

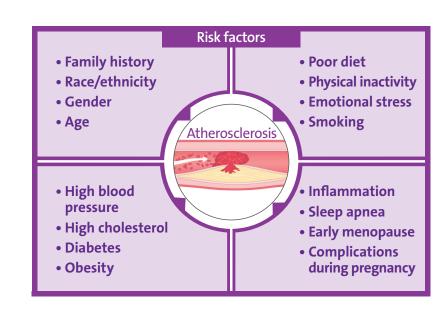


Reducing your risk for heart disease

Atherosclerosis (plaque in the arteries throughout the body) can be caused by multiple risk factors.

Although you can't control **all** of these factors, it's still important to know how they affect your individual risk.

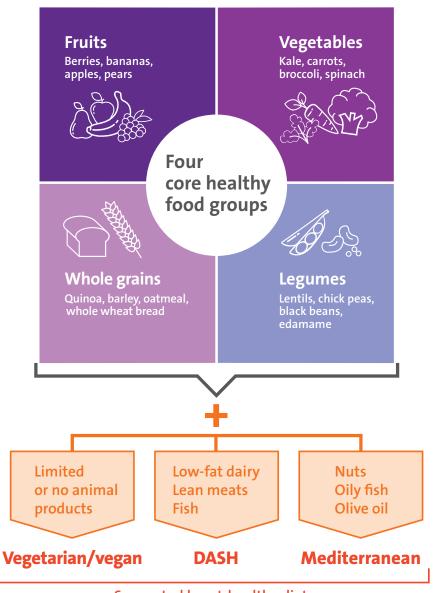
The chart below can help you determine your potential risk for heart disease. If each of these risk factors is in the ideal range, your risk for heart disease is much lower.



	Lower risk of	heart disease		Increased risk of heart disease	My numbers
Diabetes (measured by A1c)	Normal (A1c < 5.7%)		Pre-diabetes (A1c between 5.7% and 6.4%)	Diabetes (A1c ≥ 6.5%)	
Blood pressure	Normal (Less than 120/80)		Intermediate (120/80 to 140/90)	High (Greater than 140/90)	
Cholesterol (measured by LDL)	Ideal (LDL less than 70)	Normal (LDL Less than 100	Intermediate (LDL between 100-130)	High (LDL Greater than 130)	
Smoking	No smoking (The only healthy choice!)		Any tobacco use (Smoking is dangerous to your health and damages blood vessels.)		
Body mass index	Normal (BMI < 25)		Overweight (BMI between 25 and 29)	Obese (BMI ≥ 30)	
Diet	Heart-healthy diet		Somewhat healthy diet	Unhealthy diet	
Physical activity	30-60 minutes of exercise daily		Some activity	Sedentary lifestyle	

A healthy diet is the best prevention.

The key to improving your diet is to take steps toward more healthy food choices and fewer unhealthy ones.



Suggested heart-healthy diets

Limit or eliminate the following:

Red and processed meats

Sausages, cold cuts, bacon, beef, lamb

Saturated fats

Red meats, ice cream, cheese, butter

Trans fats

Hydrogenated fat, partially hydrogenated fat, trans fat

Sweet and refined carbs

Sugar, juices, corn syrup, candy

Sodium

Frozen meals, canned foods, pickles, chips

