



Chapter 3.

Eating for a healthy heart

Healthy eating

Chad shares his story

When asked about his new reality after surviving a heart attack, Chad says, “I’ve learnt how to manage my new life and I’ve rolled with it. I had to.” Chad had been relatively active all his life but felt he needed help to improve his diet. “I’ve changed my lifestyle,” he says. Thanks to all the help from the dietitian, “Grocery shopping now takes me two hours,” Chad jokes. He now understands the importance of reading labels and choosing foods with less saturated fat, added sugar and sodium. He says, “My blood pressure and cholesterol levels are spot on for the first time in years.”

What is heart-healthy eating?

The foods you eat affect your health. A healthy diet can help reduce your risk of heart disease by:

- Improving your cholesterol levels
- Reducing your blood pressure
- Managing your body weight
- Controlling your blood sugar

Food plays many roles in our lives and we eat for lots of reasons other than hunger. Listen to your body for the signs of hunger.

This is what a heart-healthy diet looks like. It is an overall balance of whole, natural foods. It has few highly processed, unhealthy foods.

- **Vegetables and fruits** are a good source of antioxidants, vitamins, minerals and fibre. Fill half your plate with vegetables and fruit at each meal and snack.
- **Whole grain foods** have lots of fibre, B-vitamins and minerals. Fill a quarter of your plate with whole grain foods.
- **Protein foods** build and repair tissues. Fill a quarter of your plate with protein foods. Choose plant-based protein foods more often. Protein foods include:
 - Legumes, nuts and seeds
 - Tofu, fortified soy beverage
 - Fish, shellfish, eggs, poultry, lean red meat including wild game
- **Lower fat milk** lower fat yogurts, lower fat kefir, and cheeses lower in fat and sodium.

What changes can you make to start a heart-healthy diet?

Prepare meals at home using fresh, whole foods.

- Combine vegetables and fruits for a great appetizer or salad.
- Choose whole grains like whole wheat, oatmeal, oat bran, bulgur, quinoa, brown or wild rice and hulled barley for at least half of your grain servings each day.
- Add legumes such as lentils, kidney beans, and chickpeas to soups, salads and main dishes.
- Eat fish at least twice a week. Choose fatty fish like salmon, mackerel and herring.
- Add milk or fortified soy beverages to your oatmeal, soups, hot beverages, etc.

Fill half your plate with vegetables and fruits.

- Choose a range of brightly coloured vegetables and fruits every day. Eat them raw, roasted, steamed or stir fried.
- Choose orange and dark green vegetables more often: carrots, butternut squash, sweet potatoes, romaine lettuce, broccoli and kale.
- Try unsweetened frozen or canned fruit in the winter.
- Choose whole fruit over juice, even if the juice is unsweetened.
- Use the plate method to plan out meals. Half your plate for vegetables and fruit, a quarter of your plate for protein foods and a quarter of your plate for whole grains.

Drink water or lower-fat plain milk or milk alternatives if you are thirsty.

- Choose skim, 1% or 2% plain milk and yogurt.
- Avoid pop, sports drinks, ready-to-drink tea and coffee drinks, fruit drinks and juices.

Use less sugar, salt and fat when preparing or cooking meals.

- Rinse canned vegetables and fruit that could have added sugar or salt.
- Replace salt with herbs and spices, ginger, garlic, onion, lemon juice or pepper to flavour foods.
- Use smaller amounts of condiments like ketchup, prepared mustard, light soy sauce, salted herbs and poultry or steak spices.

Choose foods higher in fibre.

- Eat more vegetables.
- Eat fruits with their peels if possible.
- Add a vegetable and/or fruit to every meal and snack.
- Choose whole grain bread, flour, pasta or rice instead of white.
- Add one to two tablespoons of bran, high-fibre cereal, psyllium, chia or ground flaxseed to your favourite cereal.
- Add fibre to your diet slowly to prevent gas, bloating or diarrhea.



Source: Eat Well Plate from Government of Canada, available online at <http://healthycanadians.gc.ca/eating-nutrition/healthy-eating-saine-alimentation/tips-conseils/interactive-tools-outils-interactifs/eat-well-bien-manger-eng.php>

If you do eat out, choose restaurants that serve freshly prepared foods.

- Look for menu items that say steamed, broiled, boiled, grilled, baked, roasted or poached.
- Avoid items that say fried, deep-fried, battered, breaded, pickled or smoked.
- Replace fries with a salad, vegetables or rice for a healthier side dish.
- Ask for gravies, dips and sauces on the side so you can control how much to add.
- Avoid menu items with a cream, cheese or butter sauce.
- Skip the bread and butter.
- Choose fresh fruit or yogurt for dessert.
- Ask for a doggie bag to take leftovers home if you can't finish your meal.

Eat fewer highly processed foods.

Highly processed - or ultra-processed – foods are changed from their original food source and have many added ingredients. Different flavours, preservatives and other chemical ingredients are added in a factory. Highly processed foods also include refined foods which have had important nutrients such as vitamins, minerals and fibre taken out. Highly processed foods are often convenient, packaged foods that are easy to grab or are ready-made. But beware — they are often high in calories (energy), sugar, salt and saturated fat

- Hot dogs, deli meats and fast food burgers
- Chips, crackers
- Cakes, donuts, cookies
- Candies and chocolate bars
- Pop, sports drinks and ready-to-drink tea and coffee drinks
- Ice cream and ice cream bars
- Frozen pizzas, rice or pasta entrees

Understanding fat, sodium, added sugar and alcohol

Oils and fats

A small amount of fat is necessary for health. Fat can help your body absorb vitamins but it is also high in calories. The best way to avoid eating too much fat is to eat a diet full of natural, whole foods and to limit highly processed foods.

The type of fat and where it is found is just as important as the amount you eat. There are three main types of dietary fats:

- **Unsaturated fats** come from plant sources and from fish, and are good for your heart and blood vessels. Unsaturated fats are liquid at room temperature.
- **Saturated fats** are commonly found in processed and fried foods. They can also occur naturally in animal products and some plant-based and vegetable oils. Saturated fat raises bad (LDL) cholesterol which is a risk factor for heart disease.
- **Artificial trans fats** are created when hydrogen is added to liquid oils. They are solid at room temperature. Trans fats are used in processed foods to increase their shelf life, but they increase the risk of heart disease, diabetes and other health problems. On food labels, they may be called “hydrogenated oils.” Artificial trans fats are being phased out of the Canadian food supply and should be completely removed by September 2020.

Plant sterols

Plant sterols are a type of vegetable fat. They lower bad (LDL) cholesterol and reduce your risk of heart disease. Plant sterols are found in:

- **Vegetable oils:** Corn, sesame, safflower, wheat germ
- **Nuts and seeds:** Pistachios, pine nuts, sesame and sunflower seeds
- **Vegetables and fruit:** Carrots and oranges.

Plant sterols are added to some foods, like non-hydrogenated margarine. Talk to your dietitian or doctor about adding sterols to your diet, especially if you take medication to lower your cholesterol.

