What is Heart Failure?

- Heart failure means the heart cannot pump the blood well.

- When your heart doesn’t pump well, it can make you feel weak, tired, or dizzy.

- Heart failure causes water to leak out of your blood vessels. This water can fill up your lungs and make you short of breath. It can also cause your legs to swell.

Water in legs causes swelling.

Water in lungs can make you short of breath.
Things You Can Do to Live Well with Heart Failure

Take your medicines (every day).

Eat less salt.
Limit the liquids you drink or eat.

Exercise regularly.

Weigh every morning after going to the bathroom. Use the same scales.
Write down your weight every day.

Do not smoke.

Keep your doctor appointments.
How to Take Your Medicines

Heart failure can be controlled with medicine. Taking your medicine right will help your heart pump better and can make you feel better and live longer.

Take your pills

• Take each of your medicines, every day, at the right times.

• Do not skip doses of your medicines, even when you feel good.

• If you think you are having side effects from your medicines, do not stop taking them. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist right away.

• If you are having trouble paying for your medicine, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.
How to Take Your Medicines

Don’t run out of pills

• Make sure you always have enough medicine left in your pill bottles. Don’t let your medicine bottles run out.

• Be aware of how many refills you have on your pill bottles.
  
  o Every time you pick up your medicines, check the number of refills you have left.
  
  o If the label says No Refills or Refills: 0, then call your doctor right away to get more refills.
  
  o Get all of your pills from the same pharmacy every time.
Have a system

Have a system that helps you remember how and when to take your medicines.

- Keep a list of your medicines with instructions for how many pills to take, and when to take them.

- Keep your medicine bottles in a place that makes it easy to remember to take them. Keeping your medicines next to your toothbrush, at your bedside, or in the kitchen are good ideas.

- A pill box in which you put your pills for each day of the week or a phone app may help you take your pills correctly.

- If you are going out of the house for a long time, bring enough medicine with you.
How to Take Your Medicines

Bring your pills when you go to the doctor

- Bring all of your pill bottles and medicine list to each doctor visit. Bring over the counter, vitamin, herbal, homeopathic, and nutritional medicines.

- Show your doctor how and when you take your pills. This will help you and your doctor keep you safe and make sure you don’t run out of pills.
(1) Some medicines are given to heart failure patients that make you feel better and live longer.

- Possible side effects are allergic reactions, dry cough, feeling dizzy, high blood potassium, swelling of lips and/or tongue, or kidney problems.

- Call your doctor right away if you have swelling of your lips or tongue.

(2) Some medicines slow how fast your heart beats and makes it beat stronger.

- Possible side effects are feeling dizzy, feeling tired, low blood pressure or heart rate, problems with sexual function, or breathing problems.

- It is common to feel tired when this medication is started.
(3) You may be given medicines that help your heart pump better and help you get rid of water.

- Possible side effects are breast pain, dry mouth, increased breast size in men, high blood potassium, or muscle weakness.

Know your “water pill” (diuretic)

Make sure you know which one of your pills is your “water pill”—ask your doctor or pharmacist.

- Your water pill (or diuretic) controls how much salt and water you have in your body. Taking more of this pill will make you “pee” (urinate) more to get rid of salt and water.

- You and your doctor might change how much of this medicine you take from one day to the next to help keep your body in balance.

- Possible side effects are feeling dizzy, dry mouth, low blood pressure, muscle cramps, feeling thirsty, skin rash, or kidney problems.

My water pill: ________________________________
Oxygen Therapy:
Occasionally you may need home oxygen.

Oxygen Safety: Oxygen can help cause a fire:

• DO NOT Smoke, be around others smoking or be in smoking areas.

• DO NOT go around sparks and flames.

• DO NOT Use electric razors, hair dryers or appliances with a motor.

• DO NOT Use items with control boxes, such as heating pads or electric blankets (the control box may cause a spark).

• DO NOT Expose flammable products on the oxygen devices or supplies.

• DO NOT Cover the oxygen machine with blankets or clothing.

