

# Family & Consumer Sciences Education

*December 2018 Newsletter*

***Brighten the holidays by making your health and safety a priority. Take steps to keep you and your loved ones safe and healthy—and ready to enjoy the holidays.***



1. Wash hands often to help prevent the spread of germs.
2. Bundle up to stay dry and warm.
3. Manage stress.
4. Don't drink and drive or let others drink and drive.
5. Be smoke-free.
6. Fasten seat belts while driving or riding in a motor vehicle.
7. Get exams and screenings.
8. Get your vaccinations.
9. Monitor children.
10. Practice fire safety.
11. Prepare food safely.
12. Eat healthy, stay active.



Sarah Congleton,  
*Sarah Congleton*

County Agent for  
Family & Consumer  
Sciences Education

<https://www.cdc.gov/features/healthytips/index.html>



# Happy, Healthy Playdate

*We're learning, eating, laughing, and playing*

FREE Class

*Join us...*

December 7th @ 12:00pm

Martin County Cooperative Extension Office

## The December Plan:



Practice our shapes

Practice our manners

Eat a healthy snack

Make a craft

Listen to a book



*See Y'all...*

*Christmas in the  
Mountains*

*Sarah Condit*



*December 8th*

*1:00pm - 3:00pm*

*Martin County Cooperative  
Extension Office*



*Gingerbread Man Cooking Decorating  
Christmas Tree Cone Decorating  
Hot Chocolate*



You're Invited to..

*Rockin' Around  
the Christmas Tree*



**Annual Homemaker  
Holiday Event**

*Tuesday, December 4th  
@ 5:30pm.*

*Martin County Extension Office*



Ornament  
Exchange &  
Food Drive



## KEYS TO EMBRACING AGING Know Your Health Numbers

Amy F. Hosier, Assistant Professor of Family Sciences, University of Kentucky  
Erin Yelland, Doctoral Student, Family Sciences, University of Kentucky  
LaVona S. Traywick, Associate Professor of Gerontology, University of Arkansas

**T**hese days our daily lives are flooded with numbers: PIN numbers, phone numbers and various account numbers. But there are also certain health numbers that can save and extend your life. These numbers are associated with cholesterol, triglycerides, blood pressure, blood sugar, body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference. A lifestyle that includes regular visits to a health care provider, proper nutrition and physical activity promotes these numbers and contributes to healthy aging throughout the lifespan.

Keep up with your health numbers by writing them down in a journal or medical log that is kept in a safe place. This will help you track your health patterns and set health goals.

### CHOLESTEROL: < 200 mg/dl

The recommended target cholesterol level for men and women is less than 200 milligrams per deciliter of blood (AHA, 2013). Cholesterol is a waxy substance found in the fats (lipids) in your blood. It is essential for the body to build and maintain healthy cells and essential hormones. About 25 percent of cholesterol comes from the foods we eat such as meat, fish and dairy. The rest is made by the human body. There are two forms of cholesterol: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL), also known as the “bad” cholesterol, and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL), the “good” cholesterol. Too much LDL cholesterol creates a plaque that can accumulate and clog the arteries causing heart disease and stroke. HDL cholesterol is good because it helps clean the artery walls and carry away the excess bad cholesterol (AHA, 2013; CDC, 2010).

#### To increase HDL cholesterol:

- Increase unsaturated fats in the diet, including omega-3 fatty acids (sesame, flax or pumpkin seeds or pumpkin seed oil, avocado oil, olive oil, fat in peanut butter and fish).
- Add soluble fiber to your diet (oats, fruits, vegetables and legumes).
- Maintain a healthy weight.
- Exercise regularly.
- Avoid smoking and secondhand smoke.
- Talk to a medical provider about medication and other treatment options.

High cholesterol has no symptoms and many people do not even know they are at risk. But there are known factors that can increase the risk of developing high cholesterol. Some of these factors you can control, such as diet, physical activity and weight. Others you cannot control, including family history, age (risk goes up with age) and gender (post-menopausal women are at greatest risk). Cholesterol can be checked through simple blood tests (CDC, 2010). The American Heart Association recommends a “fasting lipoprotein profile” every five years starting at age 20. To fast, it is recommended that you do not eat for 9 to 12 hours prior to the test. This helps accurately measure the total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, HDL cholesterol and triglycerides in your blood. Additional screenings are recommended for men age 45+ and women age 50+. Additional screenings are also recommended if total cholesterol is 200 mg/dl or higher, HDL cholesterol levels are lower than 40 mg/dl or other risk factors for heart disease and stroke are present (AHA, 2012).



