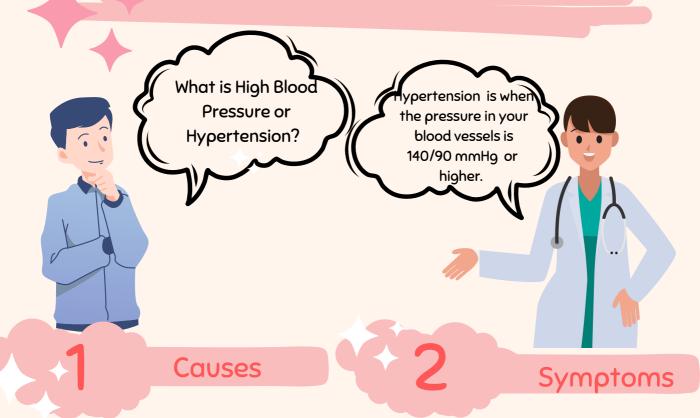




Guide to High Blood Pressure

High Blood Pressure





Primary Causes (overtime onset):

- Genetics, High Alcohol
 Consumption, Stress, Age,
 Obesity, Smoking, Lack of Exercise, High Salt Intake
- Secondary (occurs quickly)
 : Obstructive Sleep Apea,
 Heart Defects, Kidney
 Disease, Medications

- Fainting/ Dizziness
- Fatigue
- Irregular Heartbeat
- Low Blood Pressure
- Nausea
- Vomiting





- PregnancyComplications
- Sexual Dysfunction
- Kidney Disease
- Heart Attack / Heart Failure
- Periphery Artery Disease
- Stroke
- CognitiveDecline
- Vision Loss







Myths of Hypertension





Facts

Hypertension is inherited, disease of geriatric and rarely affects women

1

Hypertension can occur at any age, affects both genders and a healthy lifestyle can manage Hypertension

Hypertension is not a cause for concern and not possible to prevent

2

Hypertension is a cause for immediate concern and can be prevented or managed







Tips to Improve High Blood Pressure



Eat a balanced diet and take medicine regularly



Have a healthy bodyweight



Be physically active – do activities such as running or going to the gym

Avoid smoking



Reduce salt intake



Avoid alochol



High Blood Pressure Food Chart

Main Meals

Avoid eating:

- Red Meat
- Canned Products
- Cheese / Salt
- Fast Food / Packaged Foods

Try eating:

- Oatmeal
- Olive Oil
- Garlic
- Leafy Greens / Red Beet / Berries



Desserts





Drinks





Avoid drinking: Whole Milk, Cold Drinks

Try drinking: Fruit juice

Blood Pressure Categories

Blood Pressure Category	Systolic mm Hg (upper number)		Diastolic mm Hg (lower number)
Normal	Less than 120	and	Less than 80
Elevated	120-129	and	Less than 80
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension) Stage 1	130–139	or	80 - 90
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension) Stage 2	140 or Higher	or	90 or Higher
Hypertensive Crisis	More than 180	and/or	Higher than 120