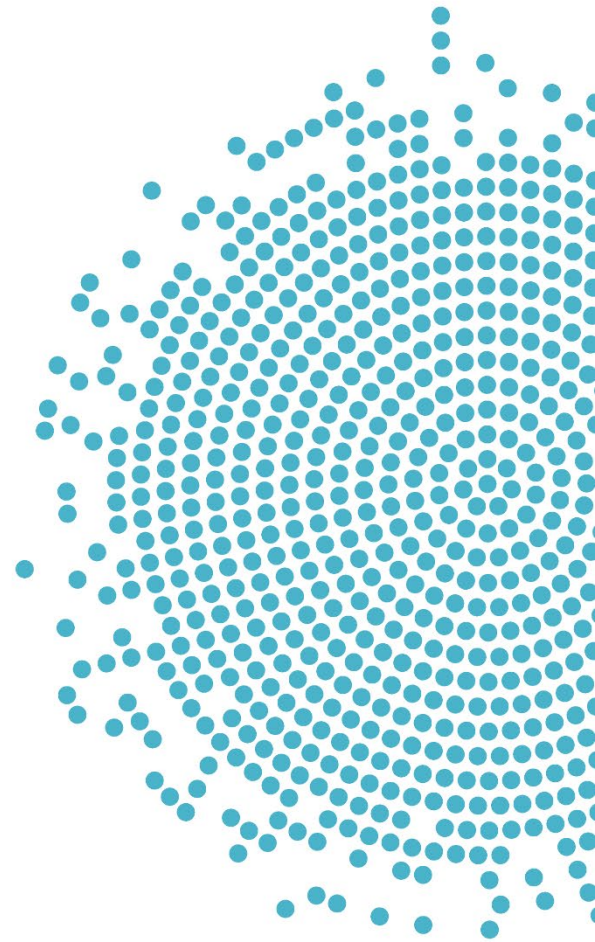




Dietary Patterns and Risk of Depression: A Systematic Review Protocol

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Introduction

To prepare for the development of the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2025-2030*, the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Agriculture (USDA) identified a proposed list of scientific questions based on relevance, importance, potential federal impact, and avoiding duplication, which were posted for public comment.* The Departments appointed the 2025 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee (Committee) in January 2023 to review evidence on the scientific questions. The proposed scientific questions were refined and prioritized by the Committee for consideration in their review of the evidence. Their review forms the basis of their independent, science-based advice and recommendations to HHS and USDA, which is considered as the Departments develop the next edition of the *Dietary Guidelines*. As part of that process, the following systematic review question has been identified: What is the relationship between dietary patterns consumed and risk of depression? The Committee will conduct a systematic review to address this question, with support from USDA's Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review (NESR) team. This question will update the systematic review conducted by 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee (**Table 1**).

Table 1. Review history

Date	Description	Citation
January 2014	Original systematic review conducted by the 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee published	2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee: Systematic Reviews of the Dietary Patterns, Foods and Nutrients, and Health Outcomes Subcommittee. February 2015. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: https://nesr.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2019-04/2015DGAC-SR-DietaryPatterns.pdf
May 2023	Systematic review protocol for the 2025 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee published online	Hoelscher DM, Anderson C, Booth S, Deierlein A, Fung T, Gardner C, Giovannucci E, Raynor H, Stanford FC, Talegawkar S, Taylor C, Tobias D, Obbagy J, Callahan E, English LK, Fultz A, Raghavan R, Reigh N, Higgins M, Bokay K, Butera G, Terry N. Dietary Patterns and Risk of Depression: A Systematic Review Protocol. May 2023. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: https://nesr.usda.gov/protocols
October 2023	Systematic review discontinued by the 2025 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee	N/A Rationale for discontinuation: The Committee consulted Federal subject matter experts on this topic and based on concerns from these experts about reverse causality and/or the plausibility of the relationship between dietary patterns and risk of depression, the Committee decided to discontinue this systematic review.

* Dietary Guidelines for Americans: Learn About the Process. 2022. Available at: <https://www.dietaryguidelines.gov/work-under-way/learn-about-process>

Methods

The NESR methodology manual^{*} has a detailed description of the NESR methodology as it will be applied in the systematic reviews for the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2025-2030 Project. This section presents an overview of the specific methods that will be used to by the Committee to answer the systematic review question: What is the relationship between dietary patterns and risk of depression?

