

Nutritional Approach To Common Cardiopulmonary Diseases

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The Three Common Disorders:

- Atherosclerosis.
- High Blood Pressure.
- Asthma.

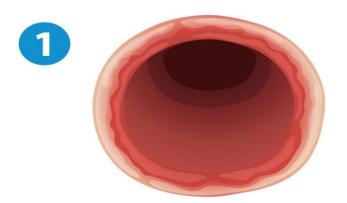
Atherosclerosis:

Atherosclerosis is hardening of the arteries.

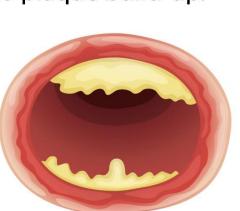
 Atherosclerosis typically begins as an insidious and silent process. The signs and symptoms become evident few years later. It usually involves large and medium-sized arteries such as the aorta, and its branches, the coronary arteries, and the large vessels of the brain.

 The coronary arteries are the most commonly affected arteries.

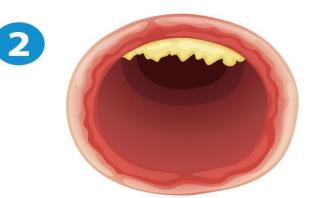
Arteriosclerotic Vascular Disease (Atherosclerosis)



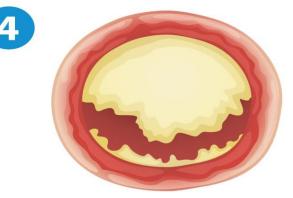
Healthy artery with no plaque build-up.



Fibroatheroma: Multiple lipid cores.

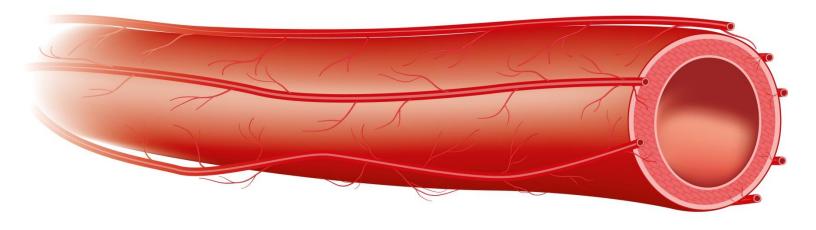


Atheroma: Intracellular lipid accumulation.

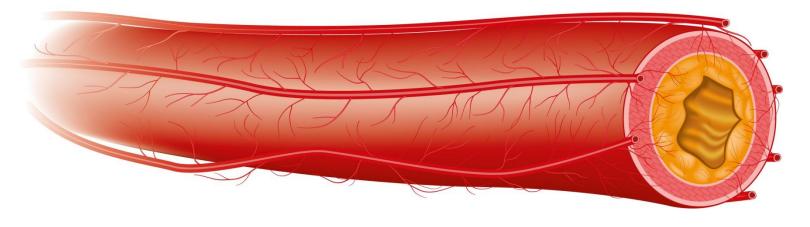


Thrombosis: Arterial surface defect. Likely hematoma-hemorrhage

Healthy artery walls



Atherosclerosis



 Atherosclerosis of the coronary artery (or arteries) causes ischemic heart disease (IHD).

 It is a condition in which there is an inadequate supply of blood and oxygen to the heart.

- IHD may demonstrate itself as:
- stable angina
- unstable angina
- myocardial infarction (heart attack)

 Stable angina is due to a transient decrease of blood and oxygen to the heart.

 Patients with stable angina complain of episodes of chest discomfort described as heaviness, squeezing, smothering or pressure.

Frank pain is rare.

 The discomfort lasts 2 to 5 minutes and can radiate to either shoulder and to both arms. Unstable angina occurs at rest or with minimal exertion, and usually lasts more than 10 minutes.

 It is more severe, prolonged, and frequent than stable angina.



