

The Nutrition and Mental Health Connection – A Pilot Study

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Understanding Emotional Wellness

- How one feels and embracing own emotions
- Attending to both positive and negative emotions
- Teaching emotional wellness in school helps with resiliency
- Leads to success in school and at home
- Using Emotional Wellness and Mental Health



Connection between Mental Health and Nutrition

- Schools often introduce nutrition in schools through P.E. and nutrition classes
- Researchers have shown nutrient deficiencies are found with disorders such as: bipolar, anxiety, and depression
- We learn about nutrition from medical sources
- What about school counselors/counselors?

Other issues

- The CDC (2020) reports that 13.7 million children and adolescents are affected by obesity
- Calculated by BMI cultural issues with this
- Childhood weight can cover more: obesity, anorexia, bulimia, binge eating disorders





Ethnicity and Weight

Ethnicity/Culture Influence on Weight African Americans: BMI; thin ideal

Hispanics: Acculturation Asian Americans: Acculturation Importance of Understanding The Role Ethnicity Plays in Weight



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Nutrition at home

- Low and High SES may eat poorly
 - Why?



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- Children may not have a lot of control over what is at home or they may have a lot of control!
- A whole family intervention is what may prove to be most successful!



Nutrition and Schools





Counselors and Mental Health

- Creating a foundation basic knowledge of the food plate, how to grow fruits and vegetables (make it fun!)
- Foundation nutrients, minerals, vitamins and the body
- Teaching students about how certain foods help our brain with our emotional wellness

Growing Together Project Partially funded by Association for Creativity in Counseling through a grant

Small private school in the Jackson area about 270 children total

Participants - K-6th 7 lessons in a semester

Big pretest and posttest (at the end)

Pretest/posttest before and after each lesson

Focus group for qualitative research



Super Foods

Creating Super
Foods to
Connect with
Children







Demographics- Kindergarten & 1st grade

- Kindergarten n = 17
- 1^{st} grade n = 13

- 50% male; 50% female
- 93.3% Caucasian; 3.3% Hispanic; 3.3% Asian



Demographics- 2nd through 6th Grade

- 2nd grade n =23
- 3^{rd} grade n = 16
- 4^{th} grade n = 19
- 5^{th} grade n = 10
- 6th grade n = 17
- 91.8% Caucasian; 2.4% Black; 3.5% Hispanic; 2.4% Asian
- 40% male; 60% female



Analyses

• A paired samples t-test was conducted to compare overall scores on the nutritious food survey pre and post educational lessons.

Kindergarten and 1st grade

• There was a significant difference in the scores for pretest (M = 6.47, SD = 2.40) and post-test scores(M = 13.73, SD = 2.59); t(29)= -10.89, p = <.001.

2nd through 6th Grade

• There was also a significant difference in the scores for pretest (M = 9.68, SD = 3.70) and post-test scores (M = 12.64, SD = 3.42); t(84)= -5.85, p = <.001.

Analyses

Kindergarten and 1st grade

- Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used to determine if there was a statistically significant median difference between pre and posttest scores
- Results indicate that of the 30 children who completed the study, the nutrition education curriculum elicited an improvement in knowledge for all but one.
- Taken together, the implemented curriculum produced a statistically significant median increase in nutritional knowledge and understanding compared to no education intervention, z = 4.77, p < .0005.



Analyses

2nd through 6th Grade

- Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used to determine if there was a statistically significant median difference between pre and posttest scores
- Results indicate that of the 85 children who completed the study, the nutrition education curriculum elicited an improvement in knowledge for 61 children
- Taken together, the implemented curriculum produced a statistically significant median increase in nutritional knowledge and understanding compared to no education intervention, z = 5.02, p < .0005.



Differences between sexes?

 There were no statistically significant differences between pre/posttest score changes based on sex for either group as determined by a one-way ANOVA.

Kindergarten/1st grade group (F(1,29) = .023, p = .880 2nd- 6th grade group (F(1,84) = .548, p = .461

• Taken together, there was no difference in their nutritional understanding and learning (as measured by score change) between boys and girls

What can we conclude?

- These results suggest that the educational curriculum impacted children's nutritional knowledge across a 7-week intervention program.
- Specifically, our results suggest that when children are provided this type of nutrition education, there is a statistically significant increase in knowledge and understanding of food, health, and the mind-body connection.

Results- Qualitative

- Focus Groups
- 11 Participants (Grades 1-6)
- 11 Questions
- "Has anything about what you eat changed since the beginning of the study?"
- "If you could plan out the lunch menu in the lunchroom what kinds of foods would you want?"
- "Would you eat more foods to help with your emotions?"
- "Do you eat when you are feeling sad? When you are feeling happy?"