**UofA**  
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE  
RESEARCH & EXTENSION  
*University of Arkansas System*

**UK**  
UNIVERSITY OF  
KENTUCKY  
*College of Agriculture*

## KEYS TO EMBRACING AGING Know Your Health Numbers

Amy F. Hosier, Assistant Professor of Family Sciences, University of Kentucky  
Erin Yelland, Doctoral Student, Family Sciences, University of Kentucky  
LaVona S. Traywick, Associate Professor of Gerontology, University of Arkansas

**T**hese days our daily lives are flooded with numbers: PIN numbers, phone numbers and various account numbers. But there are also certain health numbers that can save and extend your life. These numbers are associated with cholesterol, triglycerides, blood pressure, blood sugar, body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference. A lifestyle that includes regular visits to a health care provider, proper nutrition and physical activity promotes these numbers and contributes to healthy aging throughout the lifespan.

Keep up with your health numbers by writing them down in a journal or medical log that is kept in a safe place. This will help you track your health patterns and set health goals.

### **CHOLESTEROL: < 200 mg/dl**

The recommended target cholesterol level for men and women is less than 200 milligrams per deciliter of blood (AHA, 2013). Cholesterol is a waxy substance found in the fats (lipids) in your blood. It is essential for the body to build and maintain healthy cells and essential hormones. About 25 percent of cholesterol comes from the foods we eat such as meat, fish and dairy. The rest is made by the human body. There are two forms of cholesterol: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL), also known as the “bad” cholesterol, and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL), the “good” cholesterol. Too much LDL cholesterol creates a plaque that can accumulate and clog the arteries causing heart disease and stroke. HDL cholesterol is good because it helps clean the artery walls and carry away the excess bad cholesterol (AHA, 2013; CDC, 2010).

#### To increase HDL cholesterol:

- Increase unsaturated fats in the diet, including omega-3 fatty acids (sesame, flax or pumpkin seeds or pumpkin seed oil, avocado oil, olive oil, fat in peanut butter and fish).
- Add soluble fiber to your diet (oats, fruits, vegetables and legumes).
- Maintain a healthy weight.
- Exercise regularly.
- Avoid smoking and secondhand smoke.
- Talk to a medical provider about medication and other treatment options.

High cholesterol has no symptoms and many people do not even know they are at risk. But there are known factors that can increase the risk of developing high cholesterol. Some of these factors you can control, such as diet, physical activity and weight. Others you cannot control, including family history, age (risk goes up with age) and gender (post-menopausal women are at greatest risk). Cholesterol can be checked through simple blood tests (CDC, 2010). The American Heart Association recommends a “fasting lipoprotein profile” every five years starting at age 20. To fast, it is recommended that you do not eat for 9 to 12 hours prior to the test. This helps accurately measure the total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, HDL cholesterol and triglycerides in your blood. Additional screenings are recommended for men age 45+ and women age 50+. Additional screenings are also recommended if total cholesterol is 200 mg/dl or higher, HDL cholesterol levels are lower than 40 mg/dl or other risk factors for heart disease and stroke are present (AHA, 2012).

## FASTING TRIGLYCERIDE LEVEL: < 150 mg/dl

According to the American Heart Association (2012), a fasting triglyceride level of less than 150 mg/dl is healthy. Triglycerides, like cholesterol, are a form of fat that circulate in the bloodstream. Triglycerides are responsible for the energy that tissues need to function. Similar to cholesterol, when the blood levels of triglycerides become too high (e.g., over 200 mg/dl), the risk for developing heart disease increases (AHA, 2012; MedicinePlus, 2010). Triglycerides are often measured with cholesterol and should be tested every five years beginning at age 20 or more often depending on risk factors (AHA, 2012).

Dietary and lifestyle changes help lower triglyceride levels.