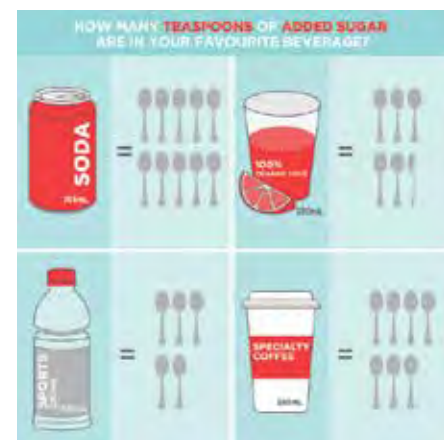
Healthy eating tip	Type of fat	Source
Choose more often	Omega 3-polyunsaturated	<p>Cold-water fish: Salmon, trout, mackerel, sardines, herring</p> <p>Oils: Canola, soy</p> <p>Nuts and seeds: Walnuts, flaxseed (ground), chia seeds</p> <p>Omega-3 eggs</p> <p>Legumes: Soybeans and products, such as tofu</p>
	Monounsaturated	<p>Oils: Olive, canola, peanut</p> <p>Non-hydrogenated margarine from these oils</p> <p>Salad dressings from these oils</p> <p>Nuts and nut butters: Almonds, pecans, hazelnuts, peanuts</p> <p>Avocados</p>
Eat in moderation	Omega 6-polyunsaturated	<p>Oils: Safflower, sunflower, corn</p> <p>Non-hydrogenated margarine from these oils</p> <p>Salad dressings from these oils</p> <p>Nuts, nut butters and seeds: Pine nuts, sunflower seeds</p>
Choose less often	Saturated	<p>Processed meats: Sausages, bologna, salami, hot dogs, liver or meat paté</p> <p>High-fat meats: Lard, regular or medium ground beef, prime rib, lamb, poultry with skin, duck fat, visible fat from meat</p> <p>Full-fat dairy products: Whole milk, high-fat cheese, cream, butter</p> <p>Oils: Coconut, palm, palm kernel oil</p>
Avoid	Trans	<p>Shortening</p> <p>Hard, hydrogenated margarine</p> <p>Commercial baked goods: Donuts, cookies, crackers, croissants, pastries, pies, commercial muffins</p> <p>Products containing partially hydrogenated oils: Fast food, deep fried food</p>

Added sugar

Sugar provides the body with energy. Milk, fruit, vegetables, starches and grains all contain sugar. Added sugars are not listed as part of the Nutrition Facts table. Only total sugars are listed.

Sugars added to food can include:

- White sugar, beet sugar, raw sugar or brown sugar
- Agave syrup, honey, maple syrup, barley malt syrup or fancy molasses



- Fructose, glucose, glucose-fructose (also known as high fructose corn syrup), maltose, sucrose or dextrose
- Fruit juice and purée concentrates that are added to replace sugars in foods

Added sugars are grouped together in the ingredient list. If sugar is near the beginning of the ingredient list, that food will be high in added sugar.

Added sugar gives you energy for a short time, but doesn't help you in any other way. A high-sugar diet is linked to heart disease, stroke, obesity, diabetes, high cholesterol, cancer and cavities in your teeth.

Limit the amount of sugar in your diet:

- Eat whole, natural foods.
- Read food labels to identify and avoid foods with added sugars.
- Drink water instead of sweetened beverages such as pop, chocolate milk, sports drinks, juice, ready-to-drink coffees and teas.

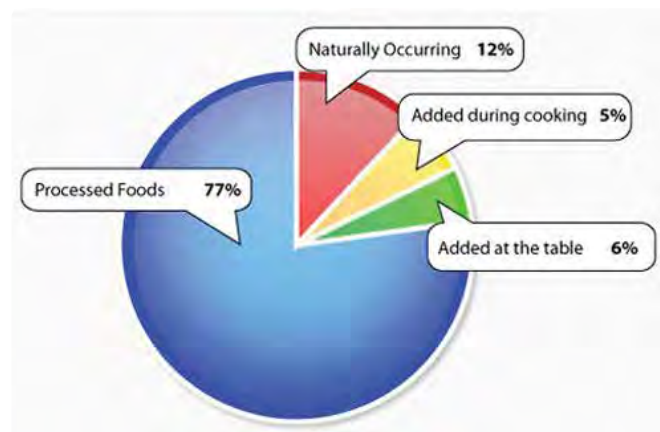
Understand what the sugar claims on packaged foods mean:

- **No added sugar:** The food item doesn't have added sugars such as glucose, fructose, honey or molasses. However, it may contain naturally occurring sugars from fruit and dairy products.
- **Reduced or lower in sugar:** The food item contains at least 25% and at least 5 grams less sugar than the food to which it is compared.
- **Unsweetened:** The food item contains no added sugars and it doesn't contain artificial sweeteners like aspartame or sucralose.
- **Sugar-free or sugarless:** Each standard serving contains less than 0.5 grams of sugar and less than 5 calories per serving.

Added sodium

Your body needs sodium to maintain the balance of water in your body. Salt is the main source of sodium. Other salts, such as sea salt and gourmet salts, all have similar sodium content. Salt is found naturally in shellfish, dairy products, meat and vegetables. In this book, we will use the term "salt" instead of "sodium".

Normally, your kidneys get rid of extra salt in your urine. This keeps your water balance normal. If you regularly have a lot of salt, it can make your body hold extra water. Too much water increases the total amount of blood in your body, which increases blood pressure. A high-salt diet may cause or worsen high blood pressure. Most of the salt found in the typical Canadian diet comes from processed food, **not** the salt shaker.



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I loved salt, and all that, and I didn't think I would ever be able to change, but I did."

— Meldon

Reducing salt in your diet will decrease your risk of high blood pressure. It may take some time, but your taste buds will adjust and you will want less salty food. If you reduce your salt intake to 2,300 mg of sodium per day (one teaspoon of salt), you reduce your risk of heart disease.

People with high blood pressure or heart failure should limit salted foods. If you have any concerns about salt in your diet, talk to your dietitian, doctor or nurse practitioner.

Get more tips to reduce your salt intake at dietitians.ca and UnlockFood.ca

Red wine and alcohol

Antioxidants in red wine increase good (HDL) cholesterol and may help prevent heart disease. Moderate intake of alcohol may also help reduce formation of blood clots (atherosclerosis). A moderate amount of alcohol means:

- **Women**
 - No more than two drinks a day most days, to a weekly maximum of 10
 - At least one or two days each week with no alcohol
- **Men**
 - No more than three drinks a day most days, to a weekly maximum of 15
 - At least one or two days each week with no alcohol



Source: image reproduced with permission from the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse 2015

Be careful with alcohol. A high alcohol intake can increase your blood pressure, your body weight and your triglyceride levels. If you drink little or no alcohol, keep it up!

Your doctor may advise you not to drink alcohol if you:

- Take certain medications
- Have diabetes that is poorly controlled
- Want to lose or maintain a healthy weight
- Have high blood pressure
- Have high triglycerides

Learn about drinking recommendations from Canada's Low-Risk Alcohol Drinking Guidelines at ccsa.ca

Adopting a heart-healthy eating pattern

What you eat is important to your health. But how you eat may also be important to your family and social life. Well prepared and colourful food can be a feast for the eyes and your taste buds. Here are some tips to help you with heart-healthy eating.

