

Heart-Healthy Body



Main Objective

Learn about the different body parts that help us eat and move, and participate in physical activities that are good for the heart.

Background

CVD is currently the number one cause of death in the U.S. and is largely preventable through proper diet and exercise. Even though children are at a very low risk of CVD, childhood is the best time to start protecting the heart. Good (and bad) habits are established during the early years, and proper diet and physical activity can help to ensure that the heart stays healthy for many years to come.

From a nutritional perspective, it is important to eat lots of fruits, vegetables, whole grains and low-fat foods. Fruits, vegetables and whole grains provide vitamins, minerals, fiber and special phytonutrients (“phyto” meaning “from plants”) that protect the heart. Too much fat in the diet can start to clog the blood vessels that carry blood to and from the heart. If the vessels get blocked, blood may not be able to flow to the heart resulting in a potential heart attack. Even though it is unlikely that a young child will have a heart attack, too much fat consumed early in life has been shown to promote fatty deposits in the vessels, so it is never too early to start eating healthy.

Exercise is equally, if not more, important to consider for heart health. Just like the other muscles in your body, the heart needs daily exercise to keep it functioning properly. It is important that you and your students pay attention to your hearts as you exercise. The faster the heart beats, the harder it is working. Students can learn to monitor their heart rates in two ways – the talk test or by taking their pulse.

Talk Test: If students can carry on a long conversation while they are being physically active, they are not working hard enough for their hearts to benefit. However, if they are working so hard that they can’t talk at all, they are working too hard. The goal is to be somewhere in between. **Pulse:** This refers to how many times the heart beats in one minute. Students can find their pulse by putting their hand over their chest, by gently placing two fingers on the inside of their wrist just below their thumb, or by gently placing two fingers on their neck just below and slightly in front of their ear. For optimal heart health, encourage students to keep their heart rates up for at least 20 minutes at a time.

The digestive tract helps the body grow and stay healthy by processing the foods and beverages we consume and getting as many of the nutrients into the blood as possible. The digestive tract is like a big hose inside your body. It starts in your mouth at one end, and it ends at...well, the other end. Be mindful of the entire body this month! (See KP KIDS handout, “Positive Body Image.”)

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Take Home Activities

- 1) Students – teach your family members how to monitor their heart rate. As a family, do activities that increase your heart rate.
- 2) Be good to your heart, and make a plan to be physically active most days this month.
- 3) As a family, do stretches every morning or every night to reinforce your knowledge of the body parts that help us remain physically active.
- 4) Explore all of your senses by taste-testing new foods this month.

School Activities

Participate in American Heart Association's *Jump Rope for Heart* or *Hoops for Heart* fundraising programs. Both programs promote the value of physical activity to elementary school children while showing them they can contribute to their community's welfare. By jumping rope or playing basketball, students can secure sponsors and raise money for the fight against heart disease and stroke. In addition to being physically active, students will learn about the seriousness of these diseases, the lifelong benefits of physical activity and the importance of living a heart-healthy lifestyle. (See AHA Resources below.)

Classroom Reward Ideas

Reward students and classes with extra time to play physically-active games. Other great rewards are also offered through AHA for participation in their fundraisers. (See AHA Resources below.)

Resources

American Heart Association (AHA)

<http://www.americanheart.org>

This is the main website for the American Heart Association. This site provides lots of information, background and resources on heart disease and heart health. In addition, many handouts are available to download free of charge to help students learn about their heart and other important muscles.

AHA – Jump Rope for Heart

<http://www.americanheart.org/presenter.jhtml?identifier=2360>

Here you will find all the information you need to participate in the *Jump Rope for Heart* fundraising opportunity and help kids become more physically active. This site also provides information on how you can tie jumping rope into the academic content standards. Information is also available for teachers of students with disabilities – they too can participate! (See Program Modifications on website.)

AHA – Hoops for Heart

<http://www.americanheart.org/presenter.jhtml?identifier=2441>

Here you will find all of the information you need to participate in the *Hoops for Heart* fundraising opportunity. This program is similar to the *Jump Rope for Heart* program, but it focuses on playing basketball instead of jumping rope.

Local AHA Chapter, San Jose Division

One Almaden Blvd., Ste. 500

San Jose, CA 95113

Phone: (408) 977-4950; Fax: (408) 977-4959

This is a great contact for fundraising opportunities and local information and events.

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Resources

Santa Clara County Office of Education - Library Media Center

1290 Ridder Park Drive
San Jose, CA 95131-2398
Phone: (408) 453-6800

<http://www.sccoe.org/depts/library>

Most of the resources needed to teach students about the body, including the heart, muscles and digestion can be found in the science books currently used in your classroom. For additional resources, visit the library at the Santa Clara County Office of Education. Resources can be checked out free for four weeks.

American Dental Association

<http://www.ada.org/public/education>

This organization provides a wealth of information and resources for children's dental health. Since we would have a very difficult time eating without our teeth, this would be a great time to talk about healthy teeth. A curriculum is available for teachers of all grade levels, *Smile Smarts*, that can be downloaded free of charge.

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Activities Linked to 1st Grade Content Standards & Framework

Writing 2.1, Listening & Speaking 2.2 & 2.3

Number Sense 1.0, Physical Education 4.4 & 4.6

Number Sense 2.1, Algebra & Functions 1.1

Measurement & Geometry 1.2, Physical Education 3.2

Life Science 2.d

Social Science 1.2.4

Physical Education 4.4

Physical Education 4.12

- Have the students write a brief, grade-appropriate narrative describing the first time they tried a new activity. They can then share this story out loud.
- Have students feel their heart working by counting the number of times their heart beats in 10 seconds. Have them continue to monitor their heart rate as they participate in various physical activities. This is also an opportunity for students to see the connection between their heart rate and their breathing rate (both go up together).
- You can use playground objects (balls, bats, jump ropes) to explain addition and subtraction.
- As students begin to understand time, have them look at it in relation to how long they do something physically active.
- Students can take a closer look at their own teeth and which they use when eating different foods. They can observe that they rip off pieces of food with their front teeth, which end in a narrow edge, and that they chew with the larger flatter teeth in the backs of their mouths.
- Learn how location, weather (seasons), and environment impact the activities in which people participate. Take this a step further and make a list of which activities can be done during the different seasons.
- Students can appreciate that their heart is only the size of their fist and that it is the most important muscle in the body.
- Students can identify body parts and gain a greater appreciation of muscles by stretching their arms, legs, backs, etc.