Healthy eating patterns do not rely on one type of food or one type of nutrient to promote heart health. Heart healthy eating patterns are based on a combination of foods, chosen regularly, over time. This optimal combination can be categorised into five healthy eating principles.

This style of eating is naturally low in saturated and trans fats, salt and added sugar and rich in wholegrains, fibre, antioxidants and unsaturated fats (omega-3 and omega-6). Eating this way will improve the heart health of all Australians by reducing cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factors such as high blood pressure and blood lipids and decreasing the risk of CVD events and mortality. In addition to the quality of foods consumed, their quantity is also an important determinant of a heart healthy eating pattern, as it can lead to weight gain and in turn, heart disease.

1. Plenty of fruit, vegetables and wholegrain cereals
2. Variety of healthy protein sources including fish and seafood, lean meat and poultry, legumes, nuts and seeds
3. Reduced fat dairy such as unflavoured milk and yoghurt, and cheese
4. Healthy fat choices with nuts, seeds, avocados, olives and their oils for cooking
5. Herbs and spices to flavour foods, instead of adding salt
Eating vegetables and fruits is consistently linked to healthier hearts. *Research shows that higher intakes of vegetables and fruits is associated with lower risk of heart disease.* The fibre, potassium and other micronutrients contained in fruits and vegetables have shown to reduce the risk of high blood pressure and cholesterol, therefore providing a protective effect towards CVD.¹ ² ³

Eating wholegrain foods is also linked to heart health. The term ‘grains’ usually refers to wheat, corn (maize), rice, barley, oats, rye, millet, quinoa, teff and similar foods. These grains can be eaten whole, processed into products like couscous (wheat) and polenta (corn), or used to make grain foods like bread, breakfast cereals, pasta, and noodles. Eating patterns high in fibre from wholegrains have been linked to reduced LDL-cholesterol levels, and reduced heart disease risk.¹ Foods high in soluble fibre are particularly beneficial to lower total cholesterol levels such as oats, barley and legumes.¹ In addition, fruits, most vegetables and wholegrains have a low glycaemic load, which assists in lowering serum triglyceride levels and consequently reduce the risk of CVD.¹

Current eating patterns are low in vegetables, fruits and wholegrains. Increasing intake of vegetables and fruits, along with increasing intake of wholegrains and concurrent reduction in refined carbohydrates will help to shift current eating patterns towards healthier eating patterns.

**TIPS FOR EATING MORE FRUIT, VEGETABLES & WHOLEGRAIN CEREALS:**

- Filling half the main meal plate with vegetables, and aiming to include vegetables at other meal and snack times, assists to meet the recommended 5 serves per day.

- The amount of grain foods will largely depend on the activity level of the individual, and wholegrains should be the preferred option. This includes brown rice, wholemeal pasta, grained bread and oats.

- Two serves of fruit can be incorporated into breakfasts, as a snack or alternative to dessert.
Healthy eating patterns include a variety of protein sources. These foods are good sources of macro and micronutrients such as proteins, iron, zinc and vitamins, particularly those of the vitamin B group. Research suggests that including plant-based proteins in your daily eating plan is linked to healthier hearts. Animal-based proteins like meat and poultry are not associated with heart disease risk, and in fact regular consumption of fish promotes heart health.

Red and white meat (including poultry) is a popular food in Australia, and one of the main sources of vitamin B12. Choosing lean cuts of meat and poultry and avoiding processed and deli meats like sausages and salami can help reduce the total saturated fat and sodium content in the diet. In addition to these popular foods, including a variety of other protein sources promotes a balanced eating pattern, and will help to shift Australians towards healthier eating patterns.

Fish and seafood are good sources of omega-3 fatty acids, and their regular consumption is associated with a reduced risk of heart disease incidence and mortality.4 Fresh or canned fish should be incorporated into two to three meals per week. Pregnant women and children should limit intake of swordfish and orange roughy to limit exposure to mercury.5

Legumes, nuts and seeds are good sources of plant proteins, fibre, healthy fats and micronutrients. Their regular consumption is linked to healthier hearts. Including beans and legumes into weekly eating patterns, as an alternative to meat, will result in higher intakes of fibre, unsaturated fats and phytonutrients and lower intakes of saturated and trans fat.

VARIETY OF PROTEIN SOURCES IN A HEALTHY EATING PATTERN CAN BE ACHIEVED BY:

- Including fish and seafood two-three times per week
- Legume based meals twice per week
- Choosing lean cuts of meat and removing skin from poultry
- Choose nuts and seeds as a healthy snack or add to your breakfast.
Within a healthy eating pattern; milk, yoghurt and cheese will be important sources of calcium, protein and other vitamins and minerals. **Dairy foods with no added sugar are good sources of protein and calcium, and as part of healthy eating patterns, their consumption has been linked to a reduced risk of high blood pressure and heart disease.**³ Dairy saturated fat appears neither protective nor harmful when compared with total carbohydrate on heart disease risk, similar to other saturated fats. However reduced fat, no-added sugar dairy is preferred to assist with healthy weight as obesity is a key risk factor for heart disease.

**TIP:**

☐ Choose reduced fat unflavoured yoghurt and cheese as snacks and desserts

Unsalted nuts, seeds such as linseed, chia or tahini, avocados, and cooking oils made from plants or seeds like olive, canola, peanut, sunflower, soybean, rice bran, sesame and safflower will contribute unsaturated fats (omega-3 [ALA] and omega-6). **These types of fats have been associated with reductions in LDL cholesterol and increases in HDL cholesterol, reducing the risk of heart disease.**¹²

Evidence suggests healthier fats or oils are those which promote healthier lipid profiles, and other cardiovascular risk factors, or feature prominently in traditional or healthy eating patterns. These oils tend to have significant amounts of monounsaturated or polyunsaturated fatty acids compared to saturated/trans fatty acids, and include plant based oils (often referred to as vegetable or seed oils) including olive⁶, canola, soybean, safflower, sunflower, avocado, macadamia, rice bran⁷ and peanut⁸. On the other hand, fats and oils which have considerable amounts of saturated or trans fatty acids compared to unsaturated fatty acids have not demonstrated these same health benefits and include butter, lard, copha, dripping, palm oil, coconut oil.⁹⁻¹²

Margarines based on olive, canola, peanut and sunflower oil are a preferred choice to butter as their consumption will be associated with lower intakes of saturated and trans fat. Fifty percent of the fat content in butter is saturated fat and 4% is trans fat.⁹ Margarines in Australia have low levels of trans fat. Nut butters, avocado, hummus and tahini are also preferred options to butter.
Most Australian studies suggest people are consuming around 9 grams of salt per day from the foods they choose every day. Diets high in salt are linked to increased risk of hypertension and heart disease. A healthy eating pattern, based on the previous 4 principles, will be naturally lower in sodium, and will help to lower population salt intakes. Australians should aim to reduce their salt intake to less than 6 grams per day by following the above healthy eating principles and not adding salt to food or during cooking.

TIP:

☐ Herbs and spices should be used to flavour foods, in preference to salt.

Water is always the preferred beverage of choice.

Following the Heart Foundation Heart Healthy eating principles means that discretionary foods are naturally excluded and are not part of a heart healthy eating pattern. This eating pattern will also contribute to a reduced risk of CVD events and mortality, as well as improvements to CVD risk factors such as high blood pressure and blood lipids.
REFERENCES AND KEY PAPERS


