

MINDS NEWSLETTER

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# The Hidden Caffeine



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Caffeine is the most commonly used psychoactive drug in the world. The recently launched ICD - 11 (International Classification of Diseases) includes a dedicated section on disorders due to caffeine use under the broader category of disorders related to substance use. While caffeine dependence is not yet included in classification. harmful the use. intoxication, withdrawal, and caffeineinduced anxiety disorder are recognized.<sup>[1]</sup> Caffeine acts as a non-selective adenosine receptor antagonist, targeting primarily adenosine A1 and A2A receptors in the and indirectly brain modulating dopamine.<sup>[2]</sup> Although often perceived as benign, excessive or unregulated caffeine consumption can result in significant physical and psychiatric morbidity, highlighting the importance of acknowledging its impact in clinical practice. While coffee and tea remain the most prominent sources of caffeine, many other products also contain substantial amounts of this stimulant.

### **Food and Beverages**

These include:

- Chocolate: Higher cocoa content correlates with increased caffeine levels.
- Energy Drinks: Frequently marketed for enhanced physical and cognitive performance, many of these beverages contain caffeine levels equivalent to or exceeding a strong cup of coffee.
- Certain Herbal Teas: Many of them contain considerable caffeine.
- **Dietary Supplements**: Often labelled as energy boosters, these can significantly contribute to cumulative caffeine intake.

# **Medicinal Products**

Caffeine is a common ingredient in over the counter (OTC) and prescription medications, often unbeknownst to consumers.

- Analgesics: Combination pain relievers frequently include caffeine for its synergistic effect with analgesics like acetaminophen.
- Cold and Flu Remedies: These may contain caffeine to counteract drowsiness caused by antihistamines.
- Weight Loss Supplements: Caffeine is used for its thermogenic and appetite-suppressing properties.

### **Non-Food Sources**

The rise of caffeine-infused products extends beyond consumables.

- Skincare Products: Caffeine-enriched creams claim to reduce puffiness and cellulite.
- **Breath Fresheners**: Chewing gum, mints, and some mouth fresheners may have some amount of caffeine.

For most adults, the FDA (Food and Drug Administration) cites 400 mg of caffeine per day as an amount not generally effects.<sup>[3]</sup> associated with adverse However, cumulative consumption can sometimes exceed this limit, often without the individual's awareness. Clinicians must recognize caffeine's role in exacerbating symptoms such as insomnia, anxiety, mood fluctuations, arrhythmias, and acid reflux, particularly when these symptoms prove resistant to standard treatments.<sup>[4]</sup> Additionally, caffeine consumption during pregnancy is linked to risks such as low birth weight and preterm delivery. A thorough clinical history should include inquiries about caffeine intake, including potential hidden sources.

Raising awareness of caffeine as a psychoactive substance is crucial in psychiatric practice. Public health initiatives should prioritize transparent labelling of caffeine content in all products. Despite its widespread use, caffeine has profound implications for both mental and physical health. Its inclusion in ICD-11 emphasizes the importance of vigilance in recognizing and addressing caffeine use disorders.

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