Eat at the table

- Eat with family members or friends. Make the meal a chance to connect.
- If you are eating alone, think about or plan your day.
- Enjoy your food.
- Turn off the television and the computer.
- Pay attention to the look, smell and taste of your meal.
- Eat slowly and put your fork down between bites.
- Be aware of how much you eat.

Eat often enough

- Eat a meal or snack within an hour or two of waking up.
- Eat at least three times each day. Try to eat every five hours or sooner if possible.
- Do not skip meals: You may be too hungry by your next meal and eat too much.
- Plan healthy snacks if you get very hungry between meals. You might make unhealthy food choices or eat too quickly when you are very hungry. A healthy snack contains a combination of protein foods or whole grains with vegetables and fruit. It is recommended to have 1-2 servings of vegetables and/or fruit with each snack.

Prepare food at home

- Meals don't have to be fancy; they can be as simple as a peanut butter and banana sandwich on whole grain bread with a glass of milk.
- Cook a little extra so you have food ready for the next day. You can also make more and freeze future meals.
- Cut your vegetables before you put them in the fridge. Also, marinate meats before you freeze them. These tricks save time when you are ready to make a meal.

Shop for heart-healthy eating

- Shop in stores and markets with a good choice of fresh foods.
- Read the Nutrition Facts table on food packages.
- Make a meal plan with a shopping list to avoid impulse buys.
- Shop when you are not hungry.
- Buy mostly vegetables, fruits and whole grains.
- Buy lower-fat dairy and lower-fat cheese (<20% M.F.).
- Buy lean meat and alternatives, such as beans and fish.
- Buy time-saving products, such as bagged and washed salad, ready-to-eat dips, such as hummus or tzatziki, canned legumes and bagged baby carrots.

Other heart-healthy diets and menus

There are many heart-healthy ways of eating. The DASH diet and the Mediterranean diet have been proven to reduce the risk of heart disease. The DASH (Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension) diet is high in vegetables and fruits, and milk products. The Mediterranean diet is high in fruits, vegetables and whole grains, and is low in milk products, red meat, processed food and sweets. These diets are good tools to help you understand healthy serving sizes and plan your heart-healthy menu.

Learn more about:

- The DASH diet at heartandstroke.ca/dash
- The Mediterranean diet at icm-mhi.org/en

Find an eating plan that works for you

Finding an eating plan that works for you doesn't have to be complicated. You can simply decide to eat fresh unprocessed foods and cook at home more often. Or you can use the DASH diet or Mediterranean diet to design your menu.

Your eating plan is something that should work for the rest of your life. Diets that limit your food choices do not work long-term. You may not get needed nutrients and could gain weight back that you lost.

Whatever eating plan you pick, the bottom line is to choose a wide range of healthy foods. Eat more vegetables and fruits, whole grains and proteins – especially plant-based proteins such as legumes, nuts and seeds. Explore new recipes and foods from other cultures. Use this meal planning chart to get you started on planning healthy eating. Talk to a dietitian if you have any questions about your diet.

Discover new recipes at heartandstroke.ca/recipes

Meal	Sample menu	My choices
Breakfast	¾ cup oatmeal 1 cup skim milk 1 cup berries 2 tbsp ground flaxseed	
Snack	1 home-baked bran muffin 1 orange	
Lunch	1 cup homemade vegetable soup Salmon sandwich: ½ can (75g) salmon 2 slices whole grain bread 1 tsp mayonnaise lettuce 1 tomato 1 apple	
Snack	1 cup raw vegetables ½ cup hummus	
Dinner	1 cup tofu vegetable stir fry 1 cup brown rice ¾ cup of plain yogurt with added vanilla extract ½ cup berries	

Go to page 17 for help to develop healthy eating habits that stick.

Find a dietitian by contacting your provincial dietitians' association

Worksheet: Food labels

Food labels have important information to help you make healthy choices. The most important information is in the Nutrition Facts table and the ingredient list.

Things to look for on the Nutrition Facts table:

Serving size (at top of table)

Is this the amount you are eating? If not, you need to adjust calories (at the top) and nutrients (listed below) based on how much you eat.

Calories

This describes how much energy you get from the food. This is very important if you are watching your weight.

Fat content

Look at the amount of fat — this gives total fat content including unsaturated, saturated and trans. Aim for zero trans fat as it is unhealthy and should be avoided.

Sodium

Look at the “mg” of sodium and remember the maximum recommended is 2,300 mg per day (less if you are on a low-salt diet). Avoid high-salt foods (more than 15% daily value).

Fibre

Look under carbohydrates. Choose foods with at least 2 grams of fibre per serving.

Sugar

The sugar value listed is for total sugars. Avoid high sugar foods (more than 15% daily value).

Potassium, calcium and iron

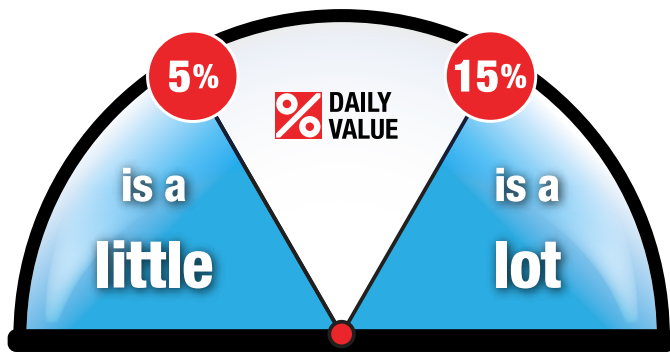
Choose foods that provide these vitamins and minerals.

Nutrition Facts	
Valeur nutritive	
Per 1 cup (250 mL) pour 1 tasse (250 mL)	
Calories 110	% Daily Value* % valeur quotidienne*
Fat / Lipides 0 g	0 %
Saturated / saturés 0 g	0 %
+ Trans / trans 0 g	
Carbohydrate / Glucides 26 g	
Fibre / Fibres 0 g	0 %
Sugars / Sucres 22 g	22 %
Protein / Protéines 2 g	
Cholesterol / Cholestérol 0 mg	
Sodium 0 mg	0 %
Potassium 450 mg	10 %
Calcium 30 mg	2 %
Iron / Fer 0 mg	0 %
*5% or less is a little, 15% or more is a lot *5% ou moins c'est peu, 15% ou plus c'est beaucoup	

Source: Canadian Food Inspection Agency

% Daily Value (DV)

The “% daily value” tells you if the food has a little (5% or less) or a lot (15% or more) of a certain nutrient: This applies to all nutrients.



The percent daily value (% DV) found in a Nutrition Facts table can help you make informed food choices..

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Ingredients

Each food label has an ingredient list. It lists the order of ingredients from largest to smallest quantity. Here are some tips for understanding the ingredient list:

Unsaturated fats: oils (soybean, corn, safflower, canola, olive, sesame, flaxseed), nuts (peanuts, cashews, almonds, pecans, walnuts) and non-hydrogenated margarine.

Saturated fats: fat, lard, butter, oils (palm, coconut, palm kernel), monoglycerides, diglycerides or tallow.

Trans fats: hydrogenated or partially hydrogenated vegetable oil, hard margarine or shortening.