Always store oxygen tanks flat on the floor or in an oxygen stand. Do not “prop up” oxygen.

Watch for signs of oxygen leaking from the container.
Remember, taking your medicine right will help your heart pump better, and can make you feel better and live longer.
How to Eat Less Salt

- Salt is also called “sodium” and is found in many foods.

- Most foods you eat have salt even if you can’t see it or taste it.

- Salt acts like a sponge and makes the body hold water.

- Eating too much salt can cause your weight to go up, swelling in your legs, and water in your lungs.

Eating less salt will help you feel better. You can eat less salt if you:

- Choose foods that are low in salt.

- Don’t add salt when you cook.

- Take the salt shaker off of the table.
How to Eat Less Salt

Avoid or limit these high salt foods:

- Fast food
- Frozen meals
- Hot dogs, bacon
- Smoked meat
- Pizza
- Cheese
- Canned beans and vegetables
- Instant hot cereals
- Canned or potted meat
- Sauces and seasonings
- Snack foods
- Canned and smoked fish
- Canned soup
How to Eat Less Salt

Choose these low salt foods:

- fruit
- fresh fish
- fresh meats
- yogurt
- frozen vegetables
- lemon slice, olive oil, and vinegar
- dried beans
- fresh vegetables
- unsalted margarine
- whole oats
- graham crackers
- eggs
When you eat out:

- Ask for food cooked with no salt.
- Avoid butter, cheese, sauces or salad dressings.
- Avoid fried foods — choose grilled, baked, or steamed foods.
- Choose oil and vinegar salad dressing.
- Limit or choose fast food items with less sodium.
- Avoid bacon, sausage, or ham.
More Tips on How To Eat Less Salt

When you eat at home:

- Don’t add salt to food when you cook or eat.
- Season foods with herbs and seasonings that do not have salt.
- Make your own or choose low sodium sauces, salad dressings, breads, and desserts.
- Avoid “instant foods” that come in a bag or box.
- Rinse canned foods (even canned fish) before cooking and eating them.

Read food labels and choose foods that have less than 140mg of sodium per serving.
How to Read Food Labels

Step 1: Look at the serving size

Step 2: Look at the sodium per serving

Step 3: choose foods with less than 140mg sodium per serving

- This food has 30mg of sodium in ½ cup.
- This food is a good choice!
- Watch how much you eat.
Choose items labeled:

- Low Sodium
- No Salt Added
- Sodium Free

Watch out for items labeled:

- Lower Sodium
  - This food has 310mg of sodium in ½ cup.
  - This food is not a good choice!

Nutrition Facts

- Serving Size: 1/2 cup (120g)
- Servings Per Container: 3

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- Vitamin A: 0%
- Vitamin C: 0%
- Calcium: 4%
- Iron: 8%

*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.
Your doctor may ask you to limit the amount of fluids you take in each day. In general, heart failure patients should drink less than 2 liters of fluid a day.

My fluid restriction each day is ______________________.

How to Measure Fluid Intake

• Record the amount of fluid you have in 24 hours and add it up.

• Include all beverages you drink, liquids taken with medicines, ice cubes, soup, Jell-O, Popsicles, ice cream, sherbet and frozen yogurt.

• Check your cups, bowls, mugs and glasses to see how much fluid they hold.

Measuring Tip: Each time you consume liquid, pour an equal amount of water into an empty 2-quart pitcher.

A 2-quart pitcher is equal to 2000 ml or 2 liters. This will help you measure your total fluid intake for 24 hours.
Fluid Intake

Measurements

• 1 cup = 8 oz. = 240 ml
• 4 cups = 32 oz. = 1 quart = 1000 ml = 1 liter
• 8 cups = 64 oz. = 2 quarts = 2000 ml = 2 liters
• 1 oz. = 30 ml
• 1 pint = 2 cups = 16 oz.
• Ice cubes usually melt to half their volume: 1 cup ice = ½ cup liquid or 120 ml
• 1 1/2 cup = 12 oz. = 360 ml; a soda can = 12 oz.
You Can Do It

Choose or write down 1 or 2 things you
will do for the next few weeks.

