

Avoidance of Risky Substances

It is well known that tobacco use and drinking too much alcohol increases the risk of many chronic diseases and death. People who are ready can and do quit smoking; there are more former smokers in the world now than there are current smokers. Some treatments work for alcohol abuse. Treatments often take time, different approaches and many attempts. Giving yourself patience as well as getting support from others is an important part of reaching your goals.

Effective Treatment Models

- Counseling
 - Individual, group, telephone
 - Many quick visits
 - Longer more intense visits
- Medications (anti-relapse)
- Counseling plus medication is more effective

Slips and relapses are normal and considered part of the change process. Goal setting, support and persistence is key!

Goals for Avoiding Risky Substances

Setting goals around substance use (tobacco, alcohol, or other drugs) is a great way to start making changes. An example of a goal is, “I will swap my morning cigarette with chewing gum at least 5 days this week for the next four weeks. I will ask my partner to help keep me on track and use the free texting service for more support.”

Specific - What are you going to do to decrease your substance use?

Measurable - How much will you reduce it by?

Attainable - Do you have what it takes to follow through?

Realistic - What can you actually do? (improvement over perfection)

Time-Connected - How frequent? How long will you commit?

Helpful Resources:

National Quit Link: 1-800-Quit-Now
SmokeFree.gov <https://smokefree.gov/>
nami.org
NIAAA Alcohol Treatment Navigator
alcoholtreatment.niaaa.nih.gov
American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry
www.aaap.org
American Psychological Association
www.apa.org
American Society of Addiction Medicine
www.asam.org
NAADAC Substance Abuse Professionals
www.naadac.org
National Association of Social Workers
www.helpstartshere.org

Substance Abuse Treatment Locator
www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov
Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)
www.aa.org
Moderation Management
www.moderation.org
Secular Organizations for Sobriety
www.sossobriety.org
SMART Recovery
www.smartrecovery.org
Women for Sobriety
www.womenforsobriety.org
Al-Anon Family Groups
www.al-anon.alateen.org
Adult Children of Alcoholics
www.adultchildren.org
www.psychologytoday.com/us



Guidelines:

Standard alcoholic drink in US:
12 oz beer
5 oz table wine
1.5 oz of 80-proof spirits

Typical Containers
750 mL wine = 5 drinks
750 mL spirits = 18 drinks
1 L spirits = 24 drinks

Low Risk Drinking Guides by National Institutes of Health

Men

No more than 4 drinks on any day
No more than 14 drinks in 7 days

Women

No more than 3 drinks in any day
No more than 7 drinks in 7 days

“Binge” Drinking is defined as:
5 drinks in 2 hours for men,
4 drinks in 2 hours for women.



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Lifestyle Activity

Moderate Activity

- Brisk walking
- Heavy cleaning (washing windows, vacuuming, mopping)
- Mowing lawn (power mower)
- Light bicycling
- Recreational badminton
- Tennis doubles

Vigorous Activity

- Hiking
- Jogging
- Shoveling
- Carrying heavy loads
- Bicycling fast
- Basketball game
- Soccer game
- Tennis singles

**A limitation of labeling activities this way is that it does not consider the fact that some people have a higher level of fitness than others. It is important to tailor your activity to your own fitness level.*

Guidelines

The recommendation for adults 18-64 years old is to do at least 150-300 minutes of moderate intensity or 75-150 minutes of vigorous intensity activity weekly along with two or more days weekly of strength training. The more physical activity, the more benefit, but any amount of exercise is better than none. Working with a certified exercise specialist such as a kinesiologist, exercise physiologist, physical therapist, or certified personal trainer is the safest and most reliable way to begin an exercise program.

Activity Types

Aerobic or endurance activities include running, swimming, biking, hiking, playing sports, dancing and brisk walking.

Strength or resistance activities include weight lifting, pushing a wheelchair/stroller, kettlebells and body weight exercises such as squats, lunges, pushups, sit-ups etc.

Flexibility activities include stretching and some forms of yoga.

Balance activities include tai chi, qi gong and some forms of yoga.

Warning/Disclaimer: always talk to your doctor before starting a new activity

Activity Goals

Setting a goal is a great way to get started with physical activity. It's easier to achieve positive goals. An example of a positive activity goal is, "I will walk with a friend or family member for at least 20 minutes after dinner, every weekday for the next two months."

Specific - What specific activity would you like to add/change?

Measurable - How much activity, how many sessions?

Attainable - Do you have what it takes to follow through?

Realistic - What can you actually do? (know your limits, start small, build)

Time-Connected - How frequent or how long will you do the activity?