Added sugar: sugar, honey, molasses, anything that ends in “ose” (dextrose, sucrose, fructose, maltose, lactose) or syrups. Added sugars are grouped together on the ingredient list.

Added salt: sodium, sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate or baking soda, baking powder, monosodium glutamate (MSG), sodium/disodium/monosodium phosphate, brine, sea salt, soy sauce or spices.

Learn about the Nutrition Facts table at hc-sc.gc.ca

Worksheet: My healthy eating

How I eat now

Do I... (check off all that apply)

- Eat foods that are high in salt or add salt to my food?
- Eat highly processed snack foods such as donuts, cookies, chips and crackers?
- Eat highly processed meats such as hot dogs, burgers, sausages and deli meats?
- Eat fried foods such as French fries, onion rings and chicken nuggets?
- Eat frozen dinners such as pizza and meat pies?
- Drink sugary drinks such as pop, fruit drinks, 100% fruit juices, sports drinks or specialty coffees and/or teas?
- Skip meals?
- Eat while watching TV?
- Eat when I do not feel hungry?

What changes can I make to eat healthier? Am I eating foods from all four food groups?

Group	What I eat now	How I can improve
Vegetables and fruits		
Whole grain foods		
Protein foods (especially plant-based proteins: beans and lentils, nuts and seeds, lean meats, poultry and fish, lower-fat milk, yogurt, cheeses)		



Notes

The power of Community

Have you experienced heart disease or stroke, or are you caring for someone who has?

Our members-only Facebook groups are safe, welcoming and helpful online communities. Ask questions, give and receive support and get practical advice. You're among friends here.



Community of Survivors
– for people living with heart disease or stroke.



Care Supporters' Community
– share, support and lean on others who, like you, are caring for others.

Join a Community and learn more at heartandstroke.ca/connect



Chapter 4.

Taking control of your physical recovery

Exercise and active living

You have been told that exercise or becoming active in your life is your path to recovery. Being faced with exercise after you have had a heart attack (with or without stents), heart surgery or a heart procedure, can be a bit scary. But we know that exercise is the one sure way to work your heart muscle back to health. It is very important to work with your health care team to find the type of physical activity that is right for you to start with — and to slowly build your strength towards health.

Before you start to exercise we recommend that you ask the follow questions of your health care team.

- When is it safe for me to start to exercise after heart attack, heart surgery or my heart procedure?
- What are the do's and don'ts that I need to know as I start to get active?
- What activities would a good starting point for me?

Everyone's recovery is different. How much activity you can do at the beginning of your recovery will depend on:

- The condition of your heart after your heart attack, procedure or surgery
- Your previous level of activity
- Your fitness level now

It is likely that your healthcare team has given you instructions specific to your situation. If you are looking for more information, many hospitals such as the University Health Network in Toronto have fact sheets on exercise and specific heart conditions (go to their Patients and Families Health Information section on their website for pages on heart and circulation conditions). You can also find more information on activity after a heart attack on the Heart & Stroke website in the Recovery and Support section.

Tip Please make sure you read this chapter before you start to become active and always refer to a professional if you have any questions.

Make a commitment to your health today

“I am scared. I don't trust my body.”

It is normal to be afraid. Many people feel this way after something goes wrong with their heart. Start with small, safe activities to build back the trust in yourself.

“I am too busy with work. I have no time.”

You can be active any time — even at work. Use the stairs and take a walk at lunch. Start a new family habit with a short walk after dinner. This way, the whole family gets time together.

“I have never exercised. I don't know where to start.”

No problem. Start with something you like — walking, skating, swimming or dancing. The walking program on page 56 is a great place to start.

“My body hurts when I exercise.”

Start slowly. Do not overdo it. Build strength bit by bit.

Safety tip

Safety tip Read this entire chapter before you start to exercise!

Why is exercise so important?

Tip Make exercise an important part of each day. Too much sitting is not good for anyone. Even if you exercise regularly — **keep moving** during the rest of the day.

Exercise is one of the most important things you can do for your heart health. Exercise helps you live longer and reduces the risk of dying from heart disease by up to 50 per cent!

Why do you need exercise?

- It helps you feel better physically and mentally
- It reduces the risk of having more heart problems
- It helps you live longer

People who are **not** active have double the risk of heart disease and stroke as well as increased risk of diabetes, cancer and dementia. Being active helps your heart, brain, muscles, bones and mood.

Exercise for 30 minutes every day can:

- Lower blood pressure
- Improve cholesterol levels
- Lower blood sugar
- Help you achieve a healthy weight
- Build stronger bones
- Strengthen muscles
- Build energy
- Reduce stress and improve sleep
- Improve your mood

“ I was lucky to be able to get into a rehab program.”
— **Dorothy**

Tip Find a cardiac rehab program close to you cardiachealth.ca

What is cardiac rehabilitation?

Cardiac rehab teaches you how to safely become more active and make lifestyle changes so you improve your heart health and reduce your risk of future heart problems. Program teams may include a:

- Cardiologist
- Nurse
- Exercise professional
- Dietitian
- Psychologist
- Social worker

Your healthcare team will help guide you toward heart health. They can help to set you up with a program in your community.



If you have an opportunity to take a cardiac rehab program, take it! It's worth every penny. Although you already know a lot of the information they give you, it's good to be reminded and sometimes there will be new ways of looking at things.”

— **Linda**



Get into a rehab program after your operation and stay with it.”

— **Tom**



No cardiac rehabilitation in your community?

If you can't find a cardiac rehab program in your community, you can help yourself by following the program outlined in this chapter. **Always check** with your healthcare provider before beginning any physical activity program.

Safety tip

If you think you need more support to follow this program you can ask for help from a local physiotherapist or kinesiologist. Ask your family doctor about finding one.

Let's get started

This test is used across Canada to know if you are strong enough to begin exercising. Take a moment to fill in this Physical Fitness Readiness Questions (PAR-Q).

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Has your doctor ever said that you have a heart condition <u>and</u> that you should only do physical activity recommended by a doctor?
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Do you feel pain in your chest when you do physical activity?
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	In the past month, have you had chest pain when you were not doing physical activity?
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Do you lose your balance because of dizziness or do you ever faint or lose consciousness?
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Do you have a bone or joint problem (for example, back, knee or hip) that could be made worse by exercising?
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is your doctor currently prescribing drugs (for example, water pills or diuretics) for your blood pressure or heart condition?
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Do you know of <u>any other reason(s)</u> why you should not do physical activity?

If you answered YES to any of the above:

Talk to your family doctor about starting physical activity. Your doctor will help you decide what type of activity is suitable for you to start with.

The F.I.T.T. Principle

Frequency. Intensity. Time. Type.

The F.I.T.T. Principle is a guideline to help you set up a workout routine which fits your goals and fitness level, while helping you get the most out of your exercise program. It helps you to track and measure your progress.

Frequency (How often?)

The goal is to exercise most days of the week.

Intensity (How hard?)

The Rate of Perceived Exertion (RPE) is how hard you feel your body is working. It is based on the physical way your body feels during exercise, including increased heart rate, breathing rate, sweating and muscle tiredness.

Time (How long?)