- Maintain a healthy body weight
- Avoid fatty foods and foods high in cholesterol, such as processed meat, fried food and whole fat dairy products
- Eat fruits, vegetables, nonfat or low-fat dairy products most often
- Eat foods high in good unsaturated fats
- Do not drink alcohol in excess
- Exercise moderately for at least 150 minutes per week

**Cholesterol and Triglyceride Levels Chart**

	Desirable Level to Protect Against Heart Disease	Borderline High Risk for Heart Disease	High Risk for Heart Disease
Total Blood Cholesterol	< 200 mg/dl	200-239 mg/dl	240+ mg/dl
LDL	100-129 mg/dl	130-159 mg/dl	160-189 mg/dl (190+ is very high)
HDL	60+ mg/dl (the higher the better)		< 40 mg/dl for men < 50 mg/dl for women
Triglyceride	< 150 mg/dl	150-199 mg/dl	200+ mg/dl (500+ is very high risk)

Source: AHA (2012). "What Your Cholesterol Level Means."

## BLOOD PRESSURE: < 120/80 mm Hg

Blood pressure can vary from minute to minute with changes in exercise, stress, sleep and posture, but it should normally be less than 120/80 mmHg (millimeters of mercury) (AHA, 2013). Blood pressure is recorded as two numbers and written as a ratio. The top number, referred to as the systolic blood pressure, measures the pressure in the arteries when the heart beats (AHA, 2013). The diastolic, or bottom number, refers to the amount of pressure in the arteries when the heart is resting and refilling with blood between heartbeats (AHA, 2013).

Hypertension or high blood pressure is a condition that causes the pressure in the heart to change. A variety of factors are linked to high blood pressure, including age, a diet too high in sodium or too low in potassium, calcium and magnesium, excess alcohol, smoking, being overweight or obese, high cholesterol, lack of exercise, stress and being insulin resistant. Hypertension has few symptoms, but it can permanently damage the heart, brain, eyes and kidneys even before anything feels like it is wrong (AHA, 2012). The American Heart Association recommends blood pressure screenings beginning at age 20 and to continue at each regular health care visit or at least once every two years. If your blood pressure is consistently higher than 120/80 mmHg, you may be asked to measure it more often (AHA, 2013). Blood pressure can also be checked at home with an over-the-counter blood pressure monitoring system.

Low blood pressure can also be cause for concern. Low blood pressure, referred to as hypotension, occurs when the flow of blood is lower than normal. This may prevent the proper amount of oxygen and nutrients from being pumped into vital organs. Dehydration and nutrient deficiency are two possible causes of low blood pressure. Signs of low blood pressure include dizziness, lightheadedness, fainting, dehydration or unusual thirst, lack of concentration, blurred vision, nausea and fatigue (AHA, 2014).

Maintaining a healthy blood pressure can be simple and easy (Mayo, 2012):

- Eat a diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains and low-fat or nonfat dairy products
- Avoid excess salt
- Engage in regular physical activity
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Manage stress
- Avoid tobacco
- Limit alcohol
- Limit caffeine
- Monitor blood pressure at home

**Blood Pressure Chart**

Blood Pressure Category**	Systolic mm Hg (upper number)		Diastolic mm Hg (lower number)	What to Do*
Normal	less than 120	and	less than 80	"Maintain or adopt healthy lifestyle."
Prehypertension	120 – 139	or	80 – 89	"Maintain or adopt healthy lifestyle."
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension) Stage 1	140 – 159	or	90 – 99	"Maintain or adopt a healthy lifestyle. If blood pressure goal isn't reached in about six months, talk to your doctor about taking one or more medications."
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension) Stage 2	160 or higher	or	100 or higher	"Maintain or adopt a healthy lifestyle. Talk to your doctor about taking more than one medication."
Hypertensive Crisis	Higher than 180	or	Higher than 110	"Emergency care needed."

Sources: AHA (2013) and Mayo Clinic (2012). \*Mayo Clinic recommendations.

\*Note: According to the Mayo Clinic (2011), "ranges may be lower for children and teenagers." They recommend talking to your child's doctor if there is concern regarding high blood pressure. The AHA (2013) recommends having a doctor "evaluate unusually low blood pressure readings."

