



Nourish Your Neurons: A Quick-Start Guide to Boosting Brain Health During Menopause

5 Actionable Steps for Women's Brain Health During Menopause

Did you know that during menopause, women experience a notable 30% drop in brain energy levels due to the decline in oestrogen? It's a phenomenal change, but don't worry; it doesn't affect cognitive function, as the latest science proves. So, let's explore how you can empower your brain during this transformative life stage with our step-by-step guide for women's brain health during menopause.

Eat Brain-Boosting Foods

Harness the power of a Mediterranean diet.
Incorporate phytoestrogen-rich foods like flax seeds, sesame seeds, and even dark chocolate. These wonders can help maintain cognitive function.

Action: Add a small handful of flax seeds or nuts to your daily breakfast routine.



Manage Stress

Cortisol, the stress hormone, works in tandem with oestrogen. Reducing stress through yoga, meditation, or deep breathing helps stabilize your hormonal balance.

Action: Dedicate just 5 minutes daily to deep breathing exercises or meditation.



NutritionCookery.com

Prioritize Sleep

Your journey to brain health begins with quality sleep. Establish a regular sleep schedule and ensure you get enough rest. Poor sleep can worsen menopausal symptoms and affect your brain health.

Action: Set a consistent bedtime and stick to it, even on weekends.



NutritionCookery.com

Embrace Nutrient-Rich Foods

Opt for a diet rich in brain-boosting nutrients such as Omega-3 fatty acids, antioxidants, and essential vitamins. These nutritional powerhouses support your brain during menopause.

Action: Replace one snack daily with a serving of fresh berries or a handful of almonds.

During perimenopause, it's a good idea to limit or avoid certain foods that may exacerbate symptoms or negatively impact your health. Here's a list of foods to consider avoiding or reducing:



Top 10 Foods to Avoid for Menopause Wellness

Caffeine: Excessive caffeine intake can disrupt sleep and exacerbate anxiety and hot flashes. Limit coffee, tea, and energy drinks.
Alcohol: Alcohol can disrupt sleep patterns, contribute to weight gain, and worsen mood swings. Consume alcohol in moderation.
Sugary Foods: High sugar intake can lead to weight gain and energy fluctuations. Minimize sugary snacks, desserts, and sugary beverages.
Processed Foods: Highly processed foods often contain unhealthy fats, excessive salt, and additives. Opt for whole, unprocessed foods instead.
Saturated and Trans Fats: Limit foods high in saturated and trans fats, such as fried foods, baked goods, and fatty cuts of meat, as they can impact heart health.
Spicy Foods: Spicy foods can trigger hot flashes and worsen night sweats. Reduce your consumption if you're sensitive to them.
Excessive Dairy: Some women may find dairy products worsen bloating and digestive issues during perimenopause. Experiment with dairy options if needed.
Salty Foods: Excess salt can lead to water retention and increase blood pressure. Watch your sodium intake, especially if you have hypertension.
High-Phosphorus Foods: Foods high in phosphorus, such as carbonated beverages and processed meats, may affect calcium absorption and bone health.
Large Meals Before Bed: Eating heavy or spicy meals before bedtime can disrupt sleep and lead to discomfort. Opt for light, balanced dinners.

Regular Exercise

Engage in physical activity – at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity weekly exercise. Exercise not only helps maintain hormonal balance but also supports overall brain health.

Action: Start with a 10-minute daily walk and gradually increase the duration.



NutritionCookery.com

The Upshot

Congratulations on taking the first step to boost your brain health during menopause. This checklist offers simple and effective strategies to support your brain.

Embrace a Mediterranean-inspired diet, manage stress with 5 minutes of daily deep breathing or meditation, prioritize quality sleep, enjoy nutrient-rich foods, and start a 10-minute daily walk.

These small changes will significantly impact your brain health, allowing you to navigate menopause with confidence and vitality. Your brain is your lifelong companion, and empowering it ensures you thrive during menopause.

Source and Further Reading

https://www.alz.org/media/documents/facts-and-figures-2018-r.pdf

Brinton RD, Yao J, Yin F, Mack WJ, Cadenas E. Perimenopause as a neurological transition state. Nat Rev Endocrinol. 2015 Jul;11(7):393-405. doi: 10.1038/nrendo.2015.82. Epub 2015 May 26. PMID: 26007613; PMCID: PMC9934205.

