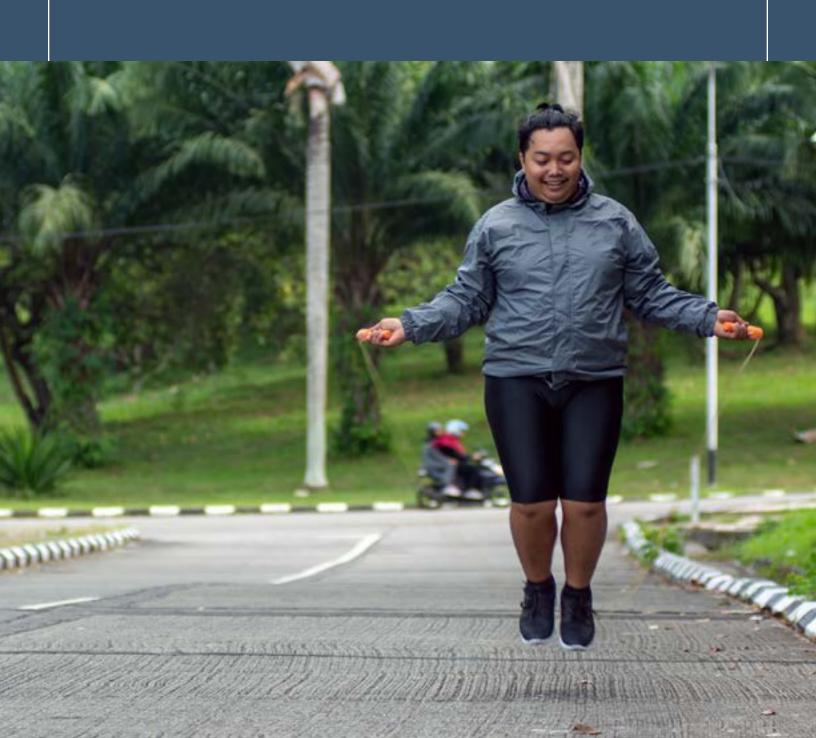


# Module 19: Keep Your Heart Healthy

Participant Guide



### **Session Focus**



Since you are at risk for type 2 diabetes, you are more likely to have problems with your heart or arteries. So, it's important to keep your heart healthy.

#### In this session, we will talk about:

- Why heart health matters
- How to keep your heart healthy
- · Why you should limit salt and how to do it
- · How to make healthier choices about fats

#### You will also make a new action plan!

#### Tips:

- When possible, replace unhealthy fats with healthier fats.
- Remember that all fats are high in calories—use them moderately.
- Choose less processed meats, poultry, fish, and dairy more often. Processed foods like readymade meats that are breaded or in sauces often contain more fat, salt, and sugar.



- Choose leaner cuts of meat, like round cuts and sirloin. Remove the skin from chicken and turkey and eat more fish.
- Try using herbs and spices to flavor foods to lower the amount of salt.

## The Heart of the Matter



Your heart is amazing! With each beat, it pumps oxygen-rich blood and nutrients, like glucose, vitamins, and amino acids, to the cells in your body. Blood travels through tubes called arteries. When your heart is healthy, it pumps just the right amount of blood at the right speed all through your body.

When something goes wrong with your heart or arteries, it's a big deal for your health. Your organs might not get enough oxygen or nutrients, and your heart might have to work harder to pump blood.

what are some problems you could have with your heart or arteries?					

#### Learn more about heart disease and living a heart-healthy lifestyle by visiting:

- 7 Strategies to Live a Heart-Healthy Lifestyle: <a href="www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/">www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/</a> infographic/hearthealth.htm
- Heart Disease: <u>www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/index.htm</u>

#### Smoking, High Blood Pressure, and High Cholesterol

The three biggest risk factors for heart disease are smoking, high blood pressure (hypertension), and high blood cholesterol. Luckily, there are things you can do to keep your heart as healthy as possible!