Helpful resources:

exerciseismedicine.org

Walk With a Doc:
walkwithadoc.org

CDC:
cdc.gov/physicalactivity

Find a Trainer Near You:
usreps.org

2019 Physical Activity Guidelines:
health.gov/paguidelines/second-edition/pdf/Physical_Activity_Guidelines_2nd_edition.pdf

ACE Exercise Library:
acefitness.org



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Lifestyle Nutrition

The American College of Lifestyle Medicine recommends an eating plan based largely on a variety of minimally processed vegetables, fruits, whole grains, legumes, nuts and seeds. Eating whole plant foods is a great way to get in more nutrition with less harm and is one of the best ways to prevent, treat and even reverse many chronic diseases.

Eat Plenty

- Vegetables
- Mushrooms
- Fruits
- Legumes
- Whole Grains
- Nuts
- Seeds

Limit/Avoid

- Sugary drinks like soda, juice cocktails, coffee and energy drinks
- Processed meats like sausage, bacon, salami, bologna, deli meat
- Processed snacks like crackers, chips, pretzels
- Cakes, pastries, sweets
- Dairy (especially high-fat types with added salt and sugar)
- Red meats
- Poultry
- Eggs

Food for Thought

Eating Inspiration:

Vegetables: Leafy vegetables (kale, spinach, romaine, swiss chard, collard greens, cabbage), garlic, onions, peppers (all kinds), leeks, parsnips, potatoes (all kinds), radishes, turnips, squash, green beans, tomatoes, carrots, corn, peas, cauliflower, broccoli, cucumbers, eggplant, mushrooms

Fruits: Bananas, apples, kiwi, oranges, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, mango, cantaloupe, watermelon, honeydew, plums, pineapple

Legumes: Black beans, kidney beans, pinto beans, garbanzo beans, cannellini beans, lentils, lima beans, broad beans, soybeans

Whole Grains: Quinoa, brown rice, oats, barley, wild rice, black rice, whole grain tortillas/pasta/breads, couscous, teff, wheat germ

Nuts: Almonds, peanuts, pistachios, cashews, brazil nuts, soy nuts, hazelnuts, walnuts

Seeds: Chia seed, flax seed, hemp seed, pumpkin seed, sunflower seed

Nutrition Goals

Setting goals to improve your eating habits is a great way to eat healthier. An example of a positive nutrition goal is, "I will add 1 cup of berries to breakfast and a small apple or orange as an afternoon snack at least five days this week."

Specific - What specific food would you like to add/change?

Measurable - How much or how many will you add or change?

Attainable - Do you have what it takes to follow through?

Realistic - What can you do? (improvement over perfection)

Time-Connected - How often or for how long will you make this change?



Helpful resources:

Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics:
www.eatright.org

vegetariannutrition.net

American Heart Association:
www.heart.org

American Diabetes Association:
www.diabetes.org

American Institute for Cancer Research
www.aicr.org/reduce-your-cancer-risk/diet/

Nutrition Facts
www.nutritionfacts.org

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Lifestyle Sleep Health

Sleep is an extremely important part of human health. Negative effects of sleep delays or interruptions include sluggishness, low attention span, decreased sociability, depressed mood, decreased deep sleep, decreased caloric burn during the day, increased hunger and decreased feeling of fullness, insulin resistance and decreased performance.

Sleep Disrupters

- Too much food or drink close to sleep time
- Blue light from phone/computer/television screen
- Caffeine and alcohol use
- Stress/anxiety/worry
- Certain noises/sounds
- Temperature (too hot or too cold)
- Lack of daytime sunlight exposure
- Medications and medical conditions
- Bed partner and/or pets

Tips for Better Sleep

- Use bed for sleep only
- Establish regular sleep schedule (same sleep and wake times)
- Minimize/eliminate bedroom noise and lights
- Increase daytime exposure to sunlight
- Move at least every hour during the day
- Eliminate nighttime caffeine and limit daytime caffeine
- Avoid alcohol within 3 hours of bedtime
- Avoid high-sodium foods close to bedtime
- Eliminate/limit after-dinner and late-night snacking
- Maintain a healthy BMI
- Stay hydrated during the day
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Insomnia
- Exercise
- Food choices
- Meditation

Sleep Management Goals

Setting goals around sleep health is a great way to increase your sleep quality. It's often easier to achieve positive goals. An example of a positive sleep goal is, "I will begin a new bedtime routine of shutting off the television and instead, read a book for at least 30 minutes before bed, four nights this week."

Specific - What are you going to do to improve your sleep quality/quantity?

Measurable - How much time, how many sessions?

Attainable - Do you have what it takes to follow through?

Realistic - What can you actually do? (improvement over perfection)

Time-Connected - How frequent? How long will you commit?



