## Healthiest Diets to Manage or Prevent Heart Disease, Stroke, & Diabetes

3 best diets are in blue. From these, my adapted guidelines for my clients in green. \*Offset a "con"

Guideline or Nutrient to	Diatory Approaches	Thorapoutic Lifestyle	Mediterranean
Watch	Dietary Approaches	Therapeutic Lifestyle	Diet
	to Stopping	Changes (TLC) to Lower Cholesterol	
(LTLW, but tailored to the individual)	Hypertension (DASH)		( <u>source</u> )
	( <u>source</u> )	*modified ( <u>source</u> )	Dhusical activity
Physical Activity		> 30 minutes/day	Physical activity
(moderate cardio exercise		moderate intensity most	through enjoyable
2-4x/wk for 30-45 min + 2		days of the week	activities
resistance training/wk)			
Calories		*Eat only enough calories	*Use portion
(use portion control to		to reach/maintain a	control to
eat just enough calories		healthy weight	reach/maintain a
to reach/maintain goal			healthy weight
weight)			nearly weight
Lean Protein	18% of total	15-25% of total calories	Plant -based
(15-25%, tailored to the	calories/day		proteins daily, fish
individual)	or 6-8 oz meat/meal		& poultry 3-
			4x/week, red meat
			3-4x/month
Magnesium-Rich Foods	<u>&gt;</u> 500 mg/day		
Detective Dick Foods	> 4700 mg/day		
Potassium-Rich Foods	≥ 4700 mg/day		
Calcium-Rich Foods	<u>&gt;</u> 1250 mg/day		Cheese & yogurt
			daily in
			low/moderate
			amounts
Sodium Intake	Aim for < 2500	Aim for < 2300 mg/day	
(<2500-3500)	mg/day or < 500-600		
	mg/meal		
	_	Aim for 20-30 g/day with	
Fiber Intake	<u>&gt;</u> 30 g total fiber/day	10-25 g <i>soluble</i> fiber/day	
(20-35 g/d)		(e.g. fruits, beans, oats)	
	<u>&lt; 27% of total </u>	25-35% of total	
Dietary Fat Intake	calories/day	calories/day	
(30-35%)			

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Guideline or Nutrient to Watch (LTLW) Saturated Fat Intake	Dietary Approaches to Stopping Hypertension (DASH) (source) • ≤ 6% of cals (which	Therapeutic Lifestyle         Changes (TLC) to Lower         Cholesterol         *modified (source)         ● ≤ 7% of total	Mediterranean Diet (source) • Use mostly
(5-6%)	<ul> <li>would be 8, 10, 13 g/day for 1200, 1500, 2000 cals respectively)</li> <li>Replace with mono-unsaturated fats (olive oil, avocados, olives)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>calories/day;</li> <li>Replace with mono- unsaturated fats (olive oil, avocados, olives, etc.)</li> </ul>	mono- unsaturated or omega-3 fatty acid rich fats (avocados, olives, olive oil, walnuts, etc.)
Cholesterol Intake		<ul> <li>*Not limited now, was originally</li> <li>200 mg/day</li> </ul>	
Increase or Moderate the Intake of (increase intake of foods rich in magnesium, potassium, calcium, fiber, protein, hydrating liquids without increasing calories beyond needs)	<ul> <li>Magnesium-, potassium-, &amp; calcium-rich foods (see precise levels above)</li> <li>Nuts (3-5 per week depending on caloric intake)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Aim for 2 g/day plant stanols (found in whole grains, nuts, legumes, and oils, like olive and avocado oil)</li> <li>Fruits, vegetables, low- or non-fat dairy products, fish, poultry (without the skin), and in moderate amounts, lean meats</li> <li>Poly-unsaturated (≤ 10%)</li> <li>Mono-unsaturated fats (≤ 20%)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Wine consumed in low to moderate amounts (women ≤ 1/day; men ≤ 2/day), usually with meals (to avoid blood sugar spikes)</li> <li>Plant-based foods (fruits, vegetables, whole grains, nuts and legumes)</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>
Decrease Intake of (processed foods & limit to 60-75 g sugar/day, mostly from fruit, < 50-60 if diabetes or borderline)	<ul> <li>Sweets &amp; added sugars (Aim for 2-5 or fewer/week depending on caloric intake)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sweets with added sugar (a few times per week)</li> <li>Trans fats (hydrogenated)</li> </ul>	• Limit red meat intake to a few times/month

Compiled by:

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