This systematic review updates an existing NESR systematic review completed by the 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee,[†] which included evidence published from January 1980 to January 2014. This updated systematic review will synthesize the studies from the existing review with eligible studies published since January 1980 as one body of evidence, according to the methods described below.

Develop a protocol

A systematic review protocol is the plan for how NESR's methodology will be used to conduct a specific systematic review and is established by the Committee, *a priori*, before any evidence is reviewed. The protocol is designed to capture the most appropriate and relevant body of evidence to answer the systematic review question. Development of the protocol involves discussion of the strengths and limitations of various methodological approaches relevant to the question, which then inform subsequent steps of the systematic review process. The protocol describes all of the methods that will be used throughout the systematic review process. Additionally, the protocol includes the following components, which are tailored to each systematic review question: the analytic framework, the inclusion and exclusion criteria, and the synthesis plan. When updating an existing review, the Committee uses the analytic framework and the inclusion and exclusion criteria from the existing review and makes adjustments to the protocol, if necessary. Differences in the inclusion and exclusion criteria between existing and updated reviews are documented in **Appendix 1**.

Develop an analytic framework

An analytic framework visually represents the overall scope of the systematic review question and depicts the contributing elements that will be examined and evaluated. **Figure 1** is the analytic framework for the systematic review and shows that the intervention or exposure of interest is dietary patterns consumed by children, adolescents, adults, individuals during pregnancy, individuals during postpartum, and older adults. The comparators are different dietary patterns or different levels of adherence to/consumption of the same dietary pattern. The outcomes are depression and postpartum depression. The key confounders may impact the relationships of interest and are sex, age, physical activity, anthropometry, race and/or ethnicity, socioeconomic position, and history of depression or depressive symptoms in all populations, alcohol intake in adults and older adults, smoking in adults, older adults, and pregnancy. Dietary patterns are defined as the quantities, proportions, variety, or combination of different foods, drinks, and nutrients (when available) in diets, and the frequency with which they are habitually consumed.

^{*} USDA Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review Branch. USDA Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review: Methodology Manual. February 2023. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: <https://nesr.usda.gov/methodology-overview>

[†] 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee: Systematic Reviews of the Dietary Patterns, Foods and Nutrients, and Health Outcomes Subcommittee. February 2015. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: <https://nesr.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2019-04/2015DGAC-SR-DietaryPatterns.pdf>

Figure 1. Analytic framework for the systematic review question: What is the relationship between dietary patterns and risk of depression?

<i>Population</i>	<i>Intervention/ exposure</i>	<i>Comparator</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Key confounders</i>
Children and adolescents (2 years up to 19 years)	Consumption of a dietary pattern	Different dietary pattern(s)	Depression (in children, adolescents, adults, and older adults)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex • Age • Physical activity • Anthropometry • Race and/or ethnicity • Socioeconomic position • Smoking (adults, older adults) • Alcohol intake (adults, older adults) • History of depression or depressive symptoms
Adults and older adults (19 years and older)		Different adherence/ consumption levels to the same dietary pattern		
Individuals during pregnancy	Different dietary pattern(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postpartum depression 		
		Different adherence/ consumption levels to the same dietary pattern		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Physical activity • Anthropometry • Race and/or ethnicity • Socioeconomic position • Smoking • History of depression or depressive symptoms

Synthesis organization:

- I. **Population:** Children; Adolescents; Adults; Older Adults; Individuals during postpartum
 - a. **Outcome:** Depression; Postpartum Depression

Key definitions:

Dietary patterns: the quantities, proportions, variety, or combination of different foods, drinks, and nutrients (when available) in diets, and the frequency with which they are habitually consumed.

