

# Healthy Living After a Heart Attack: Nutrition

Recovering from a heart attack is hard work and may involve making lifestyle changes, like controlling your weight and choosing healthier foods to eat.

In order to help manage some of your risk factors for heart disease, you may need to make some changes to your diet.

Here are some nutrition tips to keep in mind after a heart attack.

Let's start with fats. There are several types of fats. Some are healthier than others. Healthy fats include monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fats.

When these fats replace saturated fats in the diet, they help lower blood levels of "bad" cholesterol or LDL cholesterol.

Foods that are high in healthy monounsaturated fats include olive oil, canola oil, peanut oil, avocados, and unsalted nuts and nut butters, such as peanut and almond.

Polyunsaturated fats can be found in the greatest amounts in foods such as: sesame, sunflower, soybean, and corn oils; unsalted walnuts, pine nuts; and sunflower and flax seeds.

Unhealthy fats include saturated fat and trans-fat. These kinds of fats can raise blood levels of LDL or "bad" cholesterol. An elevated LDL cholesterol level can make heart disease worse.

Saturated fat and trans-fat can be found in red meat, lard, full-fat dairy products, tropical oils like coconut and palm kernel oils, hydrogenated or partially hydrogenated oils, hard margarine or shortening, and highly processed foods, such as fried foods and baked goods.

For carbohydrates, aim for foods that have lots of fiber. The easiest way to find these foods is to look for whole grains on the ingredient list. The first ingredient should read "whole grain."

Try to avoid foods that are high in added sugars, like cakes, cookies, pies, candies and desserts.

Foods made with whole grains are good for your heart, and they are more filling, so you will feel full for longer, with smaller portion sizes.

When it comes to protein, try to focus on lean proteins, like skinless chicken breast or oily fish, such as salmon, lake trout, herring, and mackerel.

Most of us eat too much sodium, so compare nutrition labels and choose the product with the lowest amount of sodium per serving.

Sodium is found in table salt, as well as processed foods, such as cold cuts, cured meats, cheese, dips, sauces, soups, pizza, fast food sandwiches and burgers, burritos, tacos, breads and rolls, poultry with high sodium content, savory snacks and many convenience foods like canned goods, and TV dinners.

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In general, it's always best to choose foods that are not highly processed. These foods tend to have less saturated and trans fats, sodium, added sugars, and calories than processed foods.

The American Heart Association recommends a healthy diet that emphasizes vegetables, fruits, and whole grains; includes low-fat or fat-free dairy products, poultry, fish, legumes, non-tropical vegetable oils, and nuts; and limits intake of sweets, sugar-sweetened beverages, salty or highly processed foods, and fatty or processed meats, choose lean or extra-lean meats instead.

Check out the American Heart Association's healthy diet at [www.heart.org](http://www.heart.org)

And finally, control your portion sizes. Many of us eat more food than we need, and the excess calories can show up as extra weight.

Talk to your healthcare provider about what portion sizes are right for you.

If you have questions about changes you can make to your food choices, ask your cardiac care team to schedule an appointment with a dietitian. A dietitian can give you many heart healthy suggestions to help you change your health for the better.