**EVERYONE SHOULD AIM FOR**A WELL-BALANCED DIET, GIVE
YOUR BODY WHAT IT NEEDS...







YOU CAN MANAGE AND REDUCE YOUR RISK OF DEVELOPING HEART DISEASE... BY HEALTHY EATING





patterns and smoking. According to the American Heart Association, one in every three adults has heart disease. Additionally, 103 million Americans have high blood pressure, which increases their risk of a heart attack or stroke.

To help you prevent heart disease, UC Davis Health registered dietitian Margie Junker, who specializes in

1 FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

2 GRAINS MOSTLY WHOLE GRAINS

cardiovascular nutrition, has some suggestions.

Here are seven things that have been endorsed or suggested along with tips for what to avoid — for

a healthy heart. (These points also coincide with the 2021 American Heart Association scientific statement on dietary guidance to improve cardiovascular health.)

#### GET PLENTY OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

3 PROTEINS HEALTHY SOURCES



EAT: blueberries are a great snack; spinach can also be easy to use. You can use fresh spinach as a salad or quickly, sauté with garlic and onions. A diet rich in fruits and vegetables is associated with a reduced risk of heart disease. Dried, fresh, frozen, or low sodium canned fruits and veggies all work.

**AVOID:** you should avoid eating any canned fruit in heavy syrup and any other foods with high fructose corn syrup.

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4 SPREADS AND PLANT OILS

#### CHOOSEFOODS MADE WITH MOSTLY WHOLE Grains rather than refined grains

**EAT:** favorite grains to eat are quinoa and quick oats. Both are whole grain and they are easy to cook. Choose wholegrain or wholemeal varieties as they contain more fiber, vitamins and minerals.

**AVOID:** stay away from foods containing processed white flour because there are less nutrients and no fiber.

# 5 FOOD AND DRINKS WITH LIMITED SUGARS



#### CHOOSE HEALTHY SOURCES OF PROTEIN

**EAT:** there are some great options and "go-tos" in this category.

Plant protein: eat a serving of nuts daily. Walnuts
and almonds are known for their omega 3 fatty
acids. A quarter cup of nuts makes a great snack.
Eating more nuts is associated with lower risk of
heart disease, coronary heart disease, and stroke.
Lentils are high in fiber, high in protein, easy to

### 6 PREPARE FOODS WITH LITTLE OR NO SALT



cook, and might cause less gastrointestinal (GI) discomfort than beans. A higher intake of legumes (beans and peas) is associated with lowering your risk for heart disease risk.

- Fish and seafood: eating salmon or seared ahi
  tuna are good because they are <u>high in protein</u>,
  have fewer calories and also contain healthy heart
  Omega 3 fatty acids.
- Low-fat or fat-free dairy products: non-fat Greek yogurt is great because of its versatility. It's high in

7 ALCOHOL LIMIT INTAKE



protein, has a lot of calcium, and can replace sour cream in many recipes. It is also a great breakfast option, stirred with quick oats and berries.

 Lean cuts of meat and poultry: there is a direct association between eating red meat and the risk of heart disease and death. That relationship is even stronger for processed meat such as bacon or hot dogs. Instead of processed meats, it is often choose skinless chicken thighs. It's leaner than most beef, affordable and has more flavor than chicken breast.

**AVOID:** processed meats. What's in it? It's a mystery! Also steer clear of full-fat dairy products.

### **4** USE LIQUID PLANT OILS

**EAT:** avocado oil is great because it has a high smoke point at 520 degrees. You can bake it with walnut oil for added flavor. Liquid plant oils are rich in unsaturated fats, which will reduce the low-density *lipoprotein (LDL)* cholesterol and heart disease risk. These include oils from peanuts, most tree nuts, and flax seeds.



## NUTRITION AWARENESS MONTH

**AVOID:** you should stay away from fats that are hard at room temperature, such as bacon grease, shortening and margarine. Avoid tropical oils (coconut, palm, and palm kernel), animal fats (butter and lard), and partially hydrogenated fats. Occasionally, you can use smaller amounts of coconut oil or butter to flavor specific recipes.