❑ I will use a salt-free seasoning for cooking and at meals.
❑ I will rinse canned foods before cooking and eating them.
❑ When I eat out, I will ask for my meal with no added salt.
❑ I will remove one high salt item from my diet this week.
❑ I will make low sodium sauces and salad dressings.
❑ I will avoid eating at fast food restaurants.
❑ I will choose fruit or fresh vegetables for snacks.
❑ I will limit my liquids to no more than __________.
❑ I will ____________________________

Remember, small changes in your eating can make a big difference in salt intake. You will find that your taste adjusts over time and you get used to eating less salt.
Exercising Well with Heart Failure

What’s in it for you?

• Being more active is one of the best things you can do for your heart failure.
• Moving more can help you have more energy and feel more upbeat.

Start now!

If you are not exercising, start with 10 minutes a day. It can be as simple as walking 5 minutes from your door and turning around and walking back.

Be Safe

• Start slowly.
• Stop if you feel chest pain, dizziness or have severe shortness of breath.
You can exercise by:

- Using a stationary bicycle.
- Walking in your neighborhood or at the mall.
- Going to an exercise class.
- Sweeping, vacuuming, or dusting.
- Mowing the lawn or working in your garden.
- Walking to the bus.

A lot of people say that walking is the easiest exercise for them. Many people walk with a friend or their pet. Walking is easy, fun and free.

So turn off the TV, get up and get moving!
Exercise Will Get Easier

Your body needs time to get used to being more active.

You will notice that it will get easier and you will be able to do more.

Steps for doing more:

- Begin by doing an activity for 10 minutes, three times per week.

- After a couple of weeks, add 5 minutes, so that you are exercising 15 minutes at a time.

- When you feel comfortable doing more, add another 5 minutes.

- You want to work up to 30 minutes of exercise at least 3 times a week.
Exercise Will Get Easier

“I enjoy walking after dinner with my husband.”

“I found an exercise class at the senior center that works well for me.

• Exercise with a friend or partner if possible.

• Wear clothes and shoes that fit well.

• Start slowly. Ease your way into exercise.
Pick things YOU like to do. Try one of these suggestions, or write down 1 or 2 things you enjoy that make your body move.

- I will take a short walk every day.
- I will take a walk for 10 minutes 3 days a week.
- I will dance for 10 minutes at home 3 days a week.
- I will ride a stationary bike for 10 minutes 3 days a week.
- I will stretch for 10 minutes when I wake up 3 days a week.
- I will do a water exercise for 10 minutes 3 days a week.
- I will ________________________________
Heart failure can cause you to have symptoms or feel bad. If you can catch these symptoms early, you can take action to feel better and stay out of the hospital.

Each day, do a check-up.

- How do you feel?

- Do you have swelling?

- Weigh yourself.

We will explain how to do the daily check-up in the next pages.
You can tell how well your heart is doing by how you feel and what you can do.

Am I short of breath walking?

Heart failure can make you feel short of breath while walking.

- Doing well — walk easily with no shortness of breath
- Getting worse — shortness of breath after walking a short distance
- Call your doctor — shortness of breath at rest
#1 - How do I feel today?

Am I short of breath sleeping?

Heart failure can also make you feel short of breath when you are lying down. When it gets really bad, some people find they need to sleep sitting up.

Doing well — sleeping flat, no shortness of breath

Getting worse — needing 2 pillows or more to avoid shortness of breath

Call your doctor — have to sleep upright to avoid shortness of breath
#1- How do I feel today?

Am I feeling faint or dizzy?

Sometimes people with heart failure feel very dizzy or lightheaded.

- **Doing well** — Not dizzy or sometimes a little dizzy when standing up
- **Doing worse** — Dizzy for a long time
- **Call your doctor** — Almost passed out, passed out (fainted), or fallen
Swelling in your legs can be a sign that your body is holding onto too much water. This is easy to check.

To check for swelling each morning:

- Press firmly into the skin on the front part of your lower leg.
- If your finger makes a pit in your skin, you have swelling in that part of your leg.
- You can also have swelling in your ankles, feet, hands or belly.
- Be aware of how much swelling is usual for you and look for changes.