### **FASTING BLOOD SUGAR: <100 mg/dl**

Blood sugar or glucose is a type of sugar that travels through the bloodstream. It comes from carbohydrate foods and acts as a basic fuel for the body. The three main types of carbohydrates in food include sugars, starches and fiber. The Mayo Clinic (2011) emphasizes the importance of a balanced diet with healthy carbohydrates. Healthy carbohydrates include:

- Fiber-rich fruits and vegetables without added sugar
- Whole grains
- Low-fat dairy
- Beans and legumes
- Limit sugar

There are several different types of blood glucose tests including fasting blood sugar, which is measured 6 to 8 hours after a meal. In a nondiabetic person, this fasting number provides an accurate measure of blood sugar. The normal range of blood sugar is approximately 70 to 100 milligrams per deciliter. After a meal, blood sugar will rise but not usually above 135 to 140 milligrams per deciliter, leaving a fairly narrow range of blood sugar throughout the entire day.

Glucose levels consistently lower than 70 mg/dl is called hypoglycemia or low blood sugar (NIH, 2012). This can result in blurred vision, pounding heartbeat, agitation, nervousness, hunger, headaches, shakiness or trembling, sweating, weakness, drowsiness, insomnia and unclear thinking (NIH, 2012). If sugar levels get too low, mental functioning can become impaired and eventually seizures and unconsciousness may be experienced. While these symptoms are often corrected by eating something sweet, severe hypoglycemia can be a dangerous medical emergency for which you should call for help right away (NIH, 2012).



Hyperglycemia or high blood sugar occurs when the blood glucose levels get above 180 to 200 mg/dl due to too little insulin or when the body cannot use insulin properly (American Diabetes Association, 2013). These high levels affect the ability of kidneys to properly function and can also cause frequent urination, blurred vision, high blood pressure, extreme thirst, weakness or fatigue, dry mouth, unexplained weight loss and fluid retention (Mayo Clinic, 2012).

Diabetes is the most common disease related to blood sugar regulation failure based on the body's inability to produce and/or use the hormone insulin, which helps the body regulate glucose so that levels do not get too high (CDC, 2011). It affects over 25.8 million children and adults (CDC, 2011). If left untreated, diabetes can cause many medical complications including cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, unhealthy cholesterol levels, clogged arteries, metabolic syndrome, blindness, nerve disease, limb amputations and even death (CDC, 2011). To maintain healthy blood sugar levels and prevent diabetes (CDC, 2011; Mayo Clinic, 2013):

- Exercise regularly
- Eat plenty of fiber and whole grains
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Skip fad diets and make healthy choices

### **BODY MASS INDEX (BMI): 18.5-24.9**

BMI stands for Body Mass Index. It is a ratio between height and weight and is used as a tool to help judge body fat and weight. According to BMI calculations, there are five weight categories: underweight, normal, overweight, obese and extremely obese. The normal BMI range for adults is 18.5-24.9 (AHA, 2012; CDC, 2011). Generally speaking, an adult BMI of 25 is considered overweight and 30 or above is obese. A BMI of less than 18.5 indicates underweight. All overweight and underweight individuals should consult with their medical provider. Beginning at age 20, BMI should be assessed at each regular health care visit.

The BMI weight categories help indicate the risk of severe health problems, including heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, cancer, diabetes, sleep apnea, osteoarthritis, female infertility, urinary stress incontinence and gastroesophageal reflux (CDC, 2011). However, there are certain people who should not use BMI as the basis for determining relative disease risk. Athletes and body builders, whose BMI is high due to muscle, and women who are pregnant or lactating should not be disturbed if their BMI is not within the normal range.

Adults (20+ years old) can calculate their BMI using the following formula:  $\text{weight (lb)} / [\text{height (in)}]^2 \times 703$ . Children and teens (2-19 years old) are recommended to use the free online calculator at the CDC at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/dnpabmi/>, as the interpretation of their BMI is both age- and sex-specific.

To take control of your BMI (CDC, 2011):

- Burn more calories than you consume by exercising and maintaining a healthy lifestyle
- Eat a well-balanced diet
- Exercise 150 minutes/week (minimum) for adults
- Lose or gain weight in a healthy manner
- Consult with a health care provider

**BMI Chart**

BMI	Rating	What to Do
Below 18.5	Underweight	Consult a health care provider. Low body mass can decrease the immune system and lead to illness.
18.5-24.9	Normal Weight	Maintain exercising and eating healthy.
25-29.9	Overweight	Find healthy ways to lower weight, including healthy eating and exercise.
30+	Obese	At serious risk for heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, gall bladder disease and some cancers; talk to a health care provider and modify your lifestyle.

