered a more accurate estimate than Cronbach's α . A value greater than 0.9 is considered excellent, indicating a high reliability of the scale. In this case, a value of 0.904 suggests that the questionnaire is very reliable and that the items are consistent in measuring the construct.

The dietary questionnaire we developed is reliable for use in research and practical applications, given that both reliability metrics exceed the generally accepted thresholds.

Beck Depression Inventory

This validated and widely recognized instrument was used to measure the severity of the participants' depressive symptoms. The scale facilitated a quantitative and comparative assessment of mood states, allowing these data to be correlated with dietary habits. This questionnaire consists of 21 groups of statements.

The guidelines for the cutoff scores of the BDI-II (Beck Depression Inventory-II) include the recommendation to adjust thresholds according to the characteristics of the sample and the purpose of using the instrument. A total score of 0-13 indicates a minimal range of depression, 14-19 corresponds to a mild level, 20-28 to a moderate level, and 29-63 is classified as severe (Beck et al., 2011).

Sample and Population

The population of this research consisted of a homogeneous sample of 30 young women residing in Guatemala City. Thirty women were chosen because it was assumed that this sample would achieve normality (Hernández Sampieri et al., 2018). The participants were selected to provide a representative perspective on the interactions between diet and mood.

The CONSORT flow diagram (Figure 1) illustrates the participant selection process. Initially, 65 individuals were assessed for eligibility. The inclusion criteria were: (1) women, aged 25-30 years, (2) residing in Guatemala City, and (3) willingness to participate in the study. After screening, 30 participants met all criteria and were enrolled in the study. 35 participants were excluded due to not meeting the inclusion criteria, declining to participate, or other reasons. All 30 enrolled participants completed the study and were included in the final analysis.

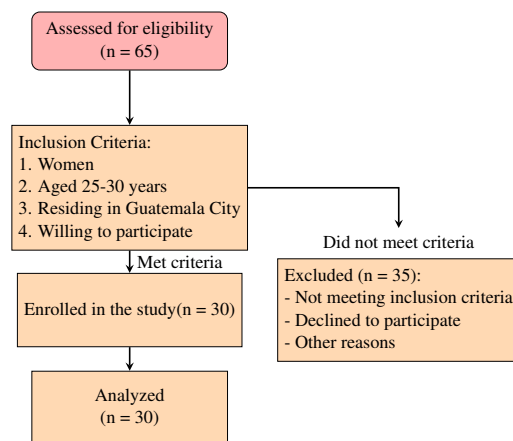


Figure 1

CONSORT flow diagram of participant selection

Additionally, the following exclusion criteria were identified: a) Women with chronic illnesses b) Women with autoimmune diseases c) Pregnant women, to avoid any influence of these conditions on the study results. Clarifying these exclusions, participants were warned that if they did not meet the exclusions, the researchers would not be held responsible, as they signed and read the informed consent. This sample and population selection methodology ensured that the research was accurate, relevant, and replicable.

Selection and Definition of Variables

In this study, variables encompassing psychological and nutritional aspects were selected. Thus integrating both quantitative and qualitative measures to achieve a comprehensive and thorough analysis.

Hypothesis

This study hypothesizes that there is a statistically significant bidirectional relationship between diet and depression, influencing both mood and overall well-being. This hypothesis posits that dietary patterns contribute to mood disturbances, which in turn affect mental and physical health, and that mood disturbances may also influence dietary choices. Confirmation or refutation of this hypothesis will provide insights into the interaction between diet and depression.

Data Collection Procedure

The research data were grouped based on diet and mood scale. A scale was used to measure mood and an interview to analyze the diet of each research participant, using them to understand the relationship between dietary habits and mood.

Statistical Analysis and Data Processing

For this study, we established a significance level (α) of 0.05, corresponding to a 95% confidence interval. This means that p-values less than 0.05 will be considered statistically significant. We chose this conventional level of significance to balance the risks of Type I and Type II errors. The 95% confidence interval provides a range of values that we can be 95% certain contains the true population parameter. This approach allows us to make inferences about the population based on our sample data with a known level of confidence.

Description and Justification of Methods and Analysis Techniques

The selection of statistical methods and analysis techniques for this study was guided by statistical principles and based on a deep understanding of the nature of the variables involved. Since the goal was to examine possible correlations between variables: dietary habits and mood states, correlation techniques were employed to investigate the relationships between

the variables. Correlation analysis allowed us to determine the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables.

