

# Cholesterol

Cholesterol is a fatty substance that your body needs to work. It is made in the liver and found in food that comes from animals, such as meat, eggs, milk products, butter, and lard.

Too much cholesterol in your blood can be harmful to your body and can increase your risk for heart disease. You are at risk for high blood cholesterol if:

- Your body makes too much cholesterol
- You eat food high in saturated fats and cholesterol
- You have diabetes, low thyroid level called hypothyroidism, or kidney disease

## **There are 3 main types of fats in your blood:**

- High Density Lipoproteins (HDL): This “good” cholesterol takes extra cholesterol in your blood back to your liver so your body can get rid of it.
- Low Density Lipoproteins (LDL): This “bad” cholesterol in your blood builds up in your blood vessels. This can cause your vessels to narrow, making it hard for blood to flow.
- Triglycerides: Eating too many **carbohydrates** can increase your triglyceride level. A high triglyceride level is linked to heart disease, stroke and diabetes.

# Holesterol

Holesterol je masna tvar koja je Vašem organizmu potrebna da može normalno funkcionisati. Nastaje u jetri i nalazi se u namirnicama životinjskog porijekla, kao što su meso, jaja, mliječni proizvodi, maslac i svinjska mast.

Previše holesterola u krvi može biti štetno za organizam i može povećati rizik od srčanih oboljenja. Izloženi ste riziku od povišenog holesterola u krvi ako:

- vaše tijelo proizvodi previše holesterola
- konzumirate veliki broj namirnica bogatih zasićenim mastima i holesterolom
- imate dijabetes, smanjen rad štitne žlijezde koji se naziva hipotireoza, ili oboljenje bubrega

## Postoje 3 glavne vrste masnoća u Vašoj krvi:

- lipoproteini visoke gustoće (High Density Lipoproteins -HDL): ovaj „dobar“ holesterol vraća višak holesterola iz krvi u jetru, na taj način ga oslobađajući iz Vašeg organizma.
- lipoproteini niske gustoće (Low Density Lipoproteins - LDL): Ovaj „loš“ holesterol u Vašoj krvi se stvara u Vašim krvnim žilama. To može uzrokovati sužavanje žila, stvarajući teškoće pri protoku krvi.
- trigliceridi: uzimanje previše **ugljikohidrata** može povećati nivo triglicerida. Visok nivo triglicerida se vezuje za srčana oboljenja, moždani udar i dijabetes.

Blood fats are measured by a blood test. Your results will tell you:

### **Your total cholesterol blood level**

- A healthy level is less than 200.
- If your total cholesterol is above 200, your doctor will check your HDL, LDL and triglycerides.

### **Your HDL blood cholesterol level**

This is the “good” cholesterol: the higher the number, the better.

- A healthy level is 60 and above.
- Talk to your doctor about treatment if your level is less than 40.

### **Your LDL blood cholesterol level**

This is the “bad” cholesterol: the lower the number, the better.

- A healthy level is less than 100.
- Your doctor may want your LDL less than 70 if you have had a recent heart problem.
- Talk to your doctor about treatment if your level is 130 and above.

Masnoće u krvi se mjere nalazom krvi. Vaši rezultati će pokazati:

### **Vaš ukupni nivo holesterola u krvi**

- Zdravi nivo je niži od 200
- Ako je Vaš ukupni nivo holesterola preko 200, doktor će Vam provjeriti HDL, LDL i trigliceride.

### **Vaš HDL nivo holesterola u krvi**

Ovo je „dobar“ holesterol: što je broj veći, to je bolje.

- Zdravi nivo je 60 i više.
- Porazgovarajte sa svojim doktorom o liječenju ako je nivo niži od 40.

### **Vaš nivo LDL holesterola u krvi**

Ovo je „loš“ holesterol: što je broj manji, to je bolje.

- Zdravi nivo je niži od 100.
- Vaš doktor može tražiti da se nivo LDL holesterola spusti ispod 70 ako ste nedavno imali srčane tegobe.
- Porazgovarajte sa svojim doktorom o liječenju ako Vam je nivo 130 i viši.

## **Your triglyceride blood level**

- A healthy level is less than 150.
- Talk to your doctor about treatment if your level is 200 and above.

### To lower your blood cholesterol levels

- See your doctor and get your cholesterol checked regularly.
- Talk to your doctor, nurse or dietitian about a diet and exercise plan.
- Medicine may be needed if diet and exercise are not enough.
- Eat plenty of high fiber food, such as whole grains, beans, and fresh fruits and vegetables.
- Limit food that contains high amounts of cholesterol and saturated and polyunsaturated fats, such as beef, pork, cheese, whole milk, or lard.
- Eat more low fat foods, such as skinless chicken breasts, fish or skim milk.
- Choose foods high in monosaturated fats, such as olive or canola oils and nuts.
- Bake, broil, grill or roast foods rather than fry them.

### **Talk to your doctor, nurse, or dietitian about how to manage your cholesterol levels.**

## **Vaš nivo triglicerida u krvi**

- Zdravi nivo je niži od 150.
- Porazgovarajte sa svojim doktorom o liječenju ako je Vaš nivo 200 i više.

### Da biste snizili nivoe holesterola

- Posjetite svog doktora i redovno provjeravajte svoj holesterol.
- Porazgovarajte sa svojim doktorom, medicinskom sestrom ili dijetetičarom o dijeti i mogućem planu vježbanja.
- Ako dijeta i vježbanje nisu dovoljni, možda će Vam biti potrebni lijekovi.
- U velikim količinama uzimajte namirnice bogate vlaknima, kao što su integralne žitarice, mahunarke i svježe voće i povrće.
- Ograničite unos hrane koja sadrži velike količine holesterola, zasićene i polinezasićene masnoće, kao što su govedina, svinjetina, sir, punomasno mlijeko ili svinjska mast.
- Uzimajte više namirnica sa niskim sadržajem masnoće kao što su pileća prsa bez kože, riba ili obrano mlijeko.
- Izaberite namirnice bogate mononezasićenim masnoćama, kao što su maslinovo ili repičino ulje i koštunjavi plodovi.
- Radije hranu ispecite, napravite na roštilju u rerni ili klasičnom roštilju nego da je pržite.

## **Porazgovarajte sa svojim doktorom, medicinskom sestrom ili dijetetičarem o tome kako da nivoe holesterola držite pod kontrolom .**

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