# Start where you are. Use what you have. Do what you can.

**Arthur Ashe** 



Fill out the back side. Use it as a resource when talking with your doctor about what steps you should be taking to reduce your cardiovascular risks.

#### **Reduce Your Risk**

A heart healthy lifestyle is the foundation to decrease your risk for cardiovascular disease. Think about small improvements you can make and build on them over time to achieve improved health.



#### **Eat Heart Healthy**

Incorporate more plant-based foods, whole grains, and healthy fats. Reduce intake of sodium. added sugars and meat, particularly red or processed meats.



#### **Be Active**

Aim for 150 minutes of activity each week. If 30 minutes of daily continuous activity is challenging, consider three 10-minute sessions throughout the day.



#### Maintain a Strong **Network of Family**

and Friends

Social connections have many health benefits. including improved mood and lower levels of anxiety and depression.



# **Avoid Tobacco** Exposure

Quitting smoking is the single best thing you can do for your health. Avoid chewing and second-hand smoke as well.



## **Practice Positive** Actions to **Manage Stress**

Taking time to relax and unwind can help lower blood pressure and improve sleep.



#### Sleep 7-8 Hours **Each Night**

Studies have shown that too little or too much sleep can increase your risk of heart disease.



# WOMEN'S

Penny Anderson Women's Cardiovascular Center

Learn More



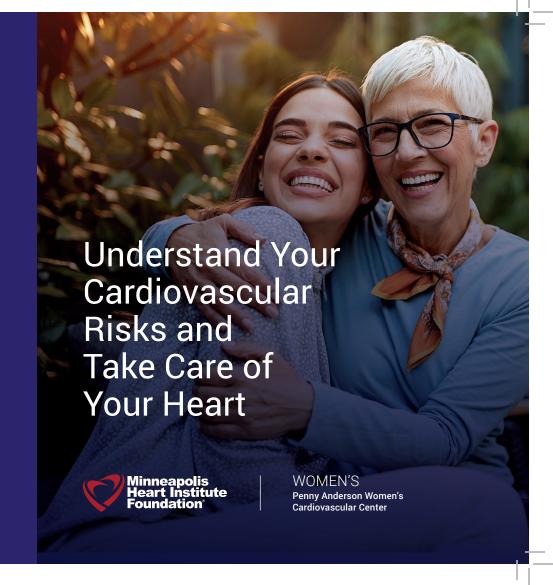
mplsheart.org/women

920 East 28th Street, Suite 100, Minneapolis, MN 55407 Email: info@mhif.org | Phone: 612-863-3833











Smoking and use of e-cigs Smoking causes 1 of 3 deaths from CVD



**Smoking combined** with birth control pills The combination increases risk by 20%



Pregnancy weight not lost After one year increases risk



**Elevated LDL (bad) cholesterol** Nearly 1 in 4 women have high LDL cholesterol

MIDLIFE



**Autoimmune disorders** Lupus & rheumatoid arthritis significantly increases risk



Early menopause (under 45 years) leads to 4-5x greater CVD risk

LATER LIFE



Greater risk for a stroke when you are 60+ years of age

YOUNG

## **Pregnancy conditions**

Preeclampsia, gestational diabetes and pregnancy-induced hypertension lead to higher risk



**Delivered premature** or low birth-weight baby Less than 37 weeks or 5#. 8oz:

~1.5x increased risk of CVD



Depression Higher incidence in young women; depression leads to greater risk



Type 2 diabetes 2-3x more likely to have CVD



**Cancer treatment** Link between cancer treatment and CVD



**High blood pressure** Nearly 1 in 2 women have high blood pressure or are taking blood pressure medication

In addition to traditional CVD risk factors (high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes), it's important to understand all risks. Consider checking the risk factors you'd like to learn more about. Tear this portion off and use it to talk with your doctor about actions to reduce your risk.

Take Note of Your Cardiovascular Risks

Autoimmune Disorder Such as lupus and rheumatoid arthritis	Smoker (current or former)
Cancer Treatment	Pregnancy Complications High blood pressure during pregnancy,
<b>Depression</b>	preeclampsia, gestational diabetes, delivered a preterm baby
Menopause	

#### **Know Heart Attack Symptoms**

**Know Your Risk** 

Call 911 within 5 minutes if you experience any of these symptoms.

Chest Discomfort	Anxiety or Panic For no apparent reason
Shortness of Breath	Lightheadedness
Discomfort or Radiating Pain In neck, jaw, arms, back or stomach	Nausea
Sweating at Rest	Severe Indigestion or Vor

RISK FACTORS REGARDLESS OF AGE | Social Isolation/Loneliness | Racism | Sexism | Educational Opportunities | Access to Nutrition | Access to Healthcare | Socioeconomic Status | Neighborhood

This visual display is intended to depict heart disease risk factors across a woman's lifetime. Risk is cumulative, increases with age, and is impacted by many factors, including social realities.