Exercising 150 minutes each week is proven to be good for your heart health. You can break your exercise down into blocks of time. To do 30 minutes a day, try three 10-minute walks or two 15-minute walks. Do that five days a week.

Type (What kind?)

- **Aerobic** — or endurance — exercise involves continuous movement of your large muscles (like your legs). It increases your breathing and heart rate which improves your heart, lungs and circulatory system. This could include: walking, bicycling, swimming, jogging, dancing, skating, active yard work and walking up stairs.
- **Resistance** exercise involves the development of muscle strength and endurance. This could include: lifting weights, using resistance bands, and pushing or pulling your own body weight.
- **Stretching** activities, also known as flexibility exercise, keeps your muscles relaxed and your joints mobile so that you can get dressed and reach for objects more easily.

Safety tip

We will use the F.I.T.T. principle in the aerobic and resistance plans included in this chapter.

Tip RPE involves listening to your body and feeling **comfortable** while you exercise.

Aerobic exercise plan

Step 1: Warm up

Aerobic exercise starts warming up your body to work out safely. The warm-up is a must-do before starting aerobic exercise — it allows your blood vessels to relax, open up and increase the blood flow to your heart and muscles, including the heart muscle.

How to warm up safely

- Warm up for **at least 5 minutes**.
- Begin slow-and-easy to get your body working
 - If you walk for your exercise, then walk at a slow pace for a minimum of 5 minutes.
 - If you exercise on a stationary bike, then start out slowly with little or no resistance.

F.I.T.T. for aerobic exercise

Frequency (How often?)

Aim to exercise most days of the week

Intensity (How hard?)

The Rate of Perceived Exertion (RPE) is how hard you feel your body is working. It is based on how you physically feel during exercise and in this case, talking is the measure. If you can't talk without gasping, you are working too hard (see chart)

Aerobic exercise should not be very hard. For those just starting an exercise program, begin with an RPE of 3 (the yellow zone on the chart). That means the exercise is a little more difficult than easy, but not what you would say is hard. It is a medium level of exercise for you.

If you are starting with a higher fitness level, aim for moderate to hard RPE of 3 to 5 (yellow zone). The goal is to build up to 30 minutes. Pace yourself.

If you are working in the red zone (RPE 6-10) you are working too hard. Get back to the yellow zone.

Time (How long?)

Exercising 150 minutes each week is good for your heart health.

- How long you work out each session depends on your fitness level and how hard you exercise. The goal is 30 to 60 minutes of aerobic exercise a session.
- If that is too much, you can break your exercise time down into smaller blocks of time, for example, three 10-minute walks in a day add up to 30 minutes of walking.

RPE	How it feels	What you can do
0.5	Very, very easy	Sing You have enough breath to sing
1	Very easy	
2	Easy	
3	Moderate	Talk You have enough breath to talk or speak
4	Somewhat hard	
5	Hard	
6	Very hard	GASP
7		You cannot say more than 4-6 words without gasping
8		You cannot say more than 2-3 words without gasping
9	Very, very hard	
10	Maximum	You cannot talk at all

Step 2: Type (What kind of exercise?)

Just starting to exercise? Begin by walking

For many people, it is easy to start with walking. Below is an example of a walking program. Walk in the hallway, walk the length of your driveway, walk in the mall, walk a block, walk for 10 minutes. **Remember you are starting slow and easy.** You may need to plan rest areas or places to stop and sit along the way. This program can be used for biking, stationary bike, water walking and swimming .

At home	Warm up	Training period	Cool down
Week 1 Every second day		10-minute walk at an easy pace	
Week 2 Every Second day	5-minute easy walk	10-minute walk at a faster pace 5-minute easy walk	5-minute easy walk and stretches
Week 3 4 times a week	5-minute easy walk	15-minute walk at a faster pace	5-minute easy walk and stretches
Week 4 4 times a week	5-minute easy walk	20-minute walk at a faster pace	5-minute easy walk and stretches
Weeks 5-6 At least 5 days a week	10-minute easy walk	25-30 minute walk at a faster pace Start to pump or swing arms Walk up gentle hills leaning slightly forward	5-minute easy walk and stretch for each walk

There are many types of aerobic activities you can do, **depending on your fitness level**, joint health, ability and interest. Here are some examples of activities you can start — or return to — as your fitness improves.

- Walking
- Bicycling / stationary bike
- Jogging / running
- Cross country skiing on flat ground
- Yoga
- Fitness / aerobic classes
- Aqua fit / swimming

Listen to your body

Safety tip

Your starting point is where you are right now. Increase your activity slowly, steadily and safely.

The best way to know if you are doing an exercise safely is to “listen to your body”. You know when things are wrong in your body or breathing. The following information can help you decide if the way you feel is **normal** or not during exercise.

During slow and steady exercise it is NORMAL to feel:	During slow and steady exercise it is NOT NORMAL to feel:
Comfortable	Pain, pressure or heaviness in your chest, neck, jaw, shoulder, arm or back (angina symptoms)
Aware of your own breathing, but not out of breath	Dizzy or light headed
Able to talk	Cold and clammy
Slightly tired	An overwhelming or unusual sense of fatigue or weakness
Dry or slightly sweaty	Nauseated or sick to your stomach
Relaxed	A sense of anxiety or foreboding

You should not be working too hard during exercise. Remember the information about RPE on page 55 — you should be working in the yellow zone, not the red zone.



1. If you are feeling **not normal** symptoms, **stop** the exercise.
2. If the symptoms do not go away within a few minutes, **Call 9-1-1** or your local emergency number.

Angina during exercise

Angina is a warning sign (see pages 3-6). **A small number of people** with angina are told by their doctor to take nitroglycerine 5-10 minutes before they start each exercise session. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if using nitroglycerin before exercising is right for you.



If you have been prescribed nitroglycerin and you feel angina during exercise:

- 3.** Sit or lie down and take your normal dosage of nitroglycerin.
- 4.** If angina does not go away after 5 minutes, repeat the dose and rest for 5 minutes more.
- 5.** If no relief, use a third dose and **immediately** call 9-1-1 or your local emergency number. Do not drive yourself to the hospital.

Step 3: Cool down

To **safely** end your exercise program, cool down for at least five minutes of slow, gentle exercise. The blood that has been used in the exercising muscles will flow evenly throughout the body and not pool in the working muscles.

How to cool down safely

Cool down for at least five minutes — aim to get back to an RPE of 1-2.

- If you were walking or cycling, then slow down until it feels easy.
- Finish with gentle stretching while your muscles and joints are still warm.
(See Stretching program, page 72)

Resistance exercise plan

Resistance exercise (strength training) makes your muscles stronger and helps you exercise for longer. This makes it easier for you to do everyday things like climb stairs, lift groceries and do the things you need to do at work.

When is it safe to begin resistance exercise?

You should have received information about when to start resistance exercise from your cardiologist, cardiac surgeon or family doctor. If you haven't, go back and ask for it.

Always wait until your resting blood pressure is under control, before you start resistance exercise.

General guidelines

Speak to your doctor before starting resistance exercise if:

- You have an aneurysm, hernia, eye complication due to diabetes, joint pain that doesn't go away, are frail, or have any other health issues.
- You have had a recent surgery or heart attack.

