

neathmatters Spring 2015

Diabesity: Are You At Risk?

HASHTAG, APP, SUPERSTORM—as society changes, new words emerge for once unknown concepts. A pair of epidemics occurring together has caused doctors to coin the new term diabesity. And they expect to have many more chances to use it.

Researchers predict that the number of people who will develop type 2 diabetes in their lifetime will grow dramatically. Increasing weight is largely to blame. And waistlines only continue to expand.

HOW OBESITY BECOMES DIABESITY

Diabetes occurs when your body either doesn't produce or can't use the hormone insulin properly to control blood glucose. When you're heavy, your body can't respond as well to the signals insulin sends. Your liver cells continue producing glucose and your muscle and fat cells stop absorbing it, leaving excess in your bloodstream.

Over time, high blood glucose can damage your heart, blood vessels, kidneys, eyes, and many other organs. Your risk for heart attacks, strokes, depression, and other serious problems also rises.

CHANGE YOUR DEFINITION OF NORMAL

There's room for words such as hope and prevent in the description of diabesity, too. If you're overweight or obese, losing 5 to 7% of your body weight can slow or stop the onset of type 2 diabetes. Get started by adopting new healthy habits, such as:

- Exercising. Just 30 minutes a day, five days per week can make a big difference.
- Changing your diet. Eat more fruits, vegetables, and whole grains. Make it easier by buying precut or frozen fruit at the store.
- Getting enough sleep. Sleep problems increase your diabetes risk. Talk with your doctor if you snore loudly or feel extremely tired during the day.

Set small, achievable goals. And seek help from friends, family, and medical professionals. Together, you can ward off diabetes and take control of any health issues you do have.

WANT MORE HEALTHY WEIGHT TIPS?

For more ways to keep the pounds off, visit the Bermuda Heart Foundation at www.mybermudaheart.bm/weight.htm.





YOUR BY-THE-NUMBERS GUIDE TO PREVENTING HEART DISEASE.

STEPS TO BETTER HEART HEALTH

Here are steps that experts recommend you take to help prevent heart disease. Your doctor can tell you what each one means for you.



health facts

The Blood Pressure— Memory Link

They say age brings wisdom. But making smart, healthy choices in midlife could help preserve your brainpower for years to come.

Adults with lower blood pressure between ages 48 and 67 tend to have higher thinking and learning scores 20 years down the line. There's a lot you can do to bring those numbers down at any age.

BLOOD PRESSURE AND YOUR BRAIN

The excess force of high blood pressure can burst or block blood vessels leading to your brain, starving your neurons of oxygen. In some cases, this causes a stroke or sudden, traumatic brain attack. In others, it reduces your cognitive abilities slowly over time.

YOUR INTELLECTUAL PROTECTION PLAN

To lower high blood pressure, try these steps:

- Talk with your doctor about your risk factors, such as being overweight.
- Eat more fruits, vegetables, and whole grains. And limit your sodium or salt intake to a teaspoon per day.
- Exercise for 150 minutes each week.
- Lose weight, if you're heavy.
- Quit smoking.
- Manage stress with yoga, meditation, or by listening to calm music.

GET A FREE BLOOD PRESSURE GUIDE!

Visit the Bermuda Heart Foundation at **www.mybermudaheart.bm/ BloodPressure.htm** and click on "What is Blood Pressure?" to print out your copy.

Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 1 slice (47g) Servings Per Container 6

CALORIES:

Take note of how

you consume. To

to use at least as

take in every day.

keep from gaining

weight, you'll need

many calories as you

CARBOHYDRATES:

Total carbohydrates,

dietary fibers, and

listed. Cut back on

foods with added

high-fiber foods.

sugars, but increase

sugars are also

many calories

| ٤ | Amount Per Serv Calories 160 | number of service and per container. | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| U | | % Daily Value* | yourself how n servings you're |
| | Total Fat 10g | 15% | eating. |
| | Saturated Fat 2.5 | g 11% | |
| | Trans Fat 2g | | |
| | Cholesterol Omg | 0% | TO LIMIT: |
| | Sodium 300mg | 12% | Look for information to the second |
| 1 | Total Carb 15g | 5% | tion about to saturated fat, |
| | Dietary Fiber less | than 1g 3% | fat, cholester |
| 5 | Sugars 1g | | sodium. Aim t |
| C | Protein 3g | keep these lo | |
| | Vitamin A 0% | Vitamin C 4% | Choose foods less than 5 gra |
| | Calcium 45% | Iron 6% | of total fat an |
| | *Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on | | than 1 gram o |

your calorie needs

WHAT SHOULD YOU PUT ON YOUR PLATE?