Develop inclusion and exclusion criteria

The inclusion and exclusion criteria provide an objective, consistent, and transparent framework for determining which articles to include in the systematic review (see **Table 2**). These criteria ensure that the most relevant and appropriate body of evidence is identified for the systematic review question, and that the evidence reviewed is:

- Applicable to the U.S. population of interest
- Relevant to Federal public health nutrition policies and programs
- Rigorous from a scientific perspective

Table 2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Category	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Study design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randomized controlled trials • Non-randomized controlled trials* • Prospective cohort studies • Retrospective cohort studies • Nested case-control studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled trials[†] • Case-control studies • Cross-sectional studies • Ecological studies • Narrative reviews • Systematic reviews • Meta-analyses • Modeling and simulation studies • Mendelian randomization studies
Publication date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 1980 – TBD[‡] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before January 1980, after TBD
Population: Study participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-human

* Including quasi-experimental and controlled before-and-after studies

[†] Including uncontrolled before-and-after studies

[‡] This review update date range encompasses the original systematic review date range, which included articles published from January 1980 to January 2014

Category	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Population: Life stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At intervention or exposure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and adolescents (2 up to 19 years) Adults and older adults (19 years and older) Individuals before pregnancy Individuals during pregnancy Individuals during postpartum At outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and adolescents (2 up to 19 years) Adults and older adults (19 years and older) Individuals during postpartum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At intervention or exposure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infants and toddlers (birth up to 24 months) At outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals during pregnancy
Population: Health status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that <u>exclusively</u> enroll participants not diagnosed with a disease* Studies that enroll <u>some</u> participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diagnosed with a disease; with severe undernutrition, failure to thrive/underweight, stunting, or wasting; with the outcome of interest and/or hospitalized for an illness, injury, or surgery† 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that <u>exclusively</u> enroll participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diagnosed with a disease;‡ with severe undernutrition, failure to thrive/underweight, stunting, or wasting; pre- or post-bariatric surgery; and/or hospitalized for an illness, injury, or surgery§
Intervention/ exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that examine consumption of and/or adherence to a dietary pattern [i.e., the quantities, proportions, variety, or combination of different foods, drinks, and nutrients (when available) in diets, and the frequency with which they are habitually consumed], including, at a minimum, a description of the foods and beverages in the pattern. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dietary patterns may be measured or derived using a variety of approaches, such as adherence to a priori patterns (indices/scores), data driven patterns (factor or cluster analysis), reduced rank regression, or other methods, including clinical trials Multi-component intervention in which the isolated effect of the intervention of interest on the outcome(s) of interest is provided or can be determined despite multiple components 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that do not provide a description of the dietary pattern, which at minimum, must include the foods and beverages in the pattern (i.e., studies that examine a labeled dietary pattern, but do not describe the foods and beverages consumed) Multi-component intervention in which the isolated effect of the intervention of interest on the outcome(s) of interest is not provided or cannot be determined due to multiple components
Comparator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumption of and/or adherence to a different dietary pattern Different levels of consumption of and/or adherence to a dietary pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

* Studies that enroll participants who are at risk for chronic disease will be included

† Studies that exclusively enroll participants post-cesarean section will be included

‡ Studies that exclusively enroll participants with obesity will be included

§ Studies that exclusively enroll participants post-cesarean section will be included

Category	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Outcome(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depression • Postpartum depression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Study duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention length ≥12 weeks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention length <12 weeks
Size of study groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For intervention studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ≥30] participants per study group for between-subject analyses, ○ or a power calculation indicating that the study is appropriately powered for the outcome(s) of interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For intervention studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <30 participants per study group for between-subject analyses, ○ and no power calculation indicating that the study is appropriately powered for the outcome(s) of interest.
Publication status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer-reviewed articles published in research journals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-peer-reviewed articles, unpublished data or manuscripts, pre-prints, reports, editorials, retracted articles, and conference abstracts or proceedings
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published in English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not published in English
Country*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies conducted in countries classified as high or very high on the Human Development Index the year(s) the intervention/exposure data were collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies conducted in countries classified as medium or low on the Human Development Index the year(s) the intervention/exposure data were collected

* The classification of countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) is based on the UN Development Program Human Development Report Office (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>) for the year the study intervention occurred or data were collected. If the study does not report the year(s) in which the intervention/exposure data were collected, the HDI classification for the year of publication is applied. Studies conducted prior to 1990 are classified based on 1990 HDI classifications. If the year is more recent than the available HDI values, then the most recent HDI classifications are used. If a country is not listed in the HDI, then the current country classification from the World Bank is used (The World Bank Country and Lending Groups, available from: <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-country-and-lending-groups>)

Search for and screen studies

NESR librarians, in collaboration with NESR analysts and the Committee, will use the analytic framework and inclusion and exclusion criteria to develop a comprehensive literature search strategy. The literature search strategy will include selecting and searching the appropriate bibliographic databases, translating search using syntax appropriate for the databases being searched, and employing search refinements, such as search filters. For existing reviews, search strategies will be updated, as appropriate, for each database. The full literature search will be available upon request, and will be fully documented in the final review.

