

WELLNESS NEWSLETTER

... FOR THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF YOU AND YOUR FAMILY

ATTACK YOUR HEART RISK

The term "heart disease" refers to several types of heart conditions. The most common type is coronary artery disease (CAD), which can cause heart attack, angina, heart failure, and arrhythmias.

Many types of heart disease, including CAD, are considered lifestyle diseases. While medications can help manage the symptoms and progression of the disease, lifestyle changes in nutrition, exercise, and stress can prevent, and in some cases, even reverse the disease.

THE THREE I'S IN HEART DISEASE

Intake: Poor nutrition has been linked to increased inflammation in the body, which affects the entire cardiovascular system and increases risk for CVD.

THE WEAR

MAITERS

Inactivity: Regular weekly exercise has been linked to decreased body weight, inflammation, blood

cholesterol levels, resting blood pressure, heart

rate, stress, and risk of type 2 diabetes.

Inflammation: Inflammation occurs as the immune system fights environmental, physical, and mental attacks on the body. In a Harvard Women's Health Study, women with the highest levels of inflammatory markers were more than four times as likely to have died from coronary disease, or to have suffered a nonfatal heart attack or stroke compared to those with the lowest levels.

THE NUMBERS DON'T LIE

- About 600,000 people die of heart disease in the United States every year—that's 1 in every 4 deaths.
- ✓ Heart disease is the #1 cause of death for both men and women.
- Coronary heart disease is the most common type of heart disease, killing more than 385,000 people annually.
- Every year about 715,000 Americans have a heart attack. Of these, 525,000 are a first heart attack.
- Despite increases in awareness over the past decade, only 54% of women recognize that heart disease is their #1 killer.



Coach's Quick Take

Know the Signs and Symptoms of a Heart Attack

- Chest pain or discomfort
- Upper body pain or discomfort in the arms, back, neck, jaw, or upper stomach
- Shortness of breath
- Nausea, lightheadedness, or cold sweats

According to a recent survey, **only 27% of respondents** were aware of all major heart attack symptoms and knew when to call 9-1-1.

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WHAT IS YOUR RISK FOR HEART DISEASE? Put a check next to the factors that apply to you and enter your numbers where indicated. ■ Blood Pressure 130/85 – 140/90 Diabetes ■ Blood Pressure over 140/90 ☐ Blood sugar more than 100 mg/dL What is your blood sugar? ____ ☐ Cholesterol 200 to 239 mg/dL ■ BMI of 25 or above ☐ Cholesterol 240 mg/dL and above What is your total cholesterol? _____ ☐ Tobacco Use How many cigarettes do you smoke a day? ____ ☐ HDL cholesterol 40 to 59 mg/dL ☐ Diet high in fats ☐ HDL cholesterol less than 40 mg/dL for men and Sedentary 50 mg/dL for women What is your HDL cholesterol? ____ How many days a week do you exercise? _____ □ LDL cholesterol between 130 mg/dL and 159 mg/dL ☐ Diet low in fiber ☐ LDL cholesterol 160 mg/dl and above ■ Moderate to high stress What is your LDL cholesterol? _____ How would you rate your stress level on a scale of 0-10 (10+ overwhelming)? _ Red = High RiskOther risk factors: Age over 65 Being male Family history Blue = Moderate Risk • Race – African American, Mexican Americans, American Indians,

WORDS FOR WOMEN



When it comes to matters of the heart, men and women definitely aren't created equal.
For instance, a man's heart weighs about 10 ounces, while a woman's heart weighs approximately 8 ounces. Not only is a woman's heart smaller than a man's, but the signs that it's in trouble are a lot less obvious.

native Hawaiians, and some Asian Americans

- While some women have no symptoms, others experience angina (dull, heavy to sharp chest pain or discomfort) and pain in the neck, jaw, throat, upper abdomen, or back.
- Almost two-thirds (64%) of women who die suddenly of coronary heart disease have no previous symptoms. Even if you have no symptoms, you may still be at risk for heart disease.

Have you had a check-up within the past year?

RESOURCES

www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/facts.htm

www.ncbi.nih.gov

http://circ.ahajournals.org

For More Information visit www.WellnessCoachesUSA.com