For more healthy food choices, visit the Bermuda Dietitians Association at www.eatwellbermuda.org and click on "Healthy Eating Guidelines."

SERVING SIZE:

serving size and

Look for informa-

tion about total fat,

saturated fat, trans

fat, cholesterol, and

Choose foods with

of total fat and less than 1 gram of

less than 5 grams

saturated fat.

sodium. Aim to

keep these low.

number of servings

per container. Ask yourself how many

Start with the

4 Rules for Healthy Restaurant Eating

Thanks to extra-large portions and calorie-dense dishes, it's easy to let menu choices derail your diet. But you can eat away from home without packing on the pounds, nutrition experts say. Just follow these rules:

Choose wisely. Look for locations that offer a wide variety of healthy meals and post nutritional information online. Skip buffets and all-you-can-eat specials, which encourage overeating.

Watch for red-flag words. Limit **2** Watch for red-ling stread, creamy, dishes described as crispy, fried, creamy, fried, rich, or au gratin, cheesy, buttery, pan-fried, rich, or breaded. Instead, look for the terms baked, braised, broiled, grilled, poached, roasted, or steamed.

3 Mind your alcohol. Stick to one drink for women, two for men. Booze boosts your appetite and adds calories but no nutrition.

Eat slowly. Rush through your dish, and you may end up overstuffed.



Mixed Medicines Worsen Health Issues



Many older adults take a drug for one condition that may make another health issue worse. For example, your heart medicine could trigger a relapse of depression. Too often, doctor's guidelines don't take into account what happens when these regimens combine.

What's more, medications can also interact with food, supplements, or over-the-counter drugs. For instance, some medicines don't work as well when taken with dairy or grapefruit juice.

Work with your doctor and pharmacist to help ensure your medicines promote rather than tear down your health. Here are some tips:

- Keep an up-to-date list of all the medications you take. Don't forget over-the-counter drugs and supplements. Ask your doctor to review it at every visit.
- Fill all your prescriptions at the same pharmacy. This way, your pharmacist can alert you of any dangerous drug combinations.
- Ask detailed questions. Each time your doctor suggests a new drug, find out what it's for, how it works, and how to use it.
- Read and save any printed material that comes with your medicines.

Good Health by the Numbers

LIFE CAN'T ALWAYS BE MEASURED BY NUMBERS. But when it comes to your health, knowing certain numbers—your cholesterol, blood glucose, and blood pressure levels, for instance—may help motivate you to keep them in healthy ranges or work to get them there.

The charts below can help you track and monitor essential health targets for you and your family.

HDL ("Good") Cholesterol

| Level | Category | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| 60 mg/dl and higher | Healthy | |
| 40–59 mg/dl | Approaching healthy | |
| Less than 40 mg/dl | Unhealthy | |

LDL ("Bad") Cholesterol

New guidelines say research doesn't support one size fits all ranges of healthy and unhealthy LDL. Treatment needs vary based on gender, race, age, health history, and other heart-disease risk factors. Consult your doctor.

Triglycerides

| Level | Category | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--|
| Less than 150 mg/dl | Normal | |
| 150–199 mg/dl | Borderline high | |
| 200–499 mg/dl | High | |
| 500 mg/dl and higher | Very high | |

Blood Pressure

| Level | Category |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 120/80 mmHg | Normal |
| 120–139/80–89 mmHg | Prehypertension |
| 140–159/90–99 mmHg | Mild hypertension |
| 160 or more/100 mmHg or more | Moderate to severe hypertension |

Blood Glucose

| Level | Category | |
|---------------------|-------------|--|
| Up to 100 mg/dl | Normal | |
| 100–125 mg/dl | Prediabetes | |
| 126 mg/dl or higher | Diabetes | |

DO YOU KNOW YOUR NUMBERS? Ask your doctor at your next visit.

INSURANCE MATTERS FOR HEALTH



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Do you need to know more about your medical condition?

Personal Medical Guidance will help you make sense of recommendations, present an easy-to-understand summary, and help you formulate questions to discuss with your doctor.

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