Helpful resources:

American Sleep Association:
sleepassociation.org

Sleepeducation.org

Recommendations for Optimal Health

Infants* 4 months to 12 months:
12 to 16 hours per 24 hours

Children 1 to 2 years of age:
11 to 14 hours per 24 hours
(including naps)

Children 3 to 5 years of age:
10 to 13 hours per 24 hours
(including naps)

Children 6 to 12 years of age:
9 to 12 hours per 24 hours

Teenagers 13 to 18 years of age:
8 to 10 hours per 24 hours

Adults:
7-9 hours of sleep per 24 hours

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Lifestyle Social Connections

Social connections and relationships affect our physical, mental and emotional health. Research shows that the single most important predictor of human happiness and long life is having strong social connections. Health-related measures like blood pressure and heart rate improve even with short positive social interactions. Below are some tips that may help you create and keep important connections in your life.

Forming New Social Connections

- Volunteer; helping others improves health, increases happiness and allows you to meet new people
- Connect with a community resource center to find local options
- Find online or community groups of those who share the same interests—meetup.com or Facebook groups are a great place to look
- Join a religious or spiritual group
- Help at a local animal shelter or adopt a pet to connect with other animal lovers
- Go to a local sports event, music performance, lecture or art display
- Help organize community events by joining a steering committee or board
- Attend community celebrations like parades or walks
- Take a course at your local library or community college
- Ask your employer for ways to increase social connections at work

TIP: Look for social opportunities that improve other areas of health such as activity groups or healthy cooking classes.

Strengthen Social Connections

- Take more care to quickly connect with people you see a lot during the week
- When possible, stay positive while connecting with others
- Share new experiences
- Make and spend time with others
- Be there for those who need you
- Be flexible, supportive and excited about what others are doing in their lives

Social Connection Goals

Setting goals is a great way to increase your sense of connection. It's often easier to achieve positive goals. An example of a positive social connection goal is, "I will increase my feeling of social connectedness by joining a group fitness class that meets for an hour, three nights of the week."

Specific - What are you going to do to improve feelings of connectedness?

Measurable - How much time, how many sessions?

Attainable - Do you have what it takes to follow through?

Realistic - What can you actually do? (improvement over perfection)

Time-Connected - How frequent? How long will you commit?



Helpful resources:

[meetup.com](https://www.meetup.com)

[purposebuiltfamilies.com](https://www.purposebuiltfamilies.com)

Social Media and Depression

While technology can improve social connectedness in some cases, research finds that those who use social media the most are at a higher risk for depression. Be mindful of how you use technology to support social connections in your life.



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Lifestyle Stress Reduction

Stress is unavoidable. How we think about it and how we react to it makes the difference in how it impacts our self-care and our health. While some medicine may help to manage stress, there are many things that you can do to help you manage stress and improve overall health. Partnering with your health care team can help you determine a plan of action for stress reduction.

Self-Management Tips

- Connect with others
- Get involved in activities
- Try different healthy ways to relax (music, exercise, dance, meditation or yoga)
- Take time for fun creative activities or hobbies
- Keep a gratitude journal or write about stressful events
- Take care of spiritual needs
- Make time to laugh (comedy, joke books etc)
- Avoid caffeine and alcohol
- Try deep breathing techniques
- Get a massage

Good Stress/Bad Stress

Not all stress is bad for us; in fact some stress can be helpful for completing important projects, studying for an exam, speaking in public, or accomplishing challenging goals. On the other hand, distress or negative stress is the type of stress that can cause short- or long-term anxiety, decreased performance and lead to poor mental and physical health. Distress can be caused by many factors that differ for everyone. It is important to recognize the things in your life that cause distress, so you can come up with a plan to manage or cope with or view situations differently.

See Stress Differently

Look at events or triggers from a different angle. Consider "Is there another way to look at this situation?" and remember it's not helpful to focus on what cannot be changed. Try to improve your mood by looking at what is going well in life. Focus on your accomplishments or what you have overcome.

Stress Reduction Goals

Setting goals around stress management is a great way to decrease any negative impact stress may have on your health. It's often easier to achieve positive goals. An example of a positive stress management goal is, "I will write about what I am thankful for at least 10 minutes three times per week."

Specific - What are you going to do to manage your stress?

Measurable - How much time, how many sessions?

Attainable - Do you have what it takes to follow through?

Realistic - What can you actually do? (improvement over perfection)

Time-Connected - How frequent? How long will you commit?



Helpful resources:

The American Institute of Stress
www.stress.org

National Institute of Mental Health:
nimh.nih.gov/health/publications/stress

American Psychological Association:
apa.org/topics/stress

Mentalhealth.gov

Headspace (App Store)



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