After a **heart attack** you should:

- Start resistance exercise when your healthcare team tells you it is safe to do so.

After **angioplasty** without a heart attack, you should:

- Not lift anything over 5 pounds or lift light weights until your healthcare team tells you it is safe to do so.

After **open heart surgery**, you may need to:

- Wait up to 12 weeks before beginning to exercise. When your healthcare team tells you it is safe, start very slowly using either your own body weight (as shown in the photos on page 63) or a light band, or a light weight. Listen to your body (see page 57). You should feel comfortable during the exercise.
 - Do not strain — progress gradually as your strength improves.
 - Do not rush — this takes time.
 - Stop if you feel angina, or if your body feels wrong.

Safety tip

Always breathe regularly when exercising and don't hold your breath. Resistance exercise should be about moving the muscles and returning to a starting position. Exercises that cause you to strain to hold a position or lift too heavy a weight may make you hold your breath and increase your blood pressure.

Tip Remember to count: Lift 1-2-3, breathe in Lower 1-2-3, breathe out

Step 1: Warm up

A warm-up allows your blood vessels to relax, open up and increase the blood flow to your heart and muscles including the heart muscle. A warm-up of at least five minutes will get your body ready so you can exercise safely.

How to warm up safely

- Warm up for at least 5 minutes.
- Before you start your resistance training, begin with an aerobic exercise at a slow easy pace. For example:
 - Walk at a slow pace for at least 5 minutes.
 - Exercise on a stationary bike, slowly, at an easy pace with little or no resistance.

F.I.T.T. for resistance exercise

Frequency (How often?)

- 2-3 times per week with a rest day between sessions
- It is okay to do resistance training and aerobic workouts in the same day

Tip Your muscles will likely feel sore when you begin resistance training. This is normal.

Intensity (how hard?)

The Rate of Perceived Exertion (RPE) is how hard you feel your body is working. It is based on the physical way your body feels during exercise.

Aim to work in the 3-5 RPE range (yellow zone in the chart below).

Resistance exercise should be a bit difficult, but not a lot.

If you are just starting an exercise program, begin with an RPE of 3. You should be easily able to do 2 or 3 repetitions of your exercise (repetitions are explained below under “Time”).

If you have a well-developed fitness level, begin with a moderate to hard RPE of 3 to 5 (the yellow zone on the chart below).

The goal is to build up to 30 minutes. Pace yourself by working up to that bit by bit.

If you are in the red zone (RPE 6-10), you are working too hard. Get back to the yellow zone.

Your exercise effort		How hard?	
0	Nothing at all	Light effort	You can easily do 5-10 more repetitions
0.5	Very, very easy		
1	Very easy		
2	Easy		
3	Moderate	Moderate effort	You can easily do 2-3 more repetitions
4	Somewhat hard		
5	Hard		
6		Hard effort	It is hard to finish the last 2-3 repetitions
7	Very hard		
8			
9	Very, very hard		
10	Maximum		

Time (How long?)

A Repetition or rep: Doing 1 complete exercise movement (1 arm curl)

A Set: Finishing a certain number of repetitions (10-15 curls)

For example two sets of 10 reps:

1. Do 10 arm curl exercises (1 set of 10 reps)
2. Rest 15-30 seconds
3. Do another 10 arm curl reps (another set).

Start with one set of 10 reps. Once you work up to two sets of 10-15 reps of each exercise, it will take you about 30 minutes to complete the program in this booklet.

Tip To gain strength, muscle mass and staying power, you must progress in your program. When you are able to perform 10-15 reps easily, increase the weight by one to two pounds or use a stronger resistance band (see below).

Step 2: Type (What kind of exercise?)

Strength training exercises don't need a lot of equipment. Some use an inexpensive resistance exercise band, which can be found at most sporting goods stores. They come in different tension levels (light, medium, heavy). There are a few important things to know about using exercise bands:

- Before using the band, check it for tears or small holes.
- Make sure you have a firm but comfortable hand grip on the band.
- Adjust the length of the band so you have the right tension — loose enough so that you are able to go through the full range of motion while exercising, and tight enough to give you resistance.
- You can change the tightness (resistance) by adjusting your hand position on the band. If the exercise feels too easy, hold the band closer to the centre to shorten its length, or fold the band in half, doubling it, for even more resistance. For less resistance, hold it closer to the ends.
- If you are attaching or anchoring the band to an object, give the band a few tugs to make sure it is attached to something that won't move, such as a heavy piece of furniture, or buy a "door attachment" from the sporting goods store. Before you start, give the band a few tugs to test it.

Follow the resistance exercise plan on pages 63-71 of this chapter.

Step 3: Cool down

Walk slowly around the room for five minutes to allow your heart rate to return to resting and keep the blood moving, so it doesn't pool in the working muscles and make you feel dizzy.

How to cool down safely

- Cool down for at least five minutes — aim to get back to an RPE 1-2.
- It's good to stretch after you have cooled down while your muscles and joints are still warm.
- See pages 72-75 in this chapter for stretching exercises.

Strength training program

Follow these 10 exercises in the order they are shown here. They start with the large muscles and move to the small ones. Sometimes there are two options for each exercise. Choose one or the other of the options when provided.

1. Seated squat (hips, thighs and buttocks)



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1. Start with sitting on a chair with feet, shoulder-width apart, toes in front of knees and arms crossed across your chest.
2. Lean forward and stand up. Feel your weight on your heels, not your toes
3. Slowly sit back down
4. Do 10-15 reps, 1-3 sets.

To make this exercise harder, do the squat without sitting back down in the chair between reps (half squat). You may also hold a small weight in each hand.

Tip Move slowly, with control and remember to breathe.

2. Chest press (chest, shoulders and upper arms)



1. Lie on your back on the floor with knees bent and feet flat on the floor.
2. Hold a weight in each hand.
3. Start with your elbows bent, on the ground.



4. Push the weight slowly up towards the ceiling and then slowly lower to the start position.
5. Do 10-15 reps, 1-3 sets.

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OR

press with resistance band



1. Sit in a chair.
2. Wrap resistance band around upper back and under the armpit. Hold a handle in each hand.



3. Push forward, straightening your arms.
4. Slowly go back to the start position.
5. Do 10-15 reps, 1-3 sets.

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3. Dumbbell row (upper back)



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1. Stand at the side of a chair or low table.
2. Place one foot in front of the other, knees slightly bent.
3. Place the palm of your hand close to the chair on the flat surface. Hold weight in the opposite hand.
4. Start the lift with your arm hanging directly below your shoulder, palm facing in.

5. Pull the weight straight up, keeping it in line with your shoulder.
6. Slowly go back to start position.
7. Do 10-15 reps, 1-3 sets.
8. Move to the other side of the chair and change arms.

OR

Standing or seated row with resistance band



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1. Loop the band around a stable piece of furniture or door handle, at your chest height.
2. Stand with feet, shoulder-width apart, one foot slightly in front of the other for stability.
3. Hold the band with your arms straight out.

4. Step back to create tightness or tension in the band. Pull your hands towards your chest, squeeze your shoulder blades together.
5. Slowly go back to start position.
6. Do 10-15 reps, 1-3 sets.

