CHOLESTEROL: MYTHS VS. FACTS

Myth: You don’t need your cholesterol checked until you’ve reached middle age.
Fact: Guidelines recommend getting your cholesterol and other risk factors checked beginning at age 20, and at least every 4-6 years after that.

Myth: Only overweight and obese people have high cholesterol.
Fact: People of any body type can have high cholesterol. Being overweight or obese increases your chances of having high cholesterol, but being thin doesn’t protect you from the problem. Regardless of your weight, diet, and level of physical activity, you should have your cholesterol checked on a regular basis.

Myth: Having high cholesterol is only a man’s problem.
Fact: Cholesterol levels tend to rise as people age or gain weight, regardless of gender. It’s true that premenopausal women tend to have higher levels of estrogen, which raises the levels of HDL (“good”) cholesterol. But women going through menopause or who are postmenopausal tend to have higher levels of LDL (“bad”) cholesterol, as estrogen levels have declined as a result.

Myth: If your health care provider hasn’t mentioned your cholesterol levels, you’re OK.
Fact: You are responsible for your own health. Once you’ve turned 20, ask your health care provider to conduct a cholesterol test, assess your risk factors, and determine your risk for heart attack or stroke. If you’re between 40 and 79, ask your health care provider to assess your 10-year risk.

Myth: Your cholesterol level is a result of your diet and physical activity level.
Fact: True, diet and physical activity affect your cholesterol, as well, but they’re not the only factors. Getting older and being overweight or obese also impact your cholesterol level. Some people are born with high cholesterol levels that they’ve inherited from their parents. Regardless, it’s very important to eat a heart-healthy diet and get plenty of moderate-intensity physical activity in order to reduce your risk of heart attack or stroke.

Myth: Taking cholesterol medicines means you don’t have to make diet and lifestyle changes.
Fact: It’s important to take your medicines exactly as they’re prescribed. But the best ways to reduce your risk of heart disease and stroke are to eat a heart-healthy diet and get at least 40 minutes of moderate to intense aerobic exercise three to four times per week.

Myth: If the Nutrition Label shows no cholesterol, the food is heart healthy.
Fact: Many “no cholesterol” or even “low fat” foods are high in other types of “bad” fats, such as saturated and trans fats. Be sure to check the food label for saturated fat, trans fat, and total calories. Also, be aware that the serving size that those numbers are based on may be smaller than the entire package.

Myth: Switching from butter to margarine will help lower cholesterol.
Fact: Not necessarily. Butter is high in saturated fat and has some trans fat in it, too, but some types of margarine are even higher in both of those types of fat. Liquid margarines and soft margarines in a tub tend to be lower in “bad” fats, but check the Nutrition Label for the exact information you need.

Myth: Children don’t need to worry about cholesterol.
Fact: Children can have high cholesterol levels, just like adults. This is particularly true for children who inherit high cholesterol levels from one or both parents, a condition called familial hypercholesterolemia (FH). These children are at high risk for premature heart attack or stroke. Early diagnosis and treatment is critical in these cases.

Learn more about cholesterol at: heart.org/cholesterol