Additionally, considering the nature of the data collected, which included ordinal measures (Beck scale) and categorical measures (dietary patterns), methods that fit these characteristics were used. Among them were normality tests to evaluate the distribution of the sample; a crucial step in selecting the most appropriate statistical tests. Furthermore, analysis of variance was used when relevant to compare means between different groups and better understand variations in the variables of interest.

This approach not only allowed for establishing the existence of correlations but also exploring the nature and significance of these relationships, providing a solid basis for subsequent interpretations and conclusions.

Statistical Procedures

Application and Analysis of the Beck Depression Inventory

After applying the scale to the sample, participants were categorized based on their scores: minimal or no depression, mild depression, moderate, and severe depression. This classification was the central focus for the following analyses.

Normality Tests

Before proceeding with comparative analyses, as part of the statistical processes, a crucial step was to analyze the normality of the sample. The *Shapiro-Wilk* test implemented in 'SciPy' was used to check the data distribution. If the sample was normal, the following statistical tests could be performed.

Variance Comparisons (ANOVA)

An analysis of variance was used to compare dietary patterns among the different depression groups. If significant differences were identified, post-hoc tests were performed to determine where these differences resided.

Correlation Analysis

The relationship between the severity of depressive symptoms and dietary habits was explored using Pearson's correlation coefficient. This allowed for a better understanding of the nature and strength of these relationships.

Data Visualization and Presentation

With the support of the 'Python' programming language and 'Jupyter Notebook' for statistical analysis and Tableau for visualization, the data was presented in a way that highlighted key relationships and important findings, facilitating interpretation.

Contextualized Interpretation of Results

All results were interpreted considering reliability and statistical significance. The conclusions were discussed in the context of existing literature and practical implications for the general scientific context and specifically for the Guatemalan population.

Inclusion of Key Aspects in the Analysis

In this research, the integrity and accuracy of statistical analysis were fundamental. Therefore, several key aspects were incorporated to ensure the quality and reliability of the results and conclusions.

Verification of Data Normality

At each stage of the analysis, normality tests were conducted, such as the Shapiro-Wilk test to assess the distribution of the data where required. This verification was crucial to determine the suitability of selecting statistical tests given the normality of the sample and thus ensure the validity of the proposed interpretations.

Evaluation of the Reliability of Measurement Tools

It was essential and fundamental to validate the reliability of the tools used, such as the Beck Depression Inventory and the Dietary Questionnaire. This was done by calculating Cronbach's alpha coefficient, as high reliability ensured that the collected data was consistent and representative.

Descriptive Statistics of the Sample

Descriptive statistics of the sample, including means, medians, modes, ranges, and standard deviations, were provided. These statistics offered a clear and understandable view of the data to establish analyses based on a solid foundation for subsequent statistical tests.

Contextualized Interpretation of Results

All results were interpreted within a contextual framework, considering their respective reliability and statistical significance. Clear thresholds for statistical significance were established, and the findings were discussed in relation to these criteria. This approach allowed for a thorough evaluation of the strength and relevance of the results and the conclusions drawn. Additionally, the results were discussed in the context of existing literature and relevant theories in the field, providing valuable insights for the Latin American population, especially Guatemalans.

Ethical Considerations

Informed Consent

Informed consent was obtained from all participants. To achieve this, they were provided with detailed information

about the study's objectives, procedures, possible risks, and benefits. Additionally, it was ensured that they understood that their participation was entirely voluntary and that they had the right to withdraw from the study at any time without consequences.

Confidentiality and Privacy

Confidentiality and privacy of all collected information were maintained. Participants' personal data were anonymized and kept confidential, ensuring their privacy and protection.

Approval by an Ethics Committee

The research protocol was submitted for review and approval by an ethics committee, ensuring that it met ethical standards and current regulations.

Impact and Benefit for Participants and the Community

The potential impact and benefits of this research for both the participants and the community were thoroughly evaluated and described. Emphasis was placed on maximizing benefits while minimizing any potential risks. Importantly, participants who were diagnosed with depression were referred to psychiatrists and psychologists for professional support. This ensured that individuals received appropriate care, enhancing the ethical integrity of the study. By addressing mental health concerns and providing referrals, the research contributed positively to the well-being of the participants and offered valuable insights for the Latin American population, especially Guatemalans.