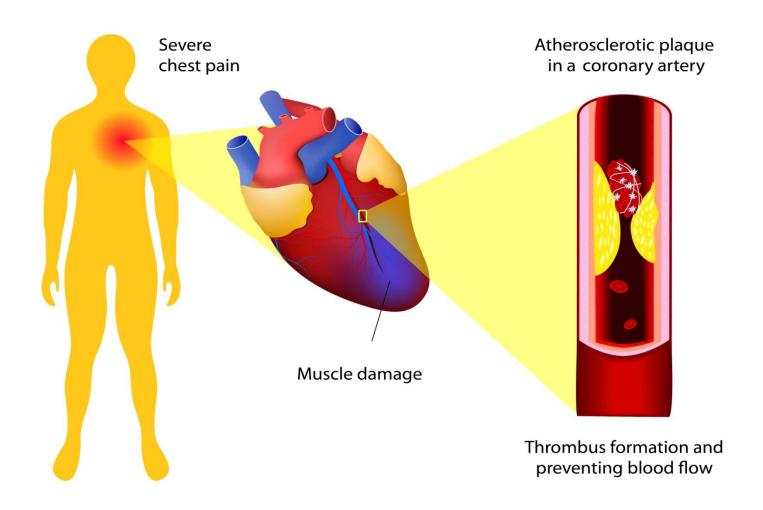
Pain is the most common presenting complaint in people with heart attack.

Image: Copyright@Depositphotos.com/Lisa F. Young

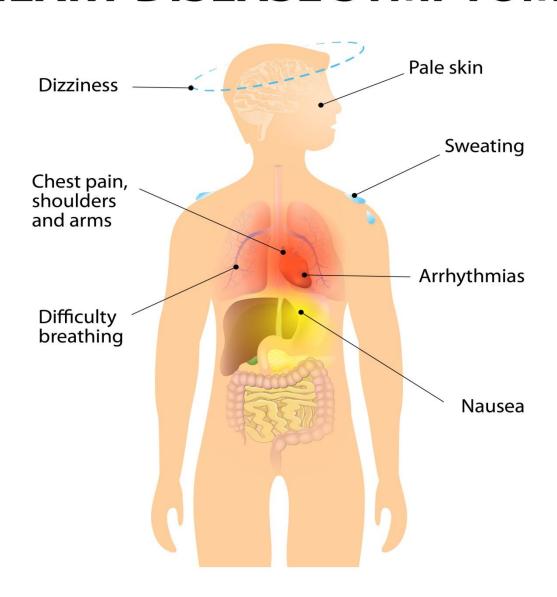
 Acute myocardial infarction (heart attack) is characterized by severe chest pain, which is deep and visceral. It is heavy, squeezing, and crushing. Sometimes it is described as stabbing or burning.

 The pain radiates to the arms and jaw and is often associated with weakness, sweating, nausea, vomiting, and a sense of impending doom.

HEART ATTACK



HEART DISEASE SYMPTOMS



 The heart diseases are the leading cause of death throughout the world, with coronary heart disease being the most common form of heart diseases.

 The exact cause or causes of atherosclerosis have not been determined yet.

 However, recent studies show that chronic inflammation in the blood vessels could be the major contributing factor.

Potential risk factors for developing atherosclerosis are:

- Age.
- Family history.
- Smoking.
- High blood pressure.
- High level of bad cholesterol (LDL).
- Diabetes.

- Nutritional deficiencies (especially essential fatty acids, vitamin B6 and iodine).
- Obesity.
- Oxidative stress.
- Heavy metals.
- Sedentary life style.
- Elevated levels of CRP (C-reactive protein), homocysteine, triglyceride, and uric acid.

Restricted Foods:

- Saturated fats: all animal based fats and oils except fish.
- Foods high in trans-fat: fries, cookies, chips, muffins, doughnuts, pastries, cakes and crackers.
- Hydrogenated oils.
- Processed foods.
- Yolk.
- Sugars and sweets.
- Too much salt.

Recommended Foods:

- Whole grains.
- Legumes.
- Foods high in fiber.
- Fresh fruits and vegetables.
- Fruits high in flavonoids: berries.
- Red grapes. It contains a heart-protecting antioxidant called "resveratrol".
- Green leafy vegetables.
- Garlic.
- Onions.