Yue X, Lu M, Lancaster T, Cao P, Honda S, Staufenbiel M, Harada N, Zhong Z, Shen Y, Li R. Brain estrogen deficiency accelerates Abeta plaque formation in an Alzheimer's disease animal model. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2005 Dec 27;102(52):19198-203. doi: 10.1073/pnas.0505203102. Epub 2005 Dec 19. PMID: 16365303; PMCID: PMC1323154.

Mosconi L, Berti V, Quinn C, McHugh P, Petrongolo G, Varsavsky I, Osorio RS, Pupi A, Vallabhajosula S, Isaacson RS, de Leon MJ, Brinton RD. Sex differences in Alzheimer risk: Brain imaging of endocrine vs chronologic aging. Neurology. 2017 Sep 26;89(13):1382-1390. doi: 10.1212/WNL.000000000004425. Epub 2017 Aug 30. PMID: 28855400; PMCID: PMC5652968.

Perimenopause and the emergence of an Alzheimer's bioenergetic phenotype in the brain and periphery – https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0185926

Increased Alzheimer's risk during the menopause transition: A 3-year longitudinal brain imaging study - https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0207885

Mosconi L, Berti V, Quinn C, McHugh P, Petrongolo G, Varsavsky I, Osorio RS, Pupi A, Vallabhajosula S, Isaacson RS, de Leon MJ, Brinton RD. Sex differences in Alzheimer risk: Brain imaging of endocrine vs chronologic aging. Neurology. 2017 Sep 26;89(13):1382-1390. doi: 10.1212/WNL.0000000000004425. Epub 2017 Aug 30. PMID: 28855400; PMCID: PMC5652968.

Increased Alzheimer's risk during the menopause transition: A 3-year longitudinal brain imaging study - https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0207885

Sperling RA, Karlawish J, Johnson KA. Preclinical Alzheimer's disease-the challenges ahead. Nat Rev Neurol. 2013 Jan;9(1):54-8. doi: 10.1038/nrneurol.2012.241. Epub 2012 Nov 27. PMID: 23183885; PMCID: PMC3643203.

Rocca WA, Bower JH, Maraganore DM, Ahlskog JE, Grossardt BR, de Andrade M, Melton LJ 3rd. Increased risk of cognitive impairment or dementia in women who underwent oophorectomy before menopause. Neurology. 2007 Sep 11;69(11):1074-83. doi: 10.1212/01.wnl.0000276984.19542.e6. Epub 2007 Aug 29. PMID: 17761551.

Bove R, Secor E, Chibnik LB, Barnes LL, Schneider JA, Bennett DA, De Jager PL. Age at surgical menopause influences cognitive decline and Alzheimer's pathology in older women. Neurology. 2014 Jan 21;82(3):222-9. Doi: 10.1212/WNL.000000000000033. Epub 2013 Dec 11. PMID: 24336141; PMCID: PMC3902759.

Faubion SS, Kuhle CL, Shuster LT, Rocca WA. Long-term health consequences of premature or early menopause and considerations for management. Climacteric. 2015;18(4):483-91. doi: 10.3109/13697137.2015.1020484. Epub 2015 Apr 7. PMID: 25845383; PMCID: PMC4581591.

https://www.menopause.org/docs/default-source/2017/nams-2017-hormone-therapy-position-statement.pdf

Vetrani C, Barrea L, Rispoli R, Verde L, De Alteriis G, Docimo A, Auriemma RS, Colao A, Savastano S, Muscogiuri G. Mediterranean Diet: What Are the Consequences for Menopause? Front Endocrinol (Lausanne). 2022 Apr 25;13:886824. doi: 10.3389/fendo.2022.886824. PMID: 35546996; PMCID: PMC9084275.

Barrea L, Pugliese G, Laudisio D, Colao A, Savastano S, Muscogiuri G. Mediterranean diet as a medical prescription in menopausal women with obesity: a practical guide for nutritionists. Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr. 2021;61(7):1201-1211. doi: 10.1080/10408398.2020.1755220. Epub 2020 Apr 24. PMID: 32329636.

Quattrini S, Pampaloni B, Gronchi G, Giusti F, Brandi ML. The Mediterranean Diet in Osteoporosis Prevention: An Insight in a Periand Post-Menopausal Population. Nutrients. 2021 Feb 6;13(2):531. doi: 10.3390/nu13020531. PMID: 33561997; PMCID: PMC7915719.