#### **Stop Smoking for Your Heart**

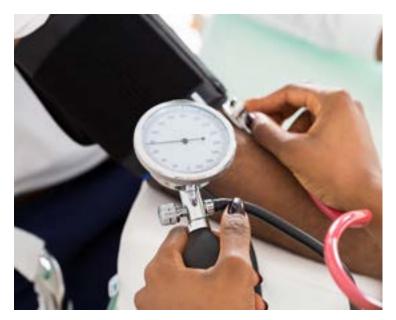
Smoking harms your blood vessels by making them thicker and narrower so that it's harder for your heart to pump blood around your body. Smoking also makes your blood sticky and thick, so it forms clots more easily. This raises your risk of having a stroke.

It's not easy to quit smoking—but you can do it! To learn more, review the Ready, Set, Quit! handout provided by your coach.



#### Monitor Salt and Your Blood Pressure

Salt (sodium) is important for keeping the right balance of fluid in your body. However, too much salt can be a problem for some people. When there is too much sodium in your blood, it pulls water into your blood vessels, which raises your blood pressure. Eating too much salt can cause obvious effects, like swollen feet. If your shoes are pinching more than normal, it might be time to look at your diet.



Consuming a lot of packaged and processed foods can increase your salt intake as well. Over time, uncontrolled high blood pressure can make some people more likely to develop heart disease or have a stroke.

Talk to your doctor about your blood pressure. They will tell you what it should be and whether you need to take medicine to help control it.

If your doctor tells you to limit salt, try these ideas:

- When possible, avoid prepackaged and frozen meals and prepared foods like pizza and cured meats, which tend to be high in sodium.
- Limit restaurant food. Restaurants tend to have food high in calories, fat, and sodium.
- Read food labels and look for ingredients such as salt, sodium, monosodium glutamate, and disodium phosphate.
- Rinse canned vegetables and beans with water to remove some of the salt.
- When possible, cook with fresh ingredients instead of canned or prepared foods.
- Try using herbs and spices to flavor foods, especially if you must avoid salt.

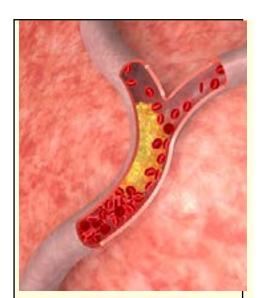
Other ways I can reduce salt:		

#### **Monitor Blood Cholesterol**

To understand blood cholesterol, think of a car engine and its oil. Oil lubricates important engine parts to keep the car performing at a high level. Like car oil, high-density lipoprotein. or HDL, lubricates important parts of the body, including the blood vessels, absorbing other cholesterol and helping get rid of it. HDL also prevents other cholesterol from sticking. Lowdensity lipoprotein, or LDL, is the cholesterol that sticks to the walls of your blood vessels, blocking off blood flow. It wears your "engine" down and causes it not to perform as well. You need HDL to fight the negative effects of LDL.

If your blood cholesterol is too high, your doctor may prescribe medicine, or make recommendations for changes in your diet and getting regular physical activity. High blood cholesterol can cause plague to collect on the insides of your blood vessels, making them stiff and narrow—so narrow it might even prevent blood from moving through.

If your blood cholesterol level is within a healthy range, you can help to keep it healthy by doing the following:



As cholesterol (plaque) builds up in the arteries, the arteries begin to narrow, which lessens or blocks the flow of blood. Source: www.cdc.gov/ cholesterol/about.html

- Replace unhealthy fats with healthy fats, instead of avoiding all fats.
- Choose fresh meats, poultry, fish, and dairy more often. Processed foods often contain more fat, salt, and sugar.
- Choose leaner cuts of meat and remove the skin from chicken and turkey. Include fish in your diet.
- Choose less processed meats, poultry, fish, and dairy more often.

#### Other Risk Factors

What are three additional risk factors for heart disease?

#### **Healthy Heart Strategies**

#### Take good care of your heart!

- If you smoke, you can quit and protect your heart health. For support in guitting, including free quit coaching, a free quit plan, free educational materials, and referrals to local resources. call 1-800-QUIT-NOW (1-800-784-8669).
- If you have blood pressure medicine, take it as directed.
- If your doctor tells you to, limit your salt.