- Cold water fish: salmon, halibut, and mackerel.
- Nuts, especially walnuts.
- Avocado.
- Flaxseeds.
- Chiaseed.
- Hemp seeds.
- Spices turmeric, sumac, and cinnamon.
- Green teas.
- Cayenne pepper.
- Red wine.

Recommended Supplements:

Co - Enzyme Q10: 100 – 300 mg a day.

Omega – 3 fatty acid: 1 – 3 grams a day.

Resveratrol: 200 – 600 mg a day.

 French Maritime Pine Bark Extract: 100 – 200 mg a day. Grape seed extract: 50 – 100 mg a day.

L – Carnitine: 2000 – 3000 mg a day.

Garlic pills: 500 – 1000 mg a day.

Magnesium: 200 – 400 mg a day.

A high – potency vitamin B – Complex.

Vitamin C: 2 – 3 grams day.

Vitamin E: 400 – 800 IU a day.

Miscellaneous Suggestions:

Regular exercise, especially aerobic.
 According to American Heart Association: an exercise of moderate intensity for 40 minutes for 3-4 times a week is the best exercise for the heart.

Liver detoxification.

Colon cleansing.

High Blood Pressure (Hypertension):

 Hypertension is one of the biggest health issues throughout the world and a leading factor in developing heart disease, stroke and kidney failure.



People with high blood pressure should have their blood pressure checked regularly. Image: Copyright@Depositphotos.com/Erwin Wodicka

 Hypertension is present when the blood pressure exceeds 140/90 mm Hg at several determinations.



• The cause of about 90% of hypertension is poorly understood, and it is called "essential, idiopathic or primary hypertension".

 Secondary hypertension means that an elevated blood pressure results from a diagnosable disease.

Potential risk factors:

- Poor nutrition.
- Obesity.
- Alcohol.
- Sedentary life style.
- Too much salt.
- Kidney diseases.
- Underactive or hyperactive thyroid.
- Birth control pills.

- Stress-induced (pain, anxiety, hypoglycemia, and after surgery).
- Pregnancy.
- Medications (corticosteroids, ephedrine, Advil, and some medications of depression).
- Sleep apnea.
- Heavy metal toxicity, especially lead.

Restricted Foods:

- Saturated fats: all animal based fats and oils except fish.
- Foods high in Trans-fat: fries, cookies, chips, muffins, doughnuts, pastries, cakes and crackers.
- Hydrogenated oils.
- Processed foods.

- Sugars and sweets.
- Too much salt.
- Caffeine.
- · Soft drinks.
- Alcohol.



Recommended Foods:

- Water: 2 liters a day. Dehydration makes hypertension worse.
- Whole grains.
- Legumes.
- Foods high in fiber.
- Fresh fruits and vegetables.
- Fruits high in flavonoids: berries.
- Foods high in potassium: bananas, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, apple, asparagus, cabbage, and alfalfa.

- Red grapes. It contains an antioxidant called "resveratrol".
- Green vegetables, particularly parsley, celery,
- Garlic and onions.
- Cold water fish: salmon, halibut, and mackerel.
- Nuts and seeds.
- Flaxseeds.
- Chiaseed.
- Hemp seeds.

- Spices: turmeric, sumac, and cinnamon.
- Green tea.
- Hibiscus tea.
- Chamomile tea.
- Cayenne pepper.
- Red wine.
- Dark chocolate.



Recommended Supplements:

Co - Enzyme Q10: 100 – 300 mg a day.

Omega – 3 fatty acid:1 – 3 grams a day.

Resveratrol: 200 – 600 mg a day.

 French Maritime Pine Bark Extract: 100 – 200 mg a day. Grape seed extract: 50 – 100 mg a day.

 Potassium: 99 – 198 mg a day. Warning: if you are taking a potassium sparing diuretic, or have a kidney or heart disease, consult your doctor prior to taking potassium. Garlic pills: 500 – 1000 mg a day.

Magnesium: 200 – 400 mg a day.

Calcium: 500 – 1000 mg a day.

- Taurine: 1000 3000 mg a day.
- Multivitamin: a high potency product.
- Vitamin C: 1000 2000 mg a day.

