



# Live Well, Work Well

Health and wellness tips for your work, home and life—brought to you by the insurance professionals at Deutsch & Associates, LLC

*According to the American Heart Association, most people should not consume more than 1,500 milligrams of sodium per day.*

## CUTTING BACK ON SALT

Monitoring your daily sodium intake can have major health benefits—from reducing your risk of a heart attack or stroke to lowering your blood pressure. And cutting salt from your diet doesn't have to be extremely limiting.

Whether your blood pressure is within the healthy range or not, eating a healthy diet with low salt intake can be beneficial to your health. The American Heart Association recommends no more than 1,500 milligrams of sodium per day. This means maintaining a balance of sodium, calcium, potassium and magnesium in your diet. A good way to reach adequate daily amounts of these minerals is to increase your consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables, low-fat dairy products and whole grains.

### Limiting Salt

Eliminating some of the salt in your diet doesn't have to mean completely changing what you're eating. Below are some easy ways to limit your salt intake.

**Limit meals out.** Typical restaurant meals are high in sodium. Try eating out less often, and order low-sodium options when you do.

**Read the facts.** When buying premade, prepackaged or canned foods, look closely at the nutrition facts and ingredients. Ingredients to avoid due to their high salt content include sodium chloride, monosodium glutamate, sodium bicarbonate, disodium phosphate, sodium nitrate, sodium propionate and sodium sulfite.

**Avoid high salt foods.** Foods that are typically high in salt with more than 400 milligrams of sodium per serving include canned soups, spaghetti sauce, potato salad, baked beans, macaroni and cheese, pizza, hot dogs, cottage cheese, deli meat and pickled foods. Many brands offer low-sodium varieties of these foods that you can find at your grocery store.

**Put away the salt shaker.** Avoid adding salt before and after cooking. Try experimenting with other flavors such as black pepper, garlic, lime or lemon juice, and red wine vinegar.

### Reducing Your Risks

Although reducing your sodium intake has many health benefits, the main factors that influence the risk for developing high blood pressure are the following:

- Family history of hypertension
- Obesity and excess weight
- Sedentary lifestyle
- Too little potassium, calcium and magnesium
- High stress levels or chronic pain
- Excessive consumption of alcohol

Combine your reduced salt diet with exercise and an overall healthy lifestyle to keep your blood pressure within the healthy range.