- If you have medicine to manage your blood cholesterol levels, take it as directed.
- Try to eat healthy fats.
- Limit the amount of alcohol you drink—up to one drink a day for women and two drinks per day for men.
- Be active for at least 150 minutes a week at a moderate pace or more.
- Avoid sitting still for long periods of time. Take a 2-minute fitness break every 30 minutes.
- Manage or reduce stress.
- Reach and stay at a healthy weight.
- Choose fresh meats, poultry, fish, and dairy more often. Processed foods often contain more fat, salt, and sugar.
- Choose leaner cuts of meat and remove the skin from chicken and turkey. Include fish in vour diet.
- Try using herbs and spices to flavor foods, especially if you must avoid salt.

#### Ask your health care provider:

- If you need to take medicine to keep your heart healthy.
- If you need any tests to check your heart health, for example:
  - o A blood pressure test measures the force of blood against your artery walls.
  - o A cholesterol test measures fats in your blood.

To learn more about heart health, review the "ABCs of Heart Health" or "4 PASOS ADELANTE":

- millionhearts.hhs.gov/files/4\_Steps\_Forward\_English.pdf
- millionhearts.hhs.gov/files/4\_Steps\_Forward.pdf

What strategy do you think you can try this week?				



You need fats in your diet for energy and to help your body absorb certain vitamins. Essential fatty acids help the body function, but they aren't made by your body; you consume them. Many foods contain fats; you just need to know which fats are healthy to eat and which ones aren't.

The fats to limit are called saturated fats—they are unhealthy fats. Saturated fats are found in foods such as butter, beef fat, higher-fat meats, cakes, cookies, pizza, casseroles, burgers, and traditional ground beef tacos.

Eating too much unhealthy fat can raise your blood cholesterol levels and increase your risk of heart disease.

#### Fats To Limit or Avoid

Some fats can harm your heart.

You can avoid eating too much unhealthy fat by following these tips:

- Remove the skin from chicken and turkey.
- Choose meats with less fat, such as cuts with "loin" in the name.
- Cook with oils, like olive oil, instead of lard or butter.
- Use low-fat or fat-free dairy products.

When a recipe calls for an ingredient that is high in unhealthy fat, see if you can replace it with vegetables or whole grains, or a lower-fat dairy product, a leaner type of meat, or a healthy fat.





### **Healthy Fats To Use Instead**

Healthy fats can help reduce bad cholesterol levels in your blood and reduce your risk of heart disease.

Some healthy fats contain omega-3 fatty acids, which are good for your heart. Omega-3 fatty acids can help reduce your risk of heart disease and stroke.





### **Cook With Healthy Fats**

Here are some ways to avoid unhealthy fats and limit healthy fats when you cook. Write your ideas in the column that says, "Other Ideas." Check off each idea you try.

## Cook the healthy way! Other Ideas Instead of... Eating animal fat and skin ☐ Take the skin off chicken before you cook it. ☐ Trim the fat off meat before you cook it. Frying or deep-frying in butter ☐ Grill, roast, sauté, or lard poach, or stir-fry in a small amount of vegetable oil such as olive or canola oil. ☐ Use olive or canola oil. ☐ Simmer in water or stock. ☐ Steam or microwave.

Instead of	Cook the healthy way!	Other Ideas
Baking with butter or lard	Bake with:	
	☐ Ground or pureed veggies or fruit with no added	
	sugar  Nonfat plain yogurt	
	☐ Vegetable or fruit juice with no added sugar	
Topping foods with cream sauce or butter	Try these:	
	<ul> <li>□ Lemon juice or vinegar</li> <li>□ Herbs and spices</li> <li>□ Salsa or hot sauce</li> <li>□ Plain nonfat yogurt</li> <li>□ Tomato sauce</li> <li>□ Low-fat, low-salt salad dressing made with olive oil</li> </ul>	