TIPS FOR SUCCESS

If you’re overweight, even a slight weight loss can reduce high blood pressure.

Eat a healthy diet of vegetables, fruits, whole grains, beans, legumes, nuts, plant-based proteins, lean animal proteins like fish and seafood. Limit sugary foods and drinks, red or processed meats, salty foods, refined carbohydrates and highly processed foods.

Physical activity helps control blood pressure, weight and stress levels.

Every time you smoke, vape or use tobacco, the nicotine can cause a temporary increase in blood pressure.

Short sleep (less than 7 hours) and poor-quality sleep are associated with high blood pressure.

HOW TO MANAGE BLOOD PRESSURE

UNDERSTAND READINGS

Make smart choices and swaps to build an overall healthy eating style. Watch calories and eat smaller portions.

Blood pressure is typically recorded as two numbers, written as a ratio like this:

**117 over 76**

**Systolic**: The top number, the higher of the two numbers, measures the pressure in the arteries when the heart beats (when the heart muscle contracts).

**Diastolic**: The bottom number, the lower of the two numbers, measures the pressure in the arteries when the heart is resting between heart beats.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY</th>
<th>SYSTOLIC MM HG (UPPER #)</th>
<th>DIASTOLIC MM HG (LOWER #)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Lower than 120 and</td>
<td>Lower than 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevated Blood Pressure</td>
<td>120 – 129 and</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Blood Pressure (Hypertension) Stage 1</td>
<td>130 – 139 or</td>
<td>80 – 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Blood Pressure (Hypertension) Stage 2</td>
<td>140 or higher or</td>
<td>90 or higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertensive Crisis (Consult your doctor immediately)</td>
<td>Higher than 180 and/ or</td>
<td>Higher than 120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 TRACK LEVELS

A diagnosis of high blood pressure must be confirmed with a medical professional. A doctor should also evaluate any unusually low blood pressure readings.

Health care professionals can take blood pressure readings and provide recommendations.

Learn more at heart.org/lifes8

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EAT SMART

Eat a healthy diet of vegetables, fruits, whole grains, beans, legumes, nuts, plant-based proteins, lean animal proteins like fish and seafood. Limit sugary foods and drinks, red or processed meats, salty foods, refined carbohydrates and highly processed foods.

MOVE MORE

Physical activity helps control blood pressure, weight and stress levels.

MANAGE WEIGHT

If you’re overweight, even a slight weight loss can reduce high blood pressure.

NO NICOTINE

Every time you smoke, vape or use tobacco, the nicotine can cause a temporary increase in blood pressure.

SLEEP WELL

Short sleep (less than 7 hours) and poor-quality sleep are associated with high blood pressure.