Results

Sociodemographic Data

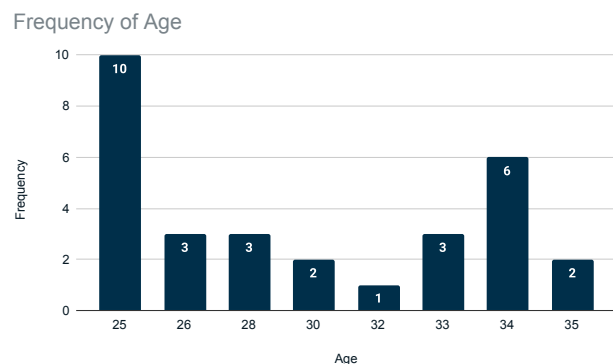


Figure 2

Age Frequency

Statistic	Total Beck	Total Diet
N	30.00	30.00
Mean	19.00	4.77
Median	17.00	6.00
Standard Deviation	9.28	9.58
Minimum	7.00	-17.00
Maximum	42.00	21.00
Skewness	0.97	-0.22
Kurtosis	0.14	-0.60
Shapiro-Wilk W	0.90	0.97
Shapiro-Wilk p-value	0.01	0.63

Table 1

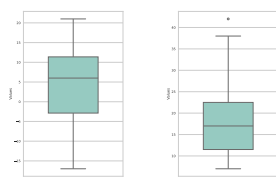
Descriptive statistics of the variables

Total Beck Scale

The score on the Beck scale shows a non-normal distribution with a right skew. This suggests that there are more individuals with lower depression scores, but with a wide variability. The high standard deviation indicates significant differences between individual scores.

Total Diet Questionnaire

The distribution of diet scores is normal and has negative values, which are allowed by the questionnaire. The median is higher than the mean, indicating a slight tendency towards higher values.



(a) Diet Total (b) Beck Total

Figure 3

Box and Whisker Plots of Variables

Variable 1	Variable 2	R ²	P Value
fruit consumption	loss of pleasure	-0.488897	0.006
fruit consumption	suicidal thoughts	-0.480279	0.007
sugar consumption	pessimism	0.432226	0.017
soda consumption	loss of interest	0.418097	0.021
flour consumption	concentration difficulty	0.413595	0.023
red meat consumption	pessimism	0.407187	0.026
ginger consumption	agitation	-0.403648	0.027
fruit consumption	punishment feeling	-0.397679	0.030
fruit consumption	dissatisfaction	-0.390977	0.033
red meat consumption	irritability	0.388368	0.034
sugar consumption	irritability	0.377928	0.039
flour consumption	loss of interest	0.377707	0.040
total diet questionnaire	irritability	-0.372452	0.043
soda consumption	indecision	0.371774	0.043
alcohol consumption	agitation	0.365651	0.047
fruit consumption	loss of interest	-0.365214	0.047
soda consumption	appetite changes	0.353747	0.055
total diet questionnaire	punishment feeling	-0.351071	0.057

Table 2

Correlation Table

The table 2 shows the correlations between various consumption variables and different emotional or psychological symptoms, along with the associated p-values indicating the statistical significance of these correlations.

There is a significant negative correlation between fruit consumption and loss of pleasure, suggesting that higher fruit consumption is associated with a lower loss of pleasure. There is also a significant negative correlation between fruit consumption and suicidal thoughts, indicating that higher fruit consumption is associated with a lower frequency of suicidal thoughts.

Other observed correlations include a positive correlation between sugar consumption and pessimism, suggesting that higher sugar consumption is associated with higher levels of pessimism. A positive correlation between soda consumption and loss of interest indicates that higher soda consumption is associated with greater loss of interest.

Additionally, there is a positive correlation between flour consumption and difficulty concentrating, suggesting that higher flour consumption is associated with greater difficulty concentrating. There is also a positive correlation between red meat consumption and pessimism, indicating that higher red meat consumption is associated with higher levels of pessimism.

There is a significant negative correlation between fruit consumption and feelings of punishment, indicating that higher fruit consumption is associated with lower feelings of punishment. There is also a negative correlation between fruit consumption and dissatisfaction, suggesting that higher fruit consumption is associated with lower levels of dissatisfaction.

A positive correlation was observed between red meat consumption and irritability, indicating that higher red meat consumption is associated with greater irritability.

