Eating Right

People with psychosis are at increased risk of developing diabetes, obesity, hypertension, nutritional deficiencies and impaired lipid profile.

Various factors contribute to this:

- Decreased physical activity
- ► Inadequate monitoring of various physical health parameters
- Change in appetite and eating habits

- Co-morbid substance use (alcohol, tobacco, cannabis)
- Attributing symptoms of physical illness (like fatigue, headache etc.) to be a part of psychiatric illness.
- ► Healthcare needs of patients with psychosis may get neglected as they may not express their problems effectively
- Metabolic side effects of medications

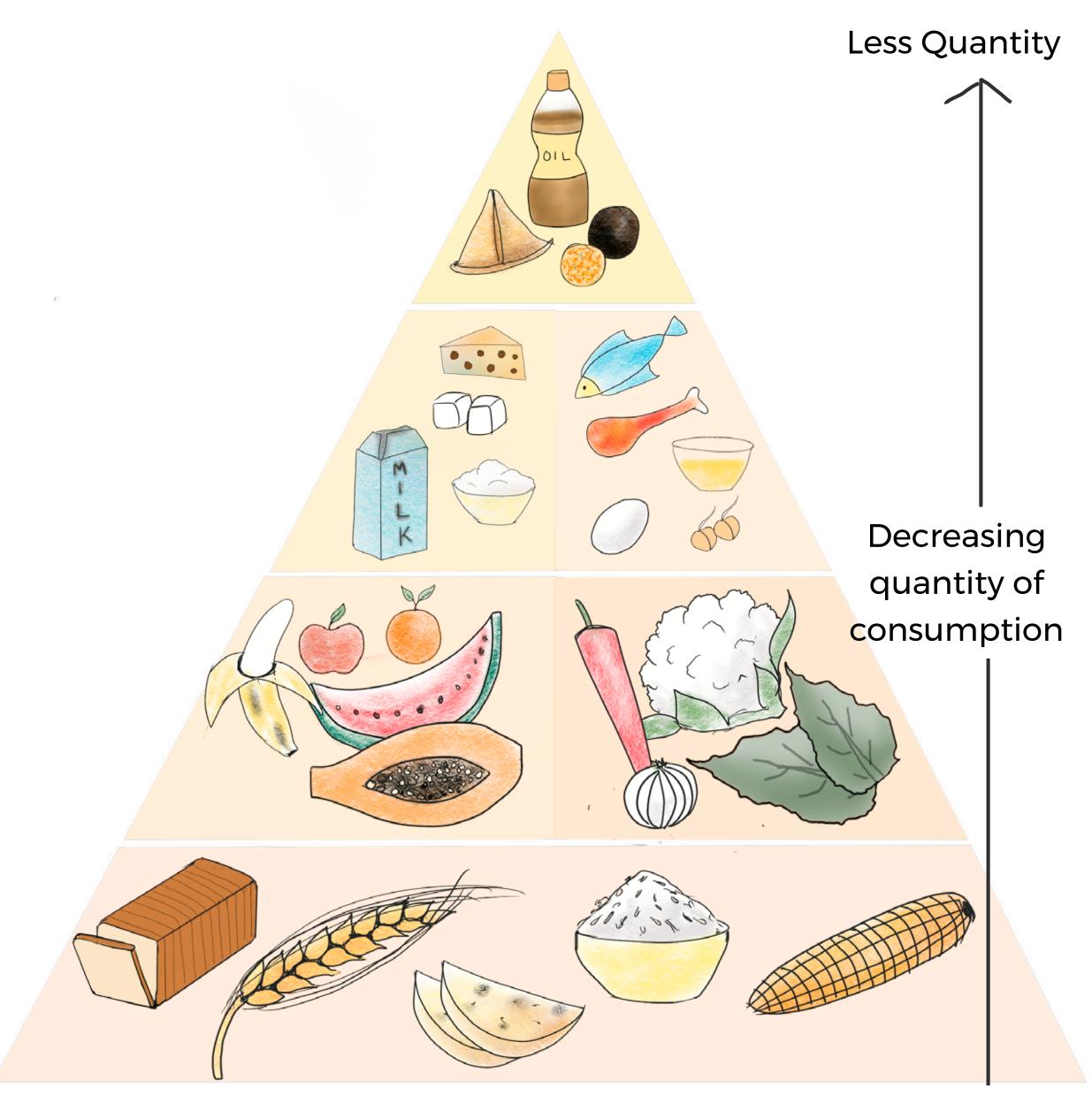
Thus, lifestyle modifications are essential.

Taking nutritious food and a balanced diet is crucial for maintaining physical health.

Eat appropriate quantity of food at regular intervals.

In addition to 3 major meals, take 2 to 3 small meals in between.

A balanced diet pyramid is illustrated below for your reference. Try and follow the same in your diet.



Large Quantity

Some Do's and Dont's

- Consume at least 1 fresh seasonal fruit daily.
- Include vegetables in the diet everyday.
- ► Have 10 to 12 glasses of water.
- ► Eat home-cooked food.
- ► Eat on time and at regular intervals.
- ➤ Your daily diet should include pulses and meat/ eggs (if you are a non-vegetarian).



- ➤ Dairy (milk, curd, buttermilk) and cereals (rice, wheat, maize) should be taken.
- Avoid packaged foods and drinks.
- Avoid fat/ghee and oily food.
- ► Restrict the intake of food high in sugar and salt.
- Consume tea/ coffee in moderation.



Colours of Fruits & Vegetables

You might like a few fruits and vegetables and might be tempted to just eat those daily. But for optimal health, our bodies need variety in food. Eating a diversity of colourful foods is important so that you get the complete range of vitamins and minerals required by your body.