Doing well — no swelling
Getting worse — swelling in ankle or shin
Call your doctor — swelling in knee area
#3 - Weigh Yourself Each Day

Weigh yourself each morning:

- After you “pee” (urinate).
- Before you eat breakfast.
- Before you get dressed.
- On the same scales.
- Write it down in your book.

Know your target weight

- Ask your doctor what your target weight is each time you visit. The target weight is where your heart is working best.
- You and your doctor need a plan for when your weight goes up too much.
The daily check-up helps you know how to take action for your heart failure. By finding problems early, you can feel better and stay out of the hospital.

- Check how you feel.
- Check your swelling in your legs, feet, ankles, hands and belly.
- Check your weight.
- Decide if you need to call your doctor or heart failure team.
#4 – The Daily Check - Up

If you’re doing well, keep up the good work!

Take your medicines.

- Watch your salt and your fluids.
- Get your exercise today.
- Keep your doctor’s appointments.
- Be sure to:
  - Take all of your medicines in their original bottles (Like they came from the pharmacy).
  - Take your medicines EXACTLY as the doctor ordered.
  - Write down your daily weight and symptoms in your log.
  - Take this log with you to your doctor visits.
When should I call?

What to do in an Emergency:

You or your family should call 911 and go to the hospital by ambulance if you:

- Cannot breath
- Have Chest Pain
- Pass Out

If you feel like you cannot breath or catch your breath, call 911 at once!
When should I call?

Call us if: Phone ___________

- Shortness of breath; more than usual.
- You have to sleep upright or in a chair.
- You have more swelling in your legs or body than usual.
- You have a lot of dizziness or light-headedness that is worse than usual.
- Your weight goes up by 2 or more pounds overnight or 5 pounds in one week from your target weight.
You Can Do It

Here is a place to write down ideas or questions you have about your daily check-up.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

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________________________________________________________________________

Remember, your daily check-up helps you know how your heart failure is doing.
Call 911 if you have trouble breathing, chest pain or other medical emergency.

Call your cardiologist or doctor if you:
• Feel very tired
• Have changes in your activity or exercise patterns
• Feel congestion in your chest or have shortness of breath
• Have edema (swelling)

**GHS Heart Failure-Internal Medicine Clinic**
(864) 455-2432 or 455-8826

**Carolina Cardiology Consultants**
(864) 455-6900

**HeartLife Program**
(864) 455-7737

Your HeartLife Nurse is: ____________________________

**QuitWell Tobacco Cessation Classes & Free Support Group**
(864) 455-WELL (9355)

**Websites**
Heart Failure Society of American - hfsa.org
American Heart Association - americanheart.org
American College of Cardiology - cardiosmart.org
Smokefree.gov

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**GREENVILLE HEALTH SYSTEM**

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ghs.org
Laurens County Memorial Hospital
HeartLife Program: Cardiac & Pulmonary Rehab Services
22715 Hwy. 76 East, Clinton, 29325
(864) 938-1803

Oconee Wellness Center
HeartLife Program: Cardiac & Pulmonary Rehab Services
298 Memorial Drive, Seneca, 29672
(864) 885-7970

Greer Medical Campus
HeartLife Program: Cardiac & Pulmonary Rehab Services
315 Medical Parkway, Suite 250, Greer, 29650
(864) 797-9800

Life Center Health & Conditioning Club
HeartLife Program: Cardiac & Pulmonary Rehab Services
875 W. Faris Road, Greenville, 29605
(864) 455-7737

Baptist Easley Hospital
Baptist Easley Cardiac Rehab Program
200 Fleetwood Drive, Easley, 29640
(864) 442-7713
You may find it helpful to keep important names and phone numbers handy on this page.

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Patient Weight Log

Name ___________________________ Date of Birth_________________

Weigh yourself every day first thing in the morning. Weigh after you go to the bathroom and before you eat breakfast.

Weight at discharge: _________ Target weight: __________

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