Miscellaneous Suggestions:

- Liver detoxification.
- Colon cleansing.
- Regular exercise.

Asthma:

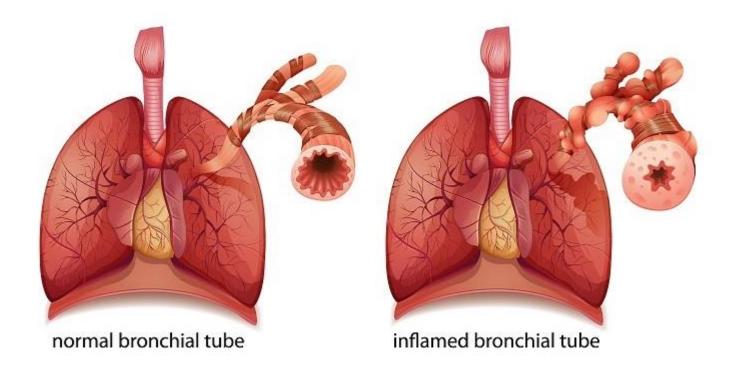
 Asthma is a lung disorder characterized by shortness of breath, cough and wheezes.



Image: Copyright@Depositphotos.com/Ljupco Smokovski

 It is a reversible airway obstruction caused by spasms and inflammation.

 People with asthma have difficulty breathing in and out.



BRONCHOCONSTRICTION (ASTHMA)

Normal bronchial tube Inflamed bronchial tube of an asthmatic Relaxed smooth muscles **Tightened** smooth muscles Swelling Alveoli Mucus

Potential triggering factors:

- Environmental allergies.
- Food allergies.
- Food additives and preservatives.
- Exercise.
- Cold weather.
- Pollution.
- Smoking.

- Infections.
- Emotional stress.
- · Chemicals.
- Nutritional deficiencies, especially vitamin B6, selenium and magnesium.

Restricted Foods:

- Processed foods.
- Allergenic foods.
- Fried and refined foods.
- Dried or smoked foods.
- Food additives and preservatives: MSG
 (monosodium glutamate), tartrazine, sulfites,
 and any food colorings.

- Foods high in solanine: tomatoes, eggplants and potatoes. Solanine worsens inflammation, triggering asthmatic attack.
- Frozen or extremely cold foods.
- Dairy products.
- Ice cream.
- Red meats.

Recommended Foods:

Plenty of water: at least 2 liters a day.
 Dehydration may aggravate asthma.

 Fresh fruits and vegetables, except those that have been discovered to be sources of allergies.

 Foods high in flavonoids: berries. Flavonoids are powerful antioxidants and antiinflammatory agents.

- Foods high in carotenoids: gac, carrots, yellow corn, apricots, sweet potatoes, and papaya.
- Fish. They contain Omega-3, which reduce inflammation.
- Flaxseeds.
- Chia.
- Hemp seeds.
- Walnuts.
- Garlic.
- Onions.

 Soy foods. Genistein is an isoflavone found in soy that may help with asthma.

 Cayenne pepper. The active ingredient in cayenne pepper is capsaicin, which may desensitize the airways by blocking the release of substance-P.

Recommended Supplements:

 French Maritime Pine Bark Extract: 100 – 200 mg a day.

Grape seed extract: 100 – 200 mg a day.

Omega-3: 2 – 3 grams day.

Vitamin C: 2 – 3 grams a day.

Magnesium: 200 – 400 mg a day.

Vitamin B6: 25 – 100 mg a day.

Aloe Vera juice: ¼ - ½ cup three times a day.

Quercetin: 500 – 1000 mg a day.

 Lycopene: 10 - 40 mg a day. It helps with exercise-induced asthma. Ginkgo biloba: 120 -240 mg a day.

Boswellia extract: 250 – 500 mg a day.

Selenium: 200 – 400 mcg a day.

Multivitamin-Multiminerals: a high-potency product.

Homework:

 1) Describe the 4 food supplements that may be beneficial for people with heart diseases and high blood pressure.

2) Describe the restricted foods in people with asthma.