4. Leg curl (hamstrings)

1. Stand behind a chair, using back of chair for support and balance.
2. Keeping your thighs in line with each other, slowly bend one leg at the knee, moving your heel towards your butt. Keep your support leg slightly bent.
3. Slowly lower your foot back to the ground.
4. Do 10-15 reps, 1-3 sets.
5. Change to the other leg.



OR

Leg curl with resistance band)

1. Stand behind chair.
2. Place exercise band around one ankle, and step on the band with the opposite foot.
3. With one hand on the chair for support, lift the heel with the band, towards the butt. Keep your knees together and the other leg firmly on the floor.
4. Do 10-15 reps, 1-3 sets.
5. Change to the other leg.



5. Heel raise (calf muscles)

1. Stand with your feet shoulder width apart.
2. Raise your heels off the floor lifting your body to stand on the balls of your feet, not on your toes. Count “1.2.3. Lift. 1.2.3. Lower.”
3. Slowly lower your heels back to the floor.
4. Do 10-15 reps, 1-3 sets.



To make this exercise harder, stand with your heels over the edge of a stair.



6. Bicep curl (front of arm)

1. Sit or stand, holding a weight in each hand with your arms at your sides, palms facing forward.
2. Bend your elbows and lift the weight, keeping elbows tucked close to your sides.
3. Lower the hands slowly back to starting position.
4. Do 10-15 reps, 1-3 sets.

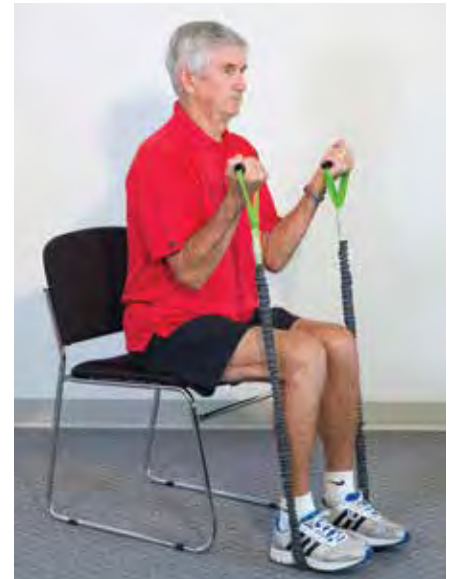


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OR

Seated bicep curl with resistance band

1. Place your feet in the middle of the resistance band. Hold an end in each hand
2. Pull the band towards your shoulders, with elbows tucked close to your sides.
3. Lower the hands slowly back to start position.
4. Do 10-15 reps, 1-3 sets



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Tip Keep your elbows tucked to your sides.

7. Tricep press (back of the arm)



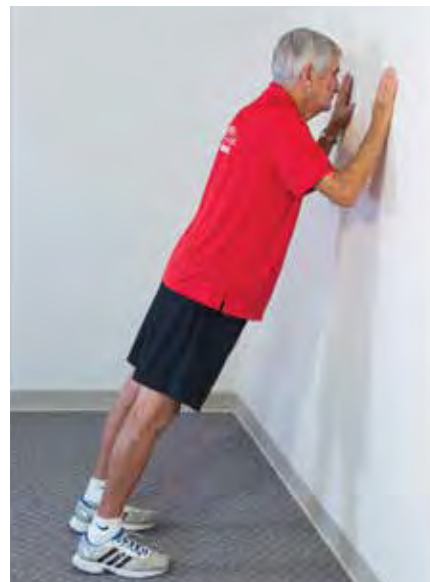
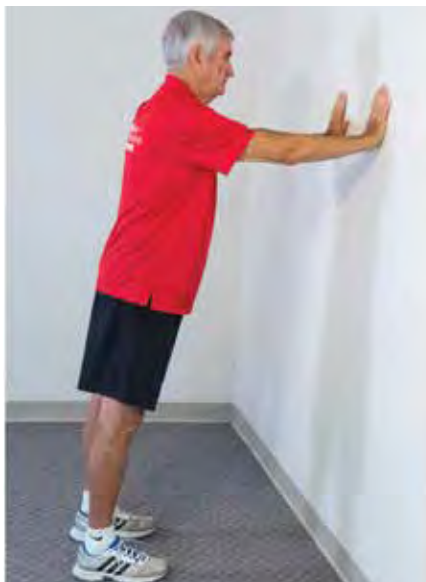
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1. Lie on your back with your knees bent, feet flat on the floor.
2. Hold the weights and raise your arms straight above your shoulders.
3. Bending at the elbows slowly lower the weights towards your ears. Your elbows will point up to the ceiling.
4. Slowly straighten your elbows, lowering the weights back to the start position.
5. Do 10-15, 1-3 sets.

OR

Tricep wall press

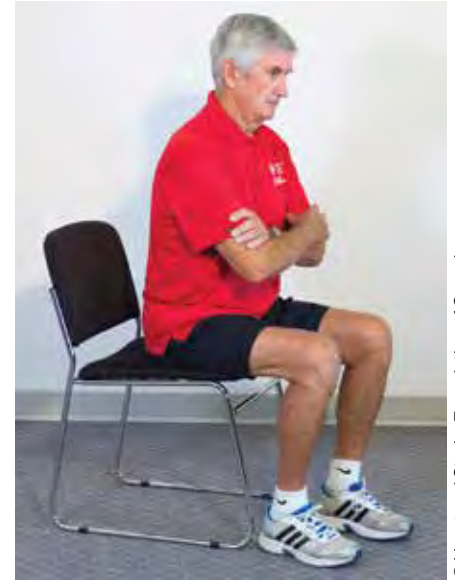
1. Stand a few feet away from the wall. Place palms flat on the wall at shoulder level.
2. Bend elbows at the same time and lean towards the wall.
3. Slowly push away from the wall back to start position.
4. Do 10-15 reps, 1-3 sets.



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8. Abdominal exercise (stomach)

1. Sit at the front of a chair. Cross your arms over your chest.
2. Tighten stomach muscles by pulling in your belly button.
3. Slowly press forward as far as comfortable.
4. Slowly return to start position.
5. Do 10-15 reps, 1-3 sets.

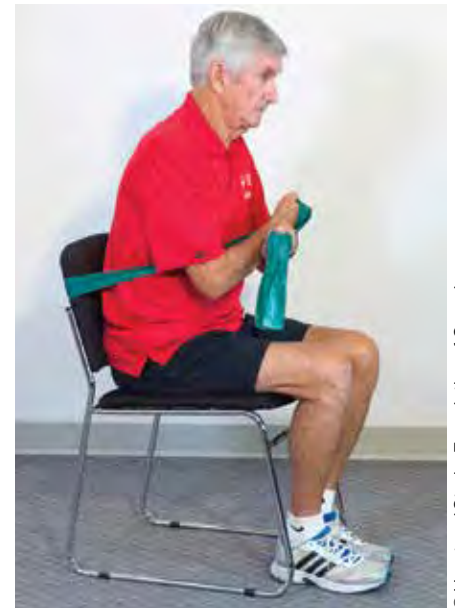


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OR

Seated crunch with resistance band

1. Sit in a chair with the band wrapped around the back for the chair. Hold the ends of the band in front of you.
2. Tighten stomach muscles by pulling in your belly button.
3. Slowly press forward, as far as is comfortable.
4. Slowly return to start position.
5. Do 10-15 reps, 1-3 sets.



