HIV 50+ STRONG & HEALTHY CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

A TRAINING BY

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ZOOM LOGISTICS

- Turn your camera on
- Don't put call on hold
- Mute your phone unless speaking
- Use hand signals
- Use the chat room



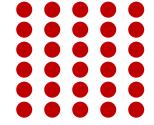




INTRODUCTIONS

- Your name
- Your gender pronouns
 (he, them, ze, etc)
- Favorite exercise

One word that describes your experience with exercise!















OUR AGENDA

- Basic Facts of Cardiovascular Disease
- HIV and Cardiovascular Disease
- Prevention
- Treatment Options
- Staying Healthy



MODULE 1: BASIC FACTS OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE



CARDIOVASCULAR BASIC FACTS

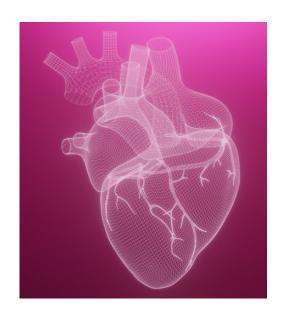
- Cardiovascular disease, also known as heart disease, is a group of diseases that affect the heart and blood vessels.
- These diseases can affect one or many parts of the heart or blood vessels. To make it easier, I'm just going to refer to it as heart disease during this training.
- Almost half of all adults in the U.S. have some type of heart disease—or more than one type.
- Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States (and around the world).





HOW DOES THE HEART WORK?

- The heart has four chambers through which blood flows. There are also four heart valves that connect these chambers.
- When the heart valves are working normally, they keep blood flowing in only one direction.
- The valves work like swinging doors that open only one way letting blood out (forward), but not back in.
- Normally, little or no blood is able to leak backward.
- If the valves are not working properly, more blood can go back in the direction it came from, or not enough blood goes forward, as it is supposed to.





COMMON TYPES OF HEART DISEASE

- Heart attack
- Stroke
- Heart failure
- Arrhythmia
- Heart valve problems





SOME CAUSES OF HEART DISEASE

- High blood pressure
- High cholesterol
- Tobacco use
- Diabetes
- Family history of heart disease
- Lack of physical activity
- Obesity
- Diet high in sodium, sugar, and fat
- Overuse of alcohol







SYMPTOMS OF HEART DISEASE

- High blood pressure
- High cholesterol
- Tobacco use
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- Family history of heart disease
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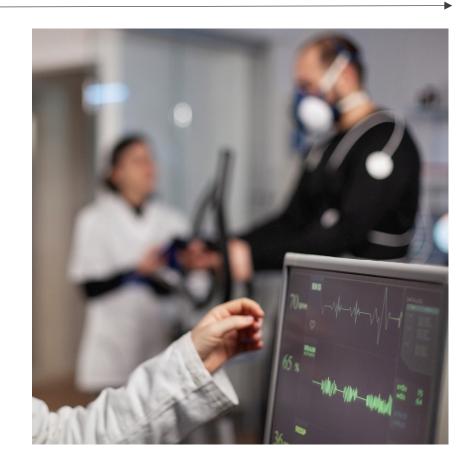






DIAGNOSIS OF HEART DISEASE

- Blood work
- EKG
- Ambulatory Monitoring
- Imaging (Echocardiogram, Cardiac CT, Cardiac MRI)
- Stress tests
- Cardiac catheterization







MODULE 2: HIV & CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE



ARE OLDER PEOPLE WITH HIV AT INCREASED RISK?

- With antiretroviral therapy, people with HIV are living longer—almost half of people with HIV are over 50 years of age.
- Researchers have found that people with HIV experience age-related diseases, like heart disease, at a younger age.
- These conditions, like heart disease, account for most deaths among older people with HIV.



Citations:

IAS-USA. Aging and HIV Infection: Focus on Cardiovascular Disease Risk. Retrieved from: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32224501/



OTHER RISK FACTORS FOR PEOPLE WITH HIV

 Smoking is a significant risk factor for heart disease. Approximately 40 percent of people with HIV in the U.S. smoke.



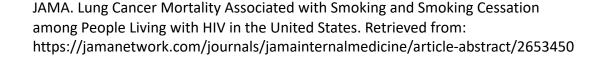
JAMA. Lung Cancer Mortality Associated with Smoking and Smoking Cessation among People Living with HIV in the United States. Retrieved from: https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamainternalmedicine/article-abstract/2653450



MORE RESARCH IS NEEDED

 We are the first generation aging with HIV. More research is needed on how HIV disease is related to aging. And how HIV relates to heart disease.