Sources: AHA, 2012; CDC, 2011

## WAIST CIRCUMFERENCE: Males: < 40; Females: < 35

Fat distribution is now just as important as total body weight when it comes to weight-related health problems. This is because body fat that accumulates around the waist and stomach area poses a greater risk than fat stored in the lower half of the body. Therefore, the measurement of your waist size (circumference), like BMI, can predict future health problems, including type 2 diabetes, dyslipidemia, hypertension and cardiovascular disease, especially when BMI is between 25 and 35 (AHA, 2010; NHLBI, 2011, 2013). Waist size can also be useful for athletes who are categorized as overweight in terms of BMI. For example, an athlete with increased muscle mass may have a BMI greater than 25 – making him or her overweight on the BMI scale – but a waist circumference measurement would most likely indicate that he or she is, in fact, not overweight.

The American Heart Association (2010) recommends a waist circumference of 40 inches or less for males and 35 inches or less for females. Beginning at age 20, you should measure your waist circumference and look for changes in measurement over time, as this can indicate an increase or decrease in abdominal fat, which is associated with an increased risk of heart disease and other chronic diseases.

According to the CDC (2011), "to measure your waist size (circumference), place a tape measure around your bare abdomen just above your hip bone. Be sure that the tape is snug, but does not compress your skin and is parallel to the floor. Relax, exhale and measure your waist."

Source: CDC (2011)

## CONCLUSION

Keeping up with your numbers is an important way to maintain a healthy lifestyle and optimal aging throughout the lifespan. Keeping up with your numbers can also help you reduce negative health effects such as obesity, diseases of the heart, hypertension, diabetes and cancers.

### A Quick Guide to Keeping Up With Your Numbers

- Cholesterol: < 200
- Triglycerides: < 150
- Blood Pressure: < 120/80
- Blood Sugar: < 100
- BMI: 18 to 25
- Waist Circumference: < 40 (men) and < 35 (women)

## REFERENCES

- American Diabetes Association. (2013). Diabetes statistics. Retrieved from <http://www.diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/diabetes-statistics/?loc=DropDownDB-stats>.
- American Diabetes Association. (2013). Living with diabetes: Hyperglycemia. Retrieved from <http://www.diabetes.org/living-with-diabetes/treatment-and-care/blood-glucose-control/hyperglycemia.html>.
- American Heart Association (AHA). (2010). Body composition tests. Retrieved from [http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/GettingHealthy/NutritionCenter/Body-Composition-Tests\\_UCM\\_305883\\_Article.jsp](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/GettingHealthy/NutritionCenter/Body-Composition-Tests_UCM_305883_Article.jsp).
- American Heart Association (AHA). (2012). About cholesterol. Retrieved from [http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/Cholesterol/AboutCholesterol/About-Cholesterol\\_UCM\\_001220\\_Article.jsp](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/Cholesterol/AboutCholesterol/About-Cholesterol_UCM_001220_Article.jsp).
- American Heart Association (AHA). (2012). Why blood pressure matters. Retrieved August 11, 2014 from [http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/HighBloodPressure/WhyBloodPressureMatters/Why-Blood-Pressure-Matters\\_UCM\\_002051\\_Article.jsp](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/HighBloodPressure/WhyBloodPressureMatters/Why-Blood-Pressure-Matters_UCM_002051_Article.jsp).
- American Heart Association (AHA). (2012). How to get your cholesterol tested. Retrieved from [http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/Cholesterol/SymptomsDiagnosisMonitoringofHighCholesterol/How-To-Get-Your-Cholesterol-Tested\\_UCM\\_305595\\_Article.jsp](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/Cholesterol/SymptomsDiagnosisMonitoringofHighCholesterol/How-To-Get-Your-Cholesterol-Tested_UCM_305595_Article.jsp).
- American Heart Association (AHA). (2012). BMI. Retrieved from [http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/GettingHealthy/WeightManagement/BodyMassIndex/Body-Mass-Index-BMI-Calculator\\_UCM\\_307849\\_Article.jsp](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/GettingHealthy/WeightManagement/BodyMassIndex/Body-Mass-Index-BMI-Calculator_UCM_307849_Article.jsp).
- American Heart Association (AHA). (2012). Triglycerides. Retrieved from [http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/GettingHealthy/NutritionCenter/Triglycerides\\_UCM\\_306029\\_Article.jsp](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/GettingHealthy/NutritionCenter/Triglycerides_UCM_306029_Article.jsp).
- American Heart Association (AHA). (2013). What your cholesterol levels mean. Retrieved from [http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/Cholesterol/AboutCholesterol/What-Your-Cholesterol-Levels-Mean\\_UCM\\_305562\\_Article.jsp](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/Cholesterol/AboutCholesterol/What-Your-Cholesterol-Levels-Mean_UCM_305562_Article.jsp).

