

CHOLESTEROL

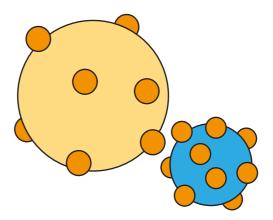


AN APHASIA-FRIENDLY GUIDE

This booklet is about cholesterol

It explains:

- What cholesterol is.
- The two types of cholesterol.
- Why too much "bad" cholesterol is harmful.
- How you can control your cholesterol.



Contents

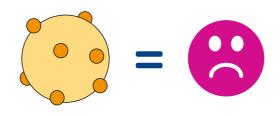
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Types of cholesterol

There are two types of cholesterol.



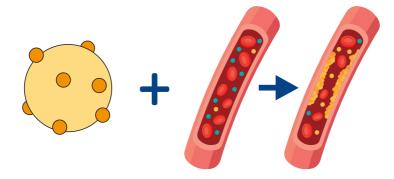
Low-Density Lipoprotein (LDL) is usually **bad** for you.



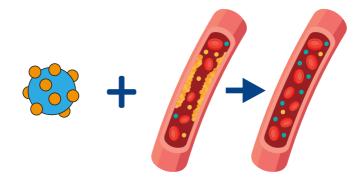
High-Density Lipoprotein (HDL) is usually good for you.



LDL can **build up** in your blood vessels, which limits blood flow.



HDL helps to **recycle LDL** and break down the build-ups.



Cholesterol is important

Cholesterol is a fat made in your liver.

Cholesterol is also found in certain **foods** including **red meat** and **dairy**.



Cholesterol is **important** for:



making cells



making vitamin D



digesting food

High cholesterol is dangerous

Too much LDL in your blood can lead to **heart attacks** and **strokes**.



Your doctor may **test your blood** for **high cholesterol** if you are in a high-risk group or have already had a heart attack or stroke.



Your results will show if you have a **high**, **medium**, or **low risk** of stroke or heart attack.



High cholesterol is linked to:



getting older



male sex



high body weight



poor diet



high blood pressure



some ethnicities South Asian Black African Black Caribbean



family history



smoking



drinking alcohol

Anyone can have high cholesterol

High cholesterol is very common. Even **young** and **healthy** people can have high cholesterol.

High cholesterol has **no symptoms**.

It is important to have **regular cholesterol checks** with your nurse or doctor.



You might also be able to get a cholesterol test at the **pharmacy**.



Cholesterol can be controlled

If you have high cholesterol, you can take steps to **lower your LDL cholesterol**.



This might mean that you:



change your diet



be more active



stop smoking



drink less alcohol



take medication

Step 1: Diet

What you eat can lower your cholesterol.

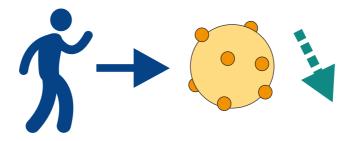


Eat plenty of:



Step 2: Exercise

Doing lots of **exercise** can help lower your cholesterol.



Do activities which you **enjoy** and are **comfortable** with.



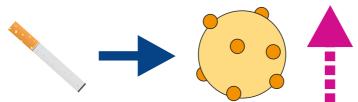
Try to be active for **30 minutes** every day.



14 Call our Advice Line FREE on 0808 801 0899 www.chss.org.uk

Step 3: Stop smoking

Smoking **increases** your level of **LDL cholesterol**.



Stop smoking if you can.



There is **support** to help you quit.

A doctor or pharmacist can help.

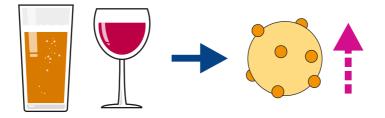
Quit Your Way Scotland can also help:

Call: 0800 84 84 84

Online: www.QuitYourWay.scot

Step 4: Drink less alcohol

Alcohol can increase your level of LDL cholesterol.



Drink **less than 14 units** of alcohol per week.



Your **doctor** or **pharmacist** can help you to reduce your alcohol use.



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One unit of alcohol is about:



218ml Standard 4.5% cider



76ml Standard 13% wine



25ml Standard 40% whisky



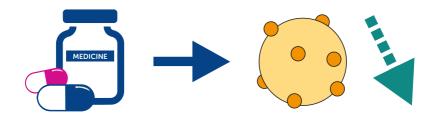
250ml Standard 4% beer



250ml Standard 4% alcopop

Step 5: Medication

You may be given **medicine** to lower your cholesterol.



The most common medication for cholesterol is **statins**.

Statins make your liver produce less cholesterol.



Get help and support from:

- » Friends and family
- » Your doctor or health team
- » Your pharmacist
- » Support groups
- » Chest Heart & Stroke Scotland chss.org.uk Advice Line Tel: 0808 801 0899
- » Quit Your Way Scotland **Tel: 0800 84 84 84**
- » Drink Aware drinkaware.co.uk

Take the steps

Controlling your cholesterol is in your power.

Speak to **friends and family** about the steps you want to take.



Set **clear goals** for yourself.

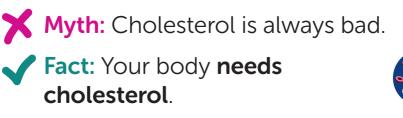


Ask a **doctor** or **pharmacist** if you have questions.





Myths busted



You **only** need to lower your cholesterol if your doctor says so.



More about what cholesterol is for on **page 5**.



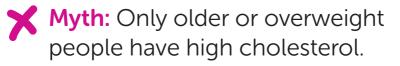


Fact: High cholesterol has **no symptoms**.

The **only** way to find your cholesterol level is a **blood test**.



More about finding cholesterol levels on **page 11**.





Fact: Anyone can have high cholesterol.

Age and weight increase your **risk**. Young and thin people can still have high cholesterol.

More about who gets high cholesterol on page 9.



Myth: Cholesterol always rises as you get older.



Fact: You have some control over your cholesterol level.



More about lowering your cholesterol on **page 12**.

To find more resources, go to **www.chss.org.uk/resources-hub** Our booklets are free in Scotland.

Support our work by going to www.chss.org.uk/supportus

Our Advice Line practitioners can offer advice and support. **Call 0808 801 0899** (Mon-Fri 9am-4pm) **Text ADVICE to 66777 email: adviceline@chss.org.uk**.

To give feedback or request alternative formats, email: health.information@chss.org.uk



NO LIFE HALF LIVED

Scottish Charity (no SC018761)

