

## **Take Care of Yourself**



- Learn as much as you can about your heart defect. This will help you make decisions and understand your needs.
- See your cardiologist regularly, even when you feel well.
- Talk to your cardiologist about your long-term risks. Know what symptoms may be a sign of new heart problems.
- Tell all of your health care providers about your heart defect and what medicines you take. (You may need to take antibiotics before going to the dentist.)
- Visit your dentist every 6 months. Take good care of your teeth and mouth.
- Stay away from tobacco, alcohol and street drugs. Use prescription medicines as directed.
- Eat healthful foods.
- Get regular exercise. Check with your cardiologist before starting a new exercise program, as you may have restrictions.
- If you are a woman, talk with your cardiologist about birth control and pregnancy. If you are planning to become pregnant, a thorough evaluation is necessary before conception to make sure you and your baby are healthy.

## fast facts about congenital heart disease

- ☐ People who have congenital heart defects are living longer.
- ☐ Nine in 10 children born with heart defects are living into adulthood.
- ☐ More adults are living with congenital heart disease than children who have the disease.



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## **Congenital Heart Defect Resources**

For more information about congenital heart defects and transition resources for you and members of your care circle, visit the following websites:

- Adult Congenital Heart Association achaheart.org
- American Heart Association americanheart.org
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention cdc.gov/ncbddd/heartdefects
- Family Voices, Inc. familyvoices.org
- I Heart Change iheartchange.org
- International Society for Adult Congenital Heart Disease isachd.org
- Kids as Self Advocates fvkasa.org
- Mended Little Hearts mendedlittlehearts.org
- National Health Care Transition Center gottransition.org
- One Medical Passport onemedicalpassport.com
- The Children's Heart Foundation childrensheartfoundation.org



## **Online Safety**

If you see something online that comes from a source you don't know or if you wonder if something is legitimate, ask your cardiologist.

He or she can help you find online resources that are reliable and trustworthy.