Most of the negative correlations involve fruit consumption, which could suggest a protective effect of fruit consumption against certain negative psychological symptoms. The positive correlations between sugar and soda consumption with negative symptoms such as pessimism and loss of interest could indicate the need to moderate the consumption of these products to improve emotional well-being.

All mentioned correlations are significant with a p-value < 0.05, which supports the robustness of these associations. These insights can be used to recommend dietary adjustments as part of a holistic approach to improving emotional and mental well-being.

Beck Depressive Symptoms

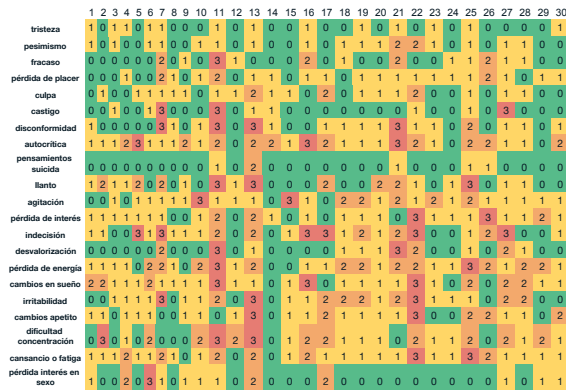


Figure 4

Heat Map: Depressive Symptoms

Dietary Habits of Young Guatemalan Women

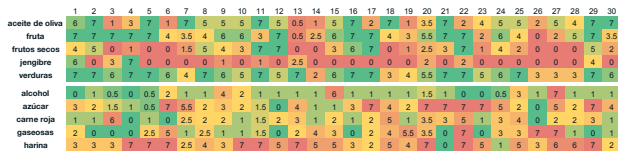


Figure 5

Heat Map: Dietary Questionnaire

Discussion of Results

This study aimed to analyze the relationship between dietary habits and the severity of depressive symptoms in young Guatemalan women. The results provide significant evidence of these interactions and offer valuable insights into understanding the relationship between diet and depression in this specific population.

Summary of Main Findings

Our study revealed significant correlations between certain dietary patterns and specific depressive symptoms. In particular, a strong negative association was found between fruit consumption and various depressive symptoms, including loss of pleasure ($r = -0.49, p = 0.006$) and suicidal thoughts ($r = -0.48, p = 0.007$). On the other hand, positive correlations were observed between the consumption of processed foods (such as sugars, sodas, and flours) and symptoms such as pessimism, loss of interest, and difficulty concentrating.

Interpretation of Results

Protective Effect of Fruit Consumption

The negative correlation between fruit consumption and depressive symptoms suggests a possible protective effect of a fruit-rich diet against depression. This could be attributed to the nutrients and antioxidants present in fruits, which may have a positive impact on mental health. The particularly strong association with the reduction of suicidal thoughts is a notable finding that warrants further investigation.

This relationship could be explained by several mechanisms: (1) Antioxidants present in fruits may reduce oxidative stress, which has been associated with depression. (2) Fruits are rich in essential vitamins and minerals for optimal neurological functioning. (3) The dietary fiber in fruits may positively influence the gut microbiota, which in turn affects the gut-brain axis.

Negative Impact of Processed Foods

The positive correlations between the consumption of processed foods and depressive symptoms support the hypothesis that a diet high in refined sugars and saturated fats may contribute to the development or exacerbation of depressive symptoms. Possible mechanisms for this relationship include: (1) Processed foods can cause blood glucose spikes, which can affect mood. (2) These foods often lack essential nutrients for mental health. (3) Excessive consumption of processed foods can lead to obesity, which has been associated with a higher risk of depression.

Comparison with Existing Literature

Our findings on the protective effect of fruits are consistent with previous studies that have found associations between fruit and vegetable consumption and a lower risk of depression. For example, a meta-analysis conducted by (Liu et al., 2016) found that higher fruit and vegetable consumption was associated with a lower risk of depression. However, our study provides specific evidence on the relationship between fruit consumption and specific depressive symptoms in a little-studied population: young Guatemalan women.

The positive association between processed foods and depressive symptoms also aligns with previous research that has linked Western diets (rich in processed foods) with a higher risk of depression. For example, (Lane et al., 2022) found that a diet characterized by processed foods was associated with a higher likelihood of depression and anxiety in women. Our study provides a more detailed view by examining correlations with specific symptoms. Furthermore, several additional studies have been published evaluating the relationship between ultra-processed food consumption and depression, as well as other mental disorders.