- American Heart Association (AHA). (2013). Understanding blood pressure readings. Retrieved from [http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/HighBloodPressure/AboutHighBloodPressure/Understanding-Blood-Pressure-Readings\\_UCM\\_301764\\_Article.jsp](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/HighBloodPressure/AboutHighBloodPressure/Understanding-Blood-Pressure-Readings_UCM_301764_Article.jsp).
- American Heart Association (AHA). (2014). Low blood pressure. Retrieved March 5, 2015, from [http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/HighBloodPressure/AboutHighBloodPressure/Low-Blood-Pressure\\_UCM\\_301785\\_Article.jsp](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/HighBloodPressure/AboutHighBloodPressure/Low-Blood-Pressure_UCM_301785_Article.jsp).
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2010). LDL and HDL. Retrieved from [http://www.cdc.gov/cholesterol/ldl\\_hdl.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/cholesterol/ldl_hdl.htm).
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2011). National Diabetes Fact Sheet. Retrieved from [http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/pdf/ndfs\\_2011.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/pdf/ndfs_2011.pdf).
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2011). Healthy weight: It's not a diet, it's a lifestyle. Retrieved from [http://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/adult\\_bmi/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/adult_bmi/index.html).
- Christian, A. H., et al. "Waist Circumference, Body Mass Index and Their Association With Cardiometabolic and Global Risk Among Whites and Racial/Ethnic Minorities." AHA Meeting 2007; Abstract 3551.
- Mayo Clinic. (2011). High blood pressure (hypertension). Retrieved from [www.mayoclinic.com/health/blood-pressure/HI00043](http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/blood-pressure/HI00043).
- Mayo Clinic. (2011). Nutrition and healthy eating. Retrieved from <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/carbohydrates/my01458>.
- Mayo Clinic. (2012). Hyperglycemia in diabetes. Retrieved from <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/hyperglycemia/DS01168>.
- Mayo Clinic. (2012). High blood pressure (hypertension). Retrieved March 5, 2015, from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/high-blood-pressure/in-depth/high-blood-pressure/art-20046974?pg=1>
- Mayo Clinic. (2013). Diabetes. Retrieved from <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/diabetes/DS01121>.
- MedicinePlus for NIH*. (2010). Triglyceride level. Retrieved from [www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/003493.htm](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/003493.htm).
- National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI). (2011). What causes overweight and obesity? Retrieved from [www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/nci/Diseases/obe/obe\\_causes.html](http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/nci/Diseases/obe/obe_causes.html).
- National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI). (2013). Assessing your weight and health risk. Retrieved from [http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/public/heart/obesity/lose\\_wt/risk.htm](http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/public/heart/obesity/lose_wt/risk.htm).
- National Institutes of Health (NIH). (2008). Insulin resistance and prediabetes. Retrieved from [diabetes.niddk.nih.gov/dm/pubs/insulinresistance/](http://diabetes.niddk.nih.gov/dm/pubs/insulinresistance/).
- National Institutes of Health (NIH). (2011). Cholesterol. Retrieved from [health.nih.gov/topic/Cholesterol](http://health.nih.gov/topic/Cholesterol).
- National Institutes of Health (NIH). (2012). Hypoglycemia. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMH0001423/>.
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). (2011). Choose MyPlate. Retrieved from [www.choosemyplate.gov](http://www.choosemyplate.gov).