

How Can I Monitor My Cholesterol, Blood Pressure and Weight?

High cholesterol, high blood pressure and being overweight or obese are major risk factors for heart disease and stroke.

High blood pressure and high cholesterol are dangerous but have no warning signs. You should schedule regular tests with your health care professional to make sure your levels are OK. Also, ask about the healthiest weight for you.

It's important to know your numbers. You can record your blood pressure, cholesterol and weight in the table below to track your progress. Talk to your health care professional about your numbers and how they affect your overall risk. Then ask how often to check your levels.



Date					
Blood Pressure (mm Hg)					
Total Cholesterol (mg/dL)					
LDL Cholesterol (mg/dL)					
HDL Cholesterol (mg/dL)					
Triglycerides (mg/dL)					
Weight (pounds)					

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American
Heart
Association.

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What can I do to lower my cholesterol and blood pressure?

- The American Heart Association recommends a healthy eating pattern that emphasizes vegetables, fruits and whole grains. It includes plant-based proteins (such as beans, peas and lentils), fish, nontropical vegetable oils and nuts and seeds.
- Limit your intake of sodium, sweets, sugar-sweetened beverages, processed meats, trans fats and refined carbohydrates.
- Eat at least two servings of fish (particularly fatty fish) each week. Fatty fish, such as salmon, mackerel, herring, lake trout, sardines and albacore tuna, are high in omega-3 fatty acids.
- Try to consume less than 1,500 mg per day of sodium. Even reducing your daily intake by 1,000 mg per day can help. Limit your intake of processed, packaged and fast foods, which can be high in sodium.
- Limit the amount of alcohol you drink. If you're a woman, have no more than one drink a day. If you're a man, have no more than two drinks a day.
- Be physically active. Aim for at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic activity or 75 minutes of vigorous activity a week (or a combination of both).

- Reach and maintain a healthy weight.
- Don't smoke and avoid secondhand smoke.
- Take your medicines as prescribed by your health care professional.

How can I manage my weight?

Lifestyle changes such as the ones listed above may help you lose 3% to 5% of your body weight. This could result in meaningful health benefits. Larger weight losses (5% to 10%) can produce even greater benefits. To lose weight, you must take in fewer calories than you use through normal metabolism and physical activity. The goal is to reduce the number of calories you eat and increase your physical activity.

- Get at least 150 minutes a week of moderate-intensity aerobic activity.
- To maintain weight loss or reduce how much you regain, some people need more physical activity each week (200–300 minutes).

If you can't lose weight on your own, talk to a health care professional such as a doctor, registered dietitian (R.D.) or licensed nutritionist. You can work together to create a healthy weight-loss plan.

HOW CAN I LEARN MORE?

- Call 1-800-AHA-USA1 (1-800-242-8721) or visit heart.org to learn more about heart disease and stroke.
- Sign up for our monthly *Heart Insight* e-news for heart patients and their families at HeartInsight.org.
- Connect with others sharing similar journeys with heart disease and stroke by joining our Support Network at heart.org/SupportNetwork.

Do you have questions for the doctor or nurse?

Take a few minutes to write down questions for the next time you see your health care professional.

For example:

What kind of physical activity should I do?

What is a healthy weight for me?

MY QUESTIONS:

We have many other fact sheets to help you make healthier choices to reduce your risk of heart disease, manage your condition or care for a loved one. Visit heart.org/AnswersByHeart to learn more.