## My Plan

## Activities

Date
1.
2.
3.
4.

For more information about BeWise:
CancerUtah.org/BeWise

## Know Your Numbers

If you're like most people, you think that heart disease is a problem for other folks. But, heart disease is the number one killer in the U.S. It is also a major cause of disability. There are many different forms of heart disease. The most common cause of heart disease is narrowing or blockage of the coronary arteries, the blood vessels that supply blood to the heart itself. This is called coronary artery disease and happens slowly over time. It's the major reason people have heart attacks.
Other kinds of problems may happen to the valves in the heart, or the heart may not pump well and lead to heart failure. Some people are even born with heart disease.

You can help reduce your risk of heart disease by taking steps to control factors that put you at greater risk:

- Know your blood pressure and - Maintain a healthy weight keep it under control
- Exercise regularly
- Don't smoke
- Get tested for diabetes and, if you have it, keep it under control


## Setting Personal Goals

If you want to make changes to your lifestyle, set the right goals and think SMART! Your goals should be:

1. Specific: Think about what activity you will do, and when or how you will do it. Be specific
2. Measurable: How will you know when you reach your goal? Decide when and how often to measure your progress.
3. Achievable: Pick a goal that you know you can reach-don't try to lose 20 pounds in one week. Remember, slow and steady wins the racel
4. Realistic: Don't make your goal too hard. Is it realistic to decide to
"walk for 60 minutes, seven days a week"? What happens if you have to work late or it rains?
5. Time-bound: Pick a time frame: Do you want to meet your goal next week or in three months? Setting a time limit will help you take action.

## I am setting the following goals:



## My Results

| Blood Pressure ___ | Total Cholesterol |
| :---: | :---: |
| Height | Triglycerides |
| Weight | HDL |
| BMI | LDL |
| A1C | Glucose |

What My Results Mean

| Body Mass Index (BMI) | Less than 18.5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Underweight | $18.5-24.9$ |
| Normal | $25-29.9$ |
| Overweight | 30 or higher |
| Obese |  |
|  |  |
| Blood Pressure | Less than $120 /$ Less than 80 |
| Normal | $120-139 / 80-89$ |
| Borderline | $140-159 / 90-99$ |
| High | More than $160 /$ More than 100 |
| High | More than $180 /$ More than 110 |
| High, Alert |  |


| Healthy | Less than 200 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Borderline | More than 2040 |
| High | More than 240 |
| High, Alert |  |
| Triglycerides (Fasting Only) | Less than 150 |
| Normal | $150-190$ |
| Borderline | $200-499$ |
| High | More than 500 |
| Very High, Alert |  |
| HDL Cholesterol | More than 40 |
| Healthy |  |
| LDL Cholesterol (Fasting Only) | Less than 100 |
| Best | $100-129$ |
| Good | $130-159$ |
| Borderline | $160-189$ |
| High | More than 190 |
| Very High |  |
| A1C | Less than $6 / 7$ |
| Target | Non Fasting |
| Blood Glucose | Fasting |

