

GUIDE TO LOWERING YOUR CHOLESTEROL

Approximately one in every six adults in the United States has high blood cholesterol. A person's risk of heart disease and stroke rises as blood cholesterol levels increase. Too much cholesterol in the blood can lead to cardiovascular disease which is the No. 1 cause of death. The good news is, you can lower your cholesterol and reduce your risk of heart disease and stroke by making lifestyle changes such as:

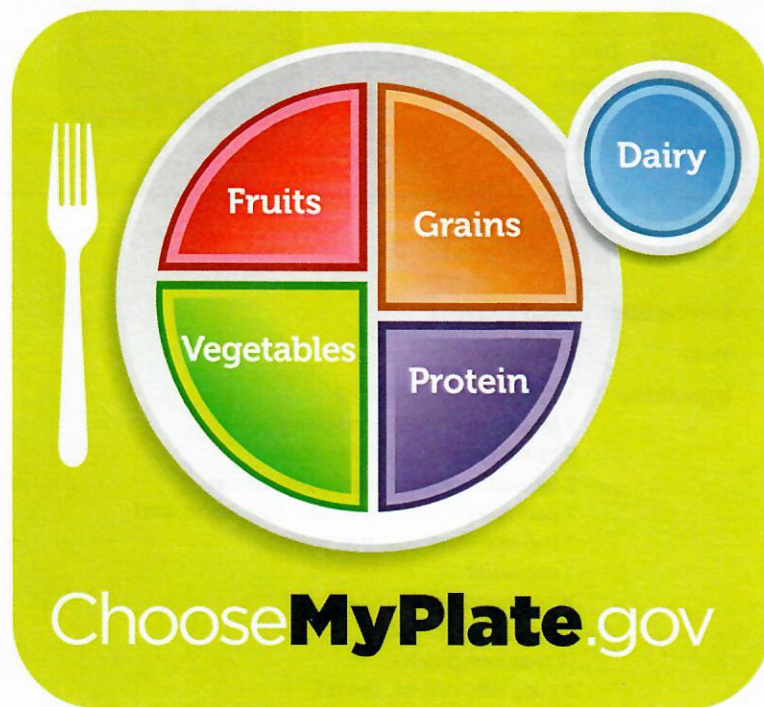
- 1)** eat a heart healthy diet, **2)** lose weight if you need to, **3)** exercise 30 – 60 minutes per day five days a week, **4)** control blood sugar, and **5)** stop smoking.

Your ideal total blood cholesterol level should be 200 mg/dl or less and your LDL cholesterol level should be 100 mg/dl or less. A diet to lower your cholesterol includes foods from MyPlate that are low in total fat, saturated fat, transfat, and cholesterol. For a quick estimate of what and how much you need to eat and exercise, please visit

www.ChooseMyPlate.gov

CARDIOVASCULAR
HEALTH PROGRAM
Alabama Department of Public Health

ADPH.ORG/cvH



<p>1 BALANCE CALORIES</p> <p>Find out how many calories YOU need for a day as a first step in managing your weight. Go to www.ChooseMyPlate.gov to find your calorie level. Being physically active also helps you balance calories.</p>	<p>2 ENJOY YOUR FOOD, BUT EAT LESS</p> <p>Take the time to fully enjoy your food as you eat it. Eating too fast or when your attention is elsewhere may lead to eating too many calories. Pay attention to hunger and fullness cues before, during, and after meals. Use them to recognize when to eat and when you've had enough.</p>	<p>3 AVOID OVERSIZED PORTIONS</p> <p>Use a smaller plate, bowl, and glass. Portion out foods before you eat. When eating out, choose a smaller size option, share a dish, or take home part of your meal.</p>	<p>4 FOODS TO EAT MORE OFTEN</p> <p>Eat more vegetables, fruits, whole grains, and fat-free or 1% milk and dairy products. These foods have the nutrients you need for health – including potassium, calcium, vitamin D, and fiber. Make them the basis for meals and snacks.</p>	<p>5 MAKE HALF YOUR PLATE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES</p> <p>Choose red, orange, and dark-green vegetables like tomatoes, sweet potatoes, and broccoli, along with other vegetables for your meals. Add fruit to meals as part of main or side dishes or as dessert.</p>
<p>6 SWITCH TO FAT-FREE OR LOW-FAT (1%) MILK</p> <p>They have the same amount of calcium and other essential nutrients as whole milk, but fewer calories and less saturated fat.</p>	<p>7 MAKE HALF YOUR GRAINS WHOLE GRAINS</p> <p>To eat more whole grains, substitute a whole-grain product for a refined product such as eating whole wheat bread instead of white bread or brown rice instead of white rice.</p>	<p>8 FOODS TO EAT LESS OFTEN</p> <p>Cut back on foods high in solid fats, added sugars, and salt. They include cakes, cookies, ice cream, candies, sweetened drinks, pizza, and fatty meats like ribs, sausages, bacon, and hot dogs. Use these foods as occasional treats, not everyday foods.</p>	<p>9 COMPARE SODIUM IN FOODS</p> <p>Use the Nutrition Facts label to choose lower sodium versions of foods like soup, bread, and frozen meals. Select canned foods labeled "low sodium," "reduced sodium," or "no salt added."</p>	<p>10 DRINK WATER INSTEAD OF SUGARY DRINKS</p> <p>Cut calories by drinking water or unsweetened beverages. Soda, energy drinks, and sports drinks are a major source of added sugar, and calories, in American diets.</p>