The results of all electronic database searches, after removal of duplicates, will be screened independently by two NESR analysts using a step-wise process by reviewing titles, abstracts, and full-texts to determine which articles meet the inclusion criteria. Manual searching will be conducted to find peer-reviewed published articles not identified through the electronic database search. These articles will also be screened independently by two NESR analysts at the abstract and full-text levels.

Extract data and assess the risk of bias

NESR analysts will extract all essential data from each included article to describe key characteristics of the available evidence, such as the author, publication year, cohort/trial name, study design, population life stage at intervention/exposure and outcome, intervention/exposure and outcome assessment methods, and outcomes. One NESR analyst will extract the data and a second NESR analyst will review the extracted data for accuracy. Each article included in the systematic review will undergo a formal risk of bias assessment, with two NESR analysts independently completing the risk of bias assessment using the tool that is appropriate for the study design.^{*†‡} For review updates, data extraction and risk of bias assessment will be updated, if needed.

Synthesize the evidence

The Committee will describe, compare, and combine the evidence from all included studies to answer the systematic review question. Synthesis of the body of evidence will involve identifying overarching themes or key concepts from the findings, identifying and explaining similarities and differences between studies, and determining whether certain factors impact the relationships being examined. The first level of synthesis organization will be by population including children, adolescents, adults, older adults, and individuals during postpartum. Then, within each of the population groups, the evidence will be organized by similarity in outcome. Depending on the available evidence, the synthesis may be organized by participant characteristics such as race/ethnicity, socioeconomic position, and health status.

Develop a conclusion statement and grade the evidence

After the Committee synthesizes the body of evidence, they will draft a conclusion statement or conclusion statements. A conclusion statement is one or more summary statements carefully constructed to answer the systematic review question. It reflects the evidence reviewed, as outlined in the analytic framework (e.g., PICO elements) and synthesis plan, and does not take evidence from other sources into consideration. The

* Sterne JAC, Savovic J, Page MJ, et al. RoB 2: a revised tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials. *BMJ*. Aug 28 2019;366:I4898.doi:10.1136/bmj.I4898

† Sterne JA, Hernan MA, Reeves BC, et al. ROBINS-I: a tool for assessing risk of bias in non-randomised studies of interventions. *BMJ*. Oct 12 2016;355:i4919.doi:10.1136/bmj.i4919

‡ ROBINS-E Development Group., Higgins J, Morgan R, et al. Bias In Non-randomized Studies - of Exposure (ROBINS-E). 2022. <https://www.riskofbias.info/welcome/robins-e-tool>

Committee will review, discuss, and revise the conclusion statement until they reach agreement on wording that accurately reflect the body of evidence.

The Committee will then assign a grade to each conclusion statement (i.e., strong, moderate, limited, or grade not assignable). The grade communicates the strength of the evidence supporting a specific conclusion statement to decision makers and stakeholders. NESR has predefined criteria, based on five grading elements that the Committee will use to evaluate and grade the strength of the evidence supporting each conclusion statement. The five grading elements are: consistency, precision, risk of bias, directness and generalizability of the evidence. Study design will also be considered during the grading process.

Recommend future research

The Committee will identify and document research gaps and methodological limitations throughout the systematic review process. These gaps and limitations will be used to develop research recommendations that describe the research, data, and methodological advances that are needed to strengthen the body of evidence on a particular topic. Rationales for the necessity of additional or stronger research may also be provided with the research recommendations.

