

Advice from the National Lipid Association Clinician's Lifestyle Modification Toolbox

Following a heart-healthy eating pattern can help you reach your cholesterol and triglyceride goals and help prevent heart disease.

# What You Can Put on a Heart-Healthy Plate

#### **Non-Starchy Vegetables**

Fill ½ your plate with colorful, non-starchy vegetables, like asparagus, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, carrots, collard greens, eggplant, green beans, spinach, and kale.

### **Dairy or Dairy Alternatives**

Choose fat-free or low-fat dairy foods, like skim or 1% milk or calcium-fortified milk alternatives, like soy milk with no added sugar.

#### Lean Protein-Rich Foods

Fill ¼ of your plate with lean meat (3 oz. cooked), like fish (especially oily fish); skinless poultry; lean cuts of red meat, like "round" and "loin"; or plant protein foods, like soy (tofu, edamame), dried beans, and lentils.

#### **Heart-Healthy Fats**

Add small amounts of foods with healthy fats at meals and snacks, like ½ of an avocado or 1 oz. unsalted nuts or seeds. Cook with liquid vegetable oils, like canola, corn, olive, soybean, safflower oils. Limit unhealthy fats, like butter, lard, coconut oil, and stick margarine.

#### **Beverages**

Choose water as your main beverage. Up to 3–4 cups of coffee or tea with no sugar is okay. Avoid sugar-sweetened drinks, such as soda, lemonade, and sports drinks. If you drink alcohol, do so in moderation: 1 drink a day for women; 2 a day for men. One drink = a 12 oz. beer, 5 oz. wine, or 1.5 oz. distilled spirit.



Fruits Choose whole fruit instead of juice.

## Whole Grains and Starchy Vegetables

Fill ¼ of your plate with whole grains (oats, quinoa, fiber-rich wholewheat bread), starchy vegetables (sweet potatoes, yams, corn, winter squash), or cooked dried beans (kidney, pinto, black beans), green peas, and lentils. Eat at least 3 servings of whole grains each day.

## **Limit Sodium and Salt**

Flavor your food with herbs, spices, lemon, and lime juice, and vinegars instead of salt. Read the food label and choose lower-sodium foods.

A registered dietitian nutritionist (RDN) can help you make a heart-healthy meal plan that works best for your lifestyle and support you in your nutrition journey. Talk with an RDN for the answers to your nutrition questions.

This information is provided as part of the *Clinician's Lifestyle Modification Toolbox* courtesy of the National Lipid Association.