### **5)** LIMIT DRINKING BEVERAGES AND EATING FOODS WITH ADDED SUGARS

**EAT:** use maple syrup in your coffee and oatmeal. You can also sweeten with small amounts of local honey.

**AVOID:** you should stay away from anything that is a chemically based sweetener and is processed with white sugar. Added sugars are associated with an increased risk of <a href="type2diabetes">type2diabetes</a>, coronary heart disease and being overweight. Alternative sweeteners have shown mixed effects on metabolism.

### **6** CHOOSE AND PREPARE FOODS WITH LITTLE OR NO SALT

**EAT:** you can choose dried herb blends, fresh herbs, and citrus to elevate the natural taste of foods.

**AVOID:** try to avoid salt (sodium) as much as you can. There is a direct relationship between increased salt intake and <u>high blood pressure</u>. In the United States, the <u>top sources of salt are packaged and processed foods</u>, and foods prepared outside the home.

### LIMIT YOUR ALCOHOL INTAKE

**DRINK:** water with a splash of lemon or sliced cucumber is a great option for some added flavor.

AVOID: if you don't drink alcohol already, don't start. If you choose to drink alcohol, limit your intake. The risk of atrialfibrillation (A-fib) and stroke increases with increased alcohol intake. Stroke and coronary heart disease are lowest in those who drink 1-2 alcoholic beverages on a daily basis. The American Heart Association doesn't recommend for you to start drinking more alcohol to improve heart disease health.



In addition to eating right, it's important to be active to achieve and maintain a healthy body weight. You can find



the right energy balance by combining a healthy dietary patterns with <u>at least 150 minutes of moderate physical</u> <u>activity per week</u>.

### **TAKEAWAYS**

Starting and sticking to a cardiac diet is a process. If you are used to eating processed foods and refined carbs on a continual basis, you may find it difficult to make larger dietary changes. Trying the tips above may help.

Fruits and vegetables, whole grains, legumes, and oily fish are nutritious staple foods to include in a cardiac healthy diet. People may wish to limit processed foods, sugar, salt, and saturated fats.

It can be invaluable for people to plan their diet and be mindful of their choices when dining out. Getting daily exercise and managing stress are also beneficial for heart health.

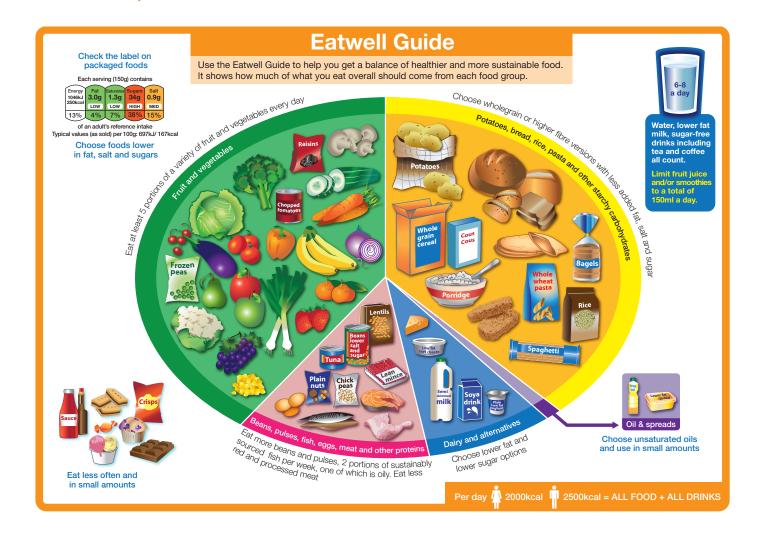
### **EATING GUIDE**

This food guide, shows what kind of foods you should eat, and how much, to have a healthy, balanced and more sustainable diet.

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