PREVENTING HEART DISEASE

- Avoid tobacco
- Manage other health conditions (e.g., diabetes, high blood pressure)
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Healthy diet (low in saturated fat and sodium)
- Daily exercise
- Manage stress







ABOUT SMOKING CESSATION:

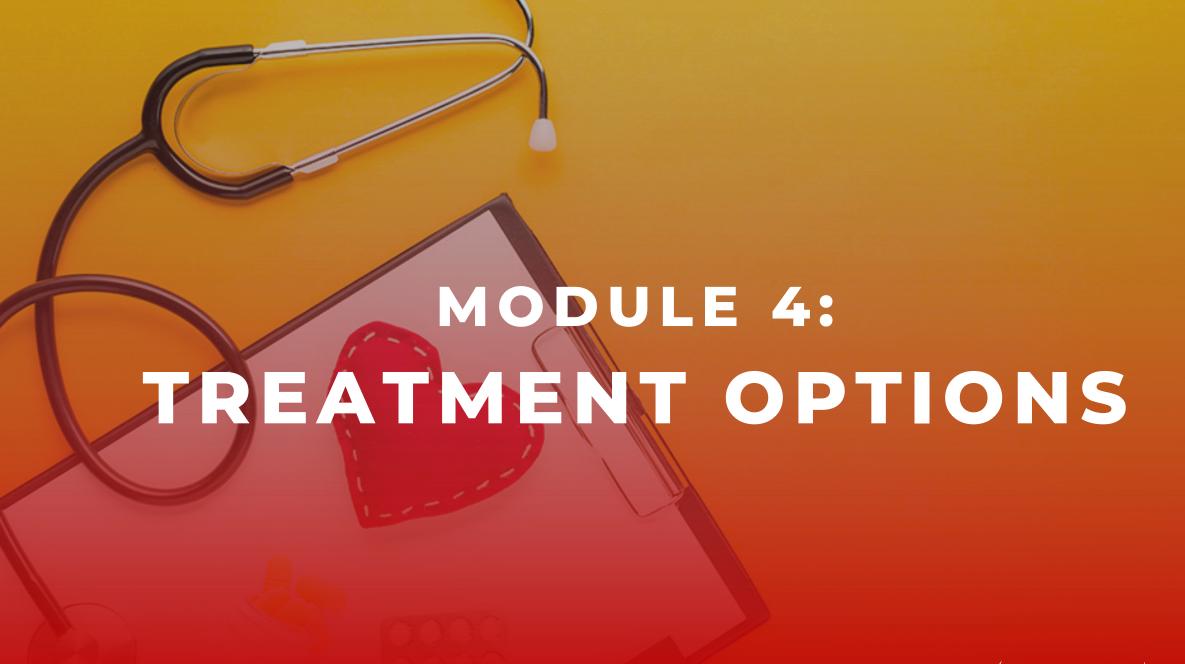
YOU CAN DO IT!



SEE YOUR DOCTOR!

Talk to them about your concerns







MEDICATIONS

There are many medications to treat heart disease, depending on the type. As people with HIV, our doctors will have to take possible drug-drug interactions into consideration.



PROCEDURES OR SURGERIES

There are procedures or surgeries that are used to treat heart disease. These include stents or various types of heart surgeries, such as open-heart surgery.





CARDIAC REHABILITATION

- If you have had heart-related issues, need heart surgery, or have not been able to make the lifestyle changes to reduce your risk, your doctor may recommend cardiac rehabilitation.
- Cardiac rehabilitation helps to strengthen the heart. It involves monitored exercise and nutritional counseling to help you toward a healthier diet.



Cleveland Clinic. Cardiovascular Disease. Retrieved from: https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/21493-cardiovascular-disease





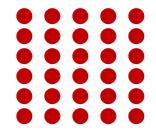
MAKE LIFESTYLE CHANGES!

- Stop smoking
- Manage other health conditions.
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Healthy diet
- Regular exercise—daily if possible
- Manage stress









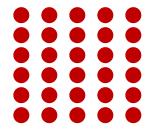
American Heart Association.
Healthy Living Website
https://www.heart.org/en/healthy-living

CDC. Prevent Heart Disease Website https://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/prevention.htm

NIH. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Website https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/

RESOURCES







THANK YOU!

Facilitator: email address NMAC magosto@nmac.org