Results – Qualitative

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- Analytic Method: Thematic analysis
- Often applied across a wide range of theoretical approaches (Braun & Clark, 2006)
- Flexible in that it allows determinants of themes in a variety of ways

Results - Qualitative

- Overarching Themes
- Healthier choices
- Mindful eating
- Familial Changes
- Holistic understanding





Challenges

- Getting other schools on board
- Funding for better foods more nutritious foods cost more
 - Farm to school initiatives
 - Connecting with our local farmers benefits them
- Foods spoiling what do we doo with those foods?
- Foods must be cooked fully



Limitations

- One elementary school
- One age group (K-6)
- Inaccurate completion of pre/posttests
- Reach out to more diverse sample population



Future Research

- Study to be replicated Spring 2021
- Use similar school
- Different location of Mississippi
- Revise pre/posttests
- Revamp lesson plans
- Advocating for SC/Counselors to talk about nutrition and mental health



Guess the food!



Directions: We will read the food label and you have to guess what it is or what kind of food it is (breakfast food, etc.)



You can also guess what type of food it is: Processed or Clean



Calories 200	1	Calorie	es fron	m Fat
				y Valu
Total Fat 5g				8
Saturated Fat 1.5g			12.5	8
Trans Fat Og				
Polyunsaturated Fa				
Monounsaturated F	at 1g	2		
Cholesterol Omg				0
Sodium 170mg				79
Total Carbohydra				139
Dietary Fiber less th	han 1	9		39
Sugars 16g Protein 2g				
Protein 2g		-		
Calorie Total Fat Less ti Saturated Fat Less ti Cholesterol Less ti Sodium Less ti Total Carbohydrate Dietary Fiber Calories per gram: Fat 9	han han han han	2,000 65g 20g 300mg 2,400mg 300g 25g ohydrate	80 25 30 2,4 37 30	g Omg 100mg Sg
INGREDIENTS: ENRICHED REDUCED IRON, VITAMIN B1 [[RIBOFLAVIN], FOLIC ACID], C SYRUP, DEXTROSE, SOYBEAU	Thiamin Corn Syi N and P	MONONITI RUP, HIGH ALM DIL L, CONTAIR	RATEJ, VI FRUCTO (WITH TO NS TWO WBERRIE	ISE CORN BHQ FOR









Ingredients: Whole Grain Oats, Sugar, Oat Flour, Corn Syrup, Modified Corn Starch, Corn Starch, Dextrose, Salt, Gelatin, Trisodium Phosphate, Yellows 5 & 6, Red 40, Blue 1 and Other Color Added, Natural and Artificial Flavor. Vitamin E (mixed tocopherols) Added to Preserve Freshness.

Vitamins and Minerals: Calcium Carbonate, Zinc and Iron (mineral nutrients), Vitamin C (sodium ascorbate), A B Vitamin (niacinamide), Vitamin B₆ (pyridoxine hydrochloride), Vitamin B₂ (riboflavin), Vitamin B₁ (thiamin mononitrate), Vitamin A (palmitate), A B Vitamin (folic acid), Vitamin B₁₂, Vitamin D₃.



EBATPO







PEANUT BUTTER COOKIE INGREDIENTS: DATES, PEANUTS, SEA SALT.

PEANUT BUTTER CHOCOLATE CHIP INGREDIENTS: DATES, PEANUTS, SEMISWEET CHOCOLATE CHIPS* (UNSWEETENED CHOCOLATE, SUGAR, COCOA BUTTER, VANILLA), SEA SALT.

*FAIR TRADE CERTIFIED™ BY FAIR TRADE USA

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GLUTEN FREE



INGREDIENTS

100% WHOLE GRAIN ROLLED QUAKER OATS. NATURALLY CONTAINS OAT BRAN.







MBP









Ingredients: Boneless Skinless Chicken Breast with Rib Meat, Water, Salt, Sodium Phosphate, Powdered Cellulose. Breaded With: Enriched Wheat Flour (Wheat Flour, Neat Flour, Natural Flour, Wheat Flour, Natural Flour, Soybean Oil, Nacin, Reduced Iron, Thiamine Mononitrate, Riboflavin, Folic Acid), Water, Bleached Wheat Flour, Yellow Corn Flour, Modified Corn Starch, Natural Flavors, Soybean Oil, Salt, Sugar, Caramel Color, Yeast, Dried Onion, Dried Garlic, Paprika Extract (Color), Whey, Dextrose, Dried Buttermilk. Breading set in Vegetable Oil. Contains: Milk, Wheat









Questions or Comments