

High Triglycerides

Many things affect your child's chances of having heart disease as an adult. Some risk factors, such as family history cannot be changed, but some of the **risk factors can be changed**, such as:

- Poor food choices
- Low fitness/activity level
- Being overweight
- Tobacco use
- High blood pressure
- Low HDL cholesterol

Atherosclerosis, the build-up of cholesterol in arteries, starts in children as young as 2 years of age. By making wise food and activity choices now, your child can lower the risk of the following **problems when they are older**:

- A **stroke** caused by blockages in the arteries that lead to the brain
- A **heart attack** caused by blockages in the arteries around the heart
- **Peripheral vascular disease** caused by blockages in arteries in the legs

Triglycerides are fats found in your food. Your liver can make them from extra calories, alcohol and sugars in your diet. They are also found in extra body fat. When triglycerides levels are high, HDL ("happy" or "good" cholesterol) levels tend to be low.

To lower triglycerides levels:

- Achieve a healthier weight or body composition
- Get 60 minutes of exercise most days of the week
- Drink **water or skim/low-fat milk** instead of juice, soda, or other sugary drinks
- Eat whole grain breads, cereals, pastas and rice
- Enjoy small servings of sweet snacks or desserts once in awhile

Carbohydrates in Your Diet

Carbohydrates include starches (bread, pasta, rice, noodles) and sugars. They are good sources of energy. However, excessive carbohydrate intake can raise triglyceride and blood sugar levels and lead to weight gain.

Starches come from whole grains (whole wheat bread, brown rice, whole wheat pasta), refined grains (white bread and pasta, white rice), fruit and sugars. Whole grain starches do not raise blood sugar and triglycerides as much as refined starches. They also contain more fiber, vitamins and minerals than refined grains. Choose whole grain starches whenever you can.

Sugars enter the blood very quickly after you eat them. This causes a quick rise in blood sugar and triglycerides. Fruit juice (even the unsweetened kind) and regular soda contain about 10 teaspoons of sugar per 12 ounces. If you drink these often, it can be hard to control triglycerides and blood sugar. Limit your intake of sugared drinks to less than 4 ounces per day.

Diet soda does not contain sugar or calories. It does not raise blood sugar or triglyceride levels, but it does contain non-nutritive sweeteners. Water and plain low-fat milk are the best choices!

Breads, Cereals & Grains

Recommended	Not Recommended
Whole grain breads	White breads
Whole grain English muffins, whole grain bagels	Croissants, crescent rolls, sweet rolls, donuts
Unsweetened whole grain cereals, unsweetened oatmeal	Sugary cereals, granola
Whole grain pancakes, whole grain waffles	Muffins, biscuits
Whole wheat crackers	White crackers
Whole grain pasta	White pasta, chow mein noodles, ramen noodles
Whole wheat or corn tortillas	White tortillas
Brown rice, barley, quinoa, bulgur	White rice

Snacks and Desserts

Recommended (in small amounts)	Not Recommended
Baked chips, pretzels, air-popped popcorn (with little or no added fat), rice cakes	Regular tortilla chips, potato chips or corn chips
Vanilla wafers, graham crackers, ginger snaps	Cakes, candy and cookies
Low fat granola and breakfast bars	Pop-Tarts®
Low-fat yogurt, Frozen yogurt, reduced fat ice cream	Ice cream, Sherbet, Sorbet
Fruit	Fruit snacks

Physical Fitness

Spending too much time in front of a screen (phone, computer, video games, TV) takes away from active time in a child's day. No more than 2 hours of daily screen time is recommended for all children over 2 years of age. Exchange screen time for extra minutes of physical activity.

Physical activity and exercise strengthens your heart. It also raises your HDL, lowers your triglycerides and helps with weight control. Activities like jogging, walking, biking, dancing and swimming can be the most helpful for lowering triglycerides. Children can play at the park or play outside with friends. Experts say to aim for 60 minutes of vigorous play or aerobic activity daily.

Teach Back:

What is the most important thing you learned from this handout?

What changes will you make in your diet/lifestyle, based on what you learned today?

If you are a UW Health patient and have more questions please contact UW Health at one of the phone numbers listed below. You can also visit our website at www.uwhealth.org/nutrition

Nutrition clinics for UW Hospital and Clinics (UWHC) and American Family Children's Hospital (AFCH) can be reached at: **(608) 890-5500**.

Nutrition clinics for UW Medical Foundation (UWMF) can be reached at: **(608) 287-2770**

Your health care team may have given you this information as part of your care. If so, please use it and call if you have any questions. If this information was not given to you as part of your care, please check with your doctor. This is not medical advice. This is not to be used for diagnosis or treatment of any medical condition. Because each person's health needs are different, you should talk with your doctor or others on your health care team when using this information. If you have an emergency, please call 911. Copyright © 11/2015 University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority. All rights reserved. Produced by the Clinical Nutrition Services Department and the Department of Nursing. HF#7543