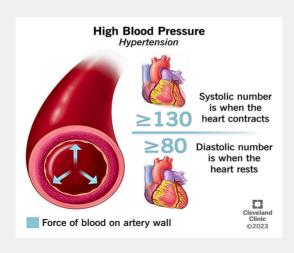
EARLY DETECTION
AND MANAGEMENT
ARE CRUCIAL TO
PREVENT
COMPLICATIONS.

BLOOD PRESSURE LEVELS

BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY	SYSTOLIC mm Hg (upper number)		DIASTOLIC mm Hg (lower number)
NORMAL	LESS THAN 120	and	LESS THAN 80
ELEVATED	120 – 129	and	LESS THAN 80
HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE (HYPERTENSION) STAGE 1	130 – 139	or	80 – 89
HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE (HYPERTENSION) STAGE 2	140 OR HIGHER	or	90 OR HIGHER
HYPERTENSIVE CRISIS (consult your doctor immediately)	HIGHER THAN 180	and/or	HIGHER THAN 120

Silent, but can be deadly.
Control your blood pressure.
Know your numbers.



Disclaimer: This information is intended for general knowledge and should not replace medical advice. Always consult your doctor for personalized recommendations.



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A GUIDE TO HEALTHY BLOOD PRESSURE









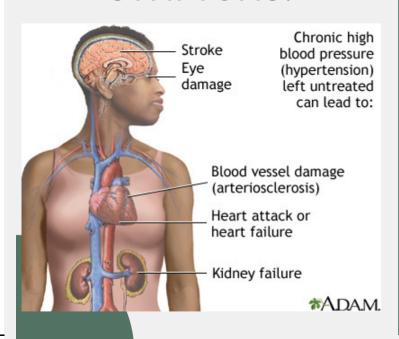




WHAT IS BLOOD PRESSURE?

- The force of blood pushing against your artery walls.
- High blood pressure
 (hypertension) damages blood
 vessels and increases risk of
 heart disease, stroke, and
 kidney disease.

BLOOD PRESSURE SYMPTOMS:



LIFESTYLE CHANGES FOR HEALTHY BLOOD PRESSURE:

- Diet: Limit sodium (salt), ultra processed foods, and saturated fats. Increase fruits, vegetables, and whole grains.
- Exercise: Regular physical activity helps lower blood pressure.
- Weight Management: Losing weight can significantly improve blood pressure.
- **Smoking Cessation**: Smoking contributes to high blood pressure.
- Stress Management: Find healthy ways to manage stress, which can elevate blood pressure.





FOOD CHOICES:

'Eat More:

- Whole grains (brown rice, brown bread, mahangu)
- Vegetables (mutete, cabbage, pumpkin, lettuce, peppers, tomatoes)
- Fruits (berries, apples),
- Lean protein (fish, chicken),
- Low- fat dairy products

Limit:

- Ultra processed foods (often high in sodium e.g deli meats, deep fried food like fatcake)
- Added table salt
- Red meat
- Sugary drinks