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9. Bridge (stomach, butt and thighs)

1. Lie on your back, knees bent and feet flat on the floor.
2. Slowly lift your hips and butt off the floor to form a bridge. Keep your shoulders on the floor.
3. Tighten your stomach muscles and tuck your “tailbone” under.
4. Slowly lower your hips back to the start position.
5. Do 10-15 reps, 1-3 sets.

Tip Tuck your tail. Tighten your tummy.



10. Four point (stomach and back)

1. Get on hands and knees (four points). Look at the floor; do not arch your neck.
2. Lift one back leg and push it straight out behind you.
3. Hold for three counts and lower back down.
4. Do the same with the other leg.
5. Do the same with your arms.
6. Do 10-15 reps, 3 sets.

Tip To make the exercise harder, lift one arm and the opposite leg together (for example right leg, left arm).

Tip Don't skip your cool down!



Stretching and range of motion exercise plan

Stretching is an important part of exercise. Stretching exercises are done after the cool down of both aerobic or resistance exercise. Your muscles and joints are still warm and you can stretch safely.

- Tip**
- Hold each stretch for approximately 15-30 seconds.
 - Remember to breathe during your stretches.
 - During your stretches, you may feel a gentle pull, but you should never feel pain.
 - You can stretch every day.

1. Neck stretch.

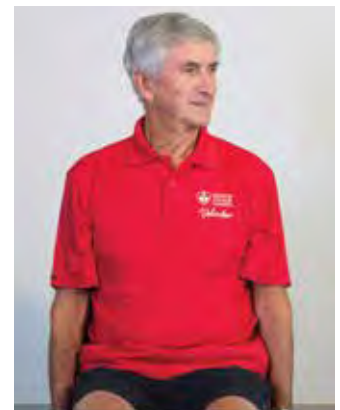
1. Tilt your head to the right. Your ear moves toward your shoulder.
2. Press your left hand down.
3. Hold the stretch for 15-30 seconds.
4. Tilt your head to the left and press your right hand down.
5. Hold the stretch for 15-30 seconds



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2. Neck stretch

1. Slowly turn your head to the right until you feel a slight stretch.
2. Do not tip or tilt your head forward or backward.
3. Hold the stretch for 15 to 30 seconds.
4. Repeat stretch to the left.



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3. Chest stretch

1. Hold your arms out at shoulder height, with your palms facing forward.
2. Slowly move your arms back and squeeze your shoulder blades together. Stop when you feel a stretch across the chest.
3. Hold the position for 15 to 30 seconds.

* Caution: This chest stretch may **not** be suitable for everyone. If you had open heart, bypass or valve surgery, check with your doctor before doing it.



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4. Upper back and shoulder stretch

1. Stretch your arms out in front of you at chest height, interlace your fingers, then turn your hands so your palms face away from you.
2. Gently press the palms away from the body. You should feel a stretch in your neck and upper back and along your shoulders.
3. Hold the position for 15 to 30 seconds.



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5. Hips and butt stretch

1. Sit in a chair with your feet flat on the floor. Rest your right ankle on your left knee.
2. Place one hand on your ankle and one on your knee.
3. Lean forward slowly until you feel a stretch along the outside of your right hip and butt.
4. Hold for 15-30 seconds.
5. Repeat stretch with the other leg.



6. Hamstring stretch

1. Sit at the front of a chair.
2. Place your right leg in front of you, heel on the floor. Do not lock your knee.
3. Slowly lean forward at the hips, keeping your back straight.
4. Hold the stretch for 15 to 30 seconds.
5. Repeat stretch with your left leg.



7. Upper leg stretch

1. Hold on to back of chair or the wall for support.
2. Bend your right knee and grasp your right ankle (or your pant leg for an easier hold). If you can't reach your foot or leg, loop a towel around your ankle.
3. Gently pull your heel up toward your butt.
4. Hold for 15 to 30 seconds.
5. Repeat stretch with your other leg.

OR



1. Lie on your side on the floor with legs straight and knees together. Rest your head on your arm.
2. Bend top knee. Reach behind and grab your foot. You can hold your pant leg for an easier hold.
3. Gently pull your leg back until you feel a stretch in the front of your thigh.
4. Hold position for 15 to 30 seconds.
5. Repeat stretch on your other side.

8. Hip stretch



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1. Lie on your back with your legs together. Bend knees, feet flat on the floor. Keep both shoulders on the floor during the stretch.

2. Slowly lower one knee to the side, as far as you can. Keep your feet close together and try not to move the other leg.

3. Hold position for 15 to 30 seconds.

4. Bring knee back up slowly.

5. Repeat stretch with your other leg.



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9. Calf stretch

1. Stand with your palms flat against the wall at shoulder height.

2. Place one foot in front of the other.

3. Bend your front knee and lean forward until you feel a stretch in your calf at the back of your leg.

4. Hold position for 15 to 30 seconds.

5. Repeat stretch with other leg.

Why is active living important?

Active living means **moving your body**. You need 30 to 60 minutes of medium (moderate) exercise most days. What about the other 23 hours in the day?

Sitting too much increases your risk of heart disease, diabetes and death at a younger age. This is true for people of all ages, body weights and exercise levels. When you sit for a long time, blood flows more slowly in your body. Also your body stores more blood sugar as fat. This can lead to weight gain and worsen your risk factors, such as high blood pressure and high blood cholesterol.

Be as active as you can:

- Take the stairs instead of an elevator.
- Park farther from the door.
- Get up from sitting every half hour and walk for a few minutes.
- Stand up and walk when you talk on the phone.
- Stand up and walk during commercials when you watch TV.

Every step helps you improve your heart health and feel better.

Technology and exercise

The world of technology offers many tools that can help you achieve your exercise goals. Technology moves fast, so check your local store to learn about the newest devices. Here are a few tools that may interest you.

Pedometers and odometers

Pedometers count your steps. Odometers measure the distance you cycle. Use them to keep track of your daily activity level. Find these tools at your local sporting goods or running stores or online.

Fitness and health trackers

You wear these small devices on your wrist. They record your exercise, activity and sleep. Find these devices in electronic stores, running stores and online.

Applications (Apps)

You can find many apps in your phone's app store to download onto your phone.

Apps can track your heart rate, distance, food and sleep. Some are free and others can be purchased.

Internet

The Internet can be a great source of the newest fitness technology. It helps you find groups or organizations that can link you with others of similar interests. The Internet is also a source of information on local resources.

Plan ahead

- Plan your day so you can exercise when you have your most energy.
- Learn about programs related to heart health at your community centre.
- Be active with a friend.
- Remind yourself how good it feels to exercise! Walking requires very little equipment or money.
- Dress for the weather and use proper footwear to improve comfort and prevent injury.
- If joint or muscle pain is preventing you from exercising, contact your doctor for help.

Set SMARTer exercise goals

Think about your goals for your exercise program. Go to page 17 for help to develop healthy exercise habits that stick.



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