Acknowledgments and funding

The Committee members are involved in: establishing all aspects of the protocol, which presents the plan for how they are planning to examine the scientific evidence, including the inclusion and exclusion criteria; reviewing all studies that meet the criteria the Committee sets; deliberating on the body of evidence for each question; and writing and grading the conclusion statements. The NESR team, with assistance from Federal staff from HHS and USDA (Jean Altman, MS; Kara Beckman, PhD; Dana DeSilva, PhD, RD; Kevin Kuczynski, MS, RD; TusaRebecca Pannucci, PhD, MPH, RD; Julia Quam, MSPH, RND; Elizabeth Rahavi, RD) and Project Leadership (HHS: Janet de Jesus, MS, RD; USDA: Eve Stody, PhD), supports the Committee by facilitating, executing, and documenting the work necessary to ensure the reviews are completed in accordance with NESR methodology. Contractor support was also provided by Panum Telecom (Emily Madan, PhD; Verena McClain, MSc).

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Appendix

Appendix 1: Inclusion and exclusion criteria comparison between existing* and updated systematic reviews for the research question: What is the relationship between dietary patterns and risk of depression?

Category	Existing Review	Updated Review	Change and Rationale
Study design	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randomized controlled trials • Non-randomized controlled trials (including quasi-experimental and controlled before and after studies) • Quasi-experimental studies (i.e., prospective cohort studies) <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nested case-control studies • Case-control studies • Uncontrolled trials • Case-control studies • Cross-sectional studies • Uncontrolled before-and-after studies • Narrative reviews • Systematic reviews • Meta-analyses 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randomized controlled trials • Non-randomized controlled trials[†] • Prospective cohort studies • Retrospective cohort studies • Nested case-control studies <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospective cohort studies • Retrospective cohort studies • Nested case-control studies • Uncontrolled trials[‡] • Case-control studies • Cross-sectional studies • Ecological studies • Narrative reviews • Systematic reviews • Meta-analyses • Modeling and simulation studies 	Study design criteria were modified to enable focus on the strongest body of evidence

* 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee: Systematic Reviews of the Dietary Patterns, Foods and Nutrients, and Health Outcomes Subcommittee. February 2015. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: <https://nesr.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2019-04/2015DGAC-SR-DietaryPatterns.pdf>

[†] Including quasi-experimental and controlled before-and-after studies

[‡] Including uncontrolled before-and-after studies

Category	Existing Review	Updated Review	Change and Rationale
Publication date	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 1980-January 2014 <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before January 1980 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 1980- TBD* <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before January 1980, after TBD 	No change besides to include more recent evidence
Population: Study participants	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-human 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-human 	No change
Population: Life stage	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At intervention/exposure and outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children, adolescents, adults, and older adults aged 2 years and older <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At intervention/exposure and outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infants and toddlers (birth up to 24 months) 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At intervention/exposure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and adolescents (2 up to 19 years) Adults and older adults (19 years and older) Individuals before pregnancy Individuals during pregnancy Individuals during postpartum At outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and adolescents (2 up to 19 years) Adults and older adults (19 years and older) Individuals during postpartum <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At intervention/exposure and outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infants and toddlers (birth up to 24 months) At outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals during pregnancy 	No change other than to clarify included populations

* This review update date range encompasses the original systematic review date range, which included articles published from Month YYYY to Month YYYY

Category	Existing Review	Updated Review	Change and Rationale
Population: Health Status	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subjects who were healthy or at elevated chronic disease risk <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-calorie intervention (defined as <1,600 kcal/day for women and <2,000 kcal/day for men) Subjects who were hospitalized, diagnosed with disease, and/or receiving medical treatment 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that <u>exclusively</u> enroll participants not diagnosed with a disease* Studies that enroll <u>some</u> participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diagnosed with a disease; and/or hospitalized for an illness, injury, or surgery with severe undernutrition, failure to thrive/underweight, stunting, or wasting; born preterm, with low birth weight, and/or small for gestational age; pre- or post-bariatric surgery; receiving pharmacotherapy to treat obesity; and/or with the outcome of interest <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions designed to induce weight loss or treat overweight and obesity through energy-restriction/hypocaloric diets for the purposes of treating additional or other medical conditions Studies that <u>exclusively</u> enroll participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diagnosed with a disease;* hospitalized for an illness, injury, or surgery;† with severe undernutrition, failure to thrive/underweight, stunting, or wasting; born preterm, with low birth weight, and/or small for gestational age pre- or post-bariatric surgery and/or receiving pharmacotherapy to treat obesity 	<p>No change other than to clarify intent</p>

