

High Blood Pressure

how can I reduce?



- monitor regularly & stay healthy

By treating high blood pressure, you can help prevent a stroke, heart attack, heart failure or kidney failure. Here are steps you can take now:

- **Monitor your blood pressure daily and maintain a blood pressure record book and consult your doctor.**
- **Know what your blood pressure should be and work to keep it at that level.**
- **Lose weight if you're overweight.**
- **Eat a healthy diet low in saturated fat, cholesterol and salt.**
- **Be more physically active.**
- **Limit alcohol to no more than one drink per day for women or two drinks a day for men.**
- **Take medicine the way your doctor tells you.**

How can I get control?

Doctor's advice all people with high blood pressure to strictly adhere to regular monitoring of blood pressure at home and work to record and analyze the low and highs of blood pressure. This will help both the doctor and the person to understand the reasons behind certain increase in blood pressure and link them to stress, physical exertion, food, alcohol and or certain medications that need to be changed or improved. The blood pressure record book is the key data to study and implement improved treatment plans.

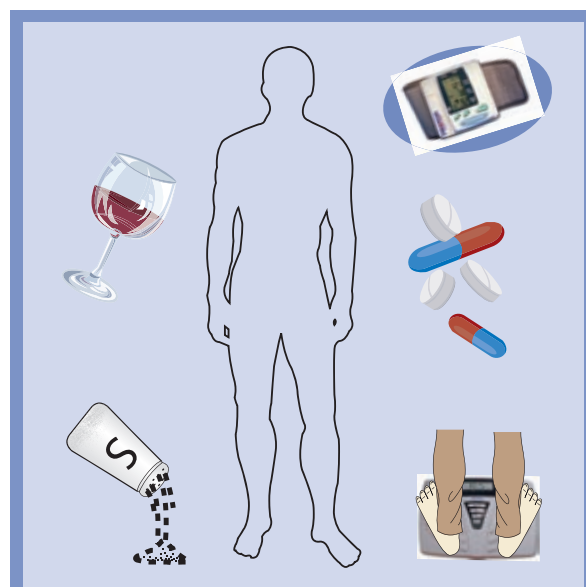
How can I lose weight?

If you're overweight, you're putting too much strain on your heart. You should talk with your healthcare professional about a healthy eating plan. When you lose weight, your blood pressure often goes down! By eating a low-saturated-fat, low-cholesterol diet, you'll help avoid heart attack and stroke.

How do I limit salt?

Eating a lot of salt (sodium) adds to high

blood pressure in some people. It holds excess fluid in your body and puts an added burden on your heart. Your doctor may tell you to cut down on the salt you use in cooking and not add salt to foods. He or she may also tell you to eat no salt at all. Try to read food labels so you'll know which foods are high in sodium. And learn to use herbs or salt substitutes instead!



Many people have high blood pressure without knowing it. Once you know about your condition, though, you can reduce your risk and live a healthier life. It takes proper treatment and some changes in your lifestyle. But it's worth it!

How do I limit alcohol?

Ask your doctor if you're allowed to drink alcohol, and if so, how much. If you drink more than two ounces a day (about two beers, glasses of wine or mixed drinks), it may add to high blood pressure. If cutting back on alcohol is hard for you to do on your own, ask about community groups that can help.

How can I be more active?

An inactive lifestyle is a risk factor for heart disease and stroke. It also tends to add to obesity, which is a risk factor for high blood pressure. Regular physical activity helps to reduce blood pressure, control weight and

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reduce stress. It's best to start slowly and do something you enjoy, like taking walks or riding a bicycle. Talk to your healthcare professional about a good plan for you.

What should I know about medicine?

There are different types of medicine your doctor may prescribe for you. Don't be discouraged if you need to take blood pressure medicine from now on. Sometimes you can take smaller doses after your blood pressure is under control, but you may always need some treatment.

What's most important is that you take your medicine exactly the way your doctor tells you to. Never stop treatment on your own. If you have problems or side effects with your medicine, talk to your doctor.

How can I learn more?

1. Talk to your doctor, nurse or other health-care professionals. If you have heart disease or have had a stroke, members of your family also may be at higher risk. It's very important for them to make changes now to lower their risk.

2. For more information **visit us online at www.protonhealthcare.com**

We have many other fact sheets and educational booklets to help you make

healthier choices to reduce your risk, manage disease or care for a loved one.

What are the Warning Signs of Heart Attack

Warning Signs of Heart Attack:

Some heart attacks are sudden and intense, but most of them start slowly with mild pain or discomfort with one or more of these symptoms:

- Chest discomfort
- Discomfort in other areas of the upper body
- Shortness of breath with or without chest discomfort
- Other signs including breaking out in a cold sweat, nausea or lightheadedness

Warning Signs of Stroke:

- Sudden weakness or numbness of the face, arm or leg, especially on one side of the body
- Sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding
- Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes
- Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination
- Sudden, severe headache with no known cause

Do you have questions or comments for your doctor or nurse?

- Take a few minutes to write your own questions for the next time you see your healthcare provider. For example:

Can I drink any alcohol?

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How often should my blood pressure be checked?

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This is for informational purposes and is not intended to be a substitute for the advice of a doctor. It is important that you rely on the advice of a doctor or a healthcare professional for your specific condition.

This Information material has been developed by PROTON Healthcare Ltd. USA, in the interest of Community Welfare and Health Education for people worldwide.

Reference: American Heart Association