Higher consumption of ultra-processed foods was cross-sectionally associated with greater odds of depressive and anxiety symptoms, both when these outcomes were evaluated together (OR of common mental disorder symptoms: 1.53, 95% CI 1.43 to 1.63) and separately (OR of depressive symptoms: 1.44, 95% CI 1.14 to 1.82; and OR of anxiety symptoms: 1.48, 95% CI 1.37 to 1.59) (Lane et al., 2022). Furthermore, a meta-analysis of prospective studies demonstrated that higher intake of fruits and vegetables was associated with a lower risk of subsequent depression. The combined relative risk (95% CI) of depression for the category of highest versus lowest fruit and vegetable consumption was 0.86 (0.81 to 0.91, $P < 0.01$) and 0.89 (0.83 to 0.94, $P < 0.01$), respectively. In subgroup analyses stratified by study design, an inverse association was also observed between fruit consumption (0.83 [0.77 to 0.91, $P = 0.006$]) and vegetable consumption (0.88 [0.79 to 0.96, $P = 0.007$]) with the risk of depression in cohort studies (Liu et al., 2016). Although we found evidence of associations between fruit and vegetable consumption and better mental health, rigorously designed prospective and experimental studies are needed to better understand the causal pathways.

Implications

These results have important implications for both clinical practice and public health:

1. **Dietary interventions:** The findings suggest that dietary interventions, particularly increasing fruit consumption and reducing processed foods, could be effective strategies for the prevention and management of depression in young women.
2. **Public health policies:** These results could inform public health policies aimed at improving mental health through the promotion of healthy diets. For example, nutritional education programs focused on increasing fruit consumption and reducing the intake of processed foods could be implemented.
3. **Integrated approach:** The association between diet and depressive symptoms reinforces the importance of an

integrated approach to depression treatment that considers both psychological and nutritional factors. Mental health professionals might consider including dietary recommendations as part of their treatment plans.

4. **Prevention:** Since our study focused on young women, the results suggest that early dietary interventions could play an important role in preventing depression in this population.

Limitations

It is important to acknowledge the limitations of this study:

1. **Sample size:** With 30 participants, the sample size is relatively small, which may limit the generalizability of the results. Future studies should consider larger samples to increase statistical power.
2. **Cross-sectional design:** The cross-sectional design of the study does not allow for establishing causal relationships between diet and depressive symptoms. Longitudinal studies are needed to determine the direction of causality.
3. **Specific population:** The study focused on young Guatemalan women, which may limit the applicability of the results to other populations. Studies in different demographic groups are needed to confirm whether these findings are generalizable.
4. **Definition of dietary patterns:** As observed in the literature, the lack of a standardized definition of “healthy diet” can make comparison between studies difficult. In our case, we focused on specific foods rather than general dietary patterns, which may limit comparability with other studies.
5. **Confounding factors:** Although several demographic and lifestyle factors were controlled for, there may be other unmeasured confounding factors that could influence the relationship between diet and depression.

Recommendations for Future Research

Based on our findings and limitations, we recommend:

1. **Conduct longitudinal studies** to establish causal relationships between dietary patterns and depressive symptoms.
2. **Investigate the biological mechanisms** underlying the relationship between fruit consumption and the reduction of depressive symptoms.
3. **Explore the effectiveness of specific dietary interventions** in the prevention and treatment of depression.

4. Expand the study to more diverse and larger populations.
5. Standardize the definition and measurement of dietary patterns to facilitate comparison between studies.
6. Investigate the interaction between diet and other lifestyle factors, such as exercise and sleep, in relation to depression.

Conclusion

This study provides important evidence on the relationship between dietary patterns and depressive symptoms in young Guatemalan women. The findings underscore the potential protective role of a fruit-rich diet and the possible negative effects of processed foods on mental health. Although more research is needed, these results suggest that dietary interventions could be a valuable component in prevention and treatment strategies for depression.

The complexity of the relationship between diet and depression evidenced in this study underscores the need for a multidisciplinary approach to depression research and treatment. As we advance in understanding these interactions, it is crucial that mental health professionals, nutritionists, and public health policymakers work together to develop comprehensive strategies that address both the nutritional and psychological aspects of mental health.

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