* Studies that enroll participants who are at risk for chronic disease will be included

Category	Existing Review	Updated Review	Change and Rationale
Intervention/exposure	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A description of the dietary pattern(s) consumed by subjects (i.e., the quantities, proportions, variety, or combination of different foods, drinks, and nutrients (when available) in diets, and the frequency with which they are habitually consumed), including, at a minimum, a description of the foods and beverages in the pattern) Dietary patterns may be measured or derived using a variety of approaches, such as adherence to a priori patterns (indices/scores), data driven patterns (factor or cluster analysis), reduced rank regression, or other methods, including clinical trials. <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that do not provide a description of the dietary pattern, which at minimum, must include the foods and beverages in the pattern (i.e., studies that examine a labeled dietary pattern, but do not describe the foods and beverages consumed). 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that examine consumption of and/or adherence to a dietary pattern [i.e., the quantities, proportions, variety, or combination of different foods, drinks, and nutrients (when available) in diets, and the frequency with which they are habitually consumed], including, at a minimum, a description of the foods and beverages in the pattern. Dietary patterns may be measured or derived using a variety of approaches, such as adherence to a priori patterns (indices/scores), data driven patterns (factor or cluster analysis), reduced rank regression, or other methods, including clinical trials. Multi-component intervention in which the isolated effect of the intervention of interest on the outcome(s) of interest is provided or can be determined despite multiple components. <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that do not provide a description of the dietary pattern, which at minimum, must include the foods and beverages in the pattern (i.e., studies that examine a labeled dietary pattern, but do not describe the foods and beverages consumed). Multi-component intervention in which the isolated effect of the intervention of interest on the outcome(s) of interest is not provided or cannot be determined due to multiple components. 	No change other than formatting

* Studies that exclusively enroll participants with obesity will be included

† Studies that exclusively enroll participants post-cesarean section will be included

Category	Existing Review	Updated Review	Change and Rationale
Comparator	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to a different dietary pattern Different levels of adherence to a dietary pattern <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumption of and/or adherence to a different dietary pattern Different levels of consumption and/or adherence to a dietary pattern <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	No change other than formatting
Outcome(s)	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depression Postpartum depression <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depression (children and adolescents, adults and older adults) Postpartum depression (during postpartum) <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	No change other than formatting
Study duration (not applied to pregnancy and postpartum studies)	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention length ≥12 weeks <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention length <12 weeks 	Study duration criteria were modified to enable focus on the strongest body of evidence
Publication status	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer-reviewed articles published in research journals <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-peer reviewed articles, unpublished data or manuscripts, pre-prints, reports, and conference abstracts or proceedings 	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer-reviewed articles published in research journals <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-peer reviewed articles, unpublished data or manuscripts, pre-prints, reports, and conference abstracts or proceedings 	No change
Language	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published in English <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not published in English 	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published in English <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not published in English 	No change

Category	Existing Review	Updated Review	Change and Rationale
Country*	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject populations from countries with high or very high human development, according to the 2011 Human Development Index <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies conducted in countries classified as medium or low on the 2011 Human Development Index. 	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject populations from countries with high or very high human development, according to the 2011 Human Development Index <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies conducted in countries classified as medium or low on the 2011 Human Development Index. 	No change

* In order to determine the inclusion exclusion criteria for country, the Human Development classification was used. This classification is based on the Human Development Index (HDI) ranking from the year the study intervention occurred or data were collected (UN Development Program. HDI 1990-2017 HDRO calculations based on data from UNDESA (2017a), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2018), United Nations Statistics Division (2018b), World Bank (2018b), Barro and Lee (2016) and IMF (2018). Available from: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>). If the study did not report the year in which the intervention occurred or data were collected, the HDI classification for the year of publication was applied. HDI values are available from 1980, and then from 1990 to present. If a study was conducted prior to 1990, the HDI classification from 1990 was applied. If a study was conducted in 2018 or 2019, the most current HDI classification was applied. When a country was not included in the HDI ranking, the current country classification from the World Bank was used instead (The World Bank. World Bank country and lending groups. Available from: <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-country-and-lending-groups>)