#### **NOVEMBER 2016**



## **Food and Fitness**

West Virginia Bureau of Senior Services

## **Interaction of Warfarin with Vitamin K**

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Blood clotting is an important part of our bodies function. Blood clots are formed in order to stop bleeding when cut or injured. However, clots can form when they are not needed and can cause serious life-threating problems. Vitamin K plays as a major role in the importance



of forming a blood clot. When certain medications are introduced to help prevent the formation of clots (that are not needed), vitamin K is a topic that must be discussed.

When an issue is presented with blood clotting, medication is a common way to help prevent reoccurring blood clots. One medication that is used is called warfarin (Coumadin). Warfarin is a blood thinning medication that is often used to thin out the blood to help prevent future blood clots. When taking warfarin, the amount of vitamin K in one's diet has to be watched and monitored closely. When someone has a history of developing blood clots, action is taken to prevent the unwanted blood clots that are forming within the blood stream.

Vitamin K and medication have to be watched and monitored very closely to make sure the blood is at the right consistency. Foods highest in vitamin K are most often the dark green vegetables. Not only is vitamin K found in foods, it is also naturally produced by the bacteria in the intestines.

(Continues on Page 2)

## Interaction of Warfarin with Vitamin K

(Continued from Page 1)

Vitamin K helps to make blood clotting factors that make blood thicker while warfarin is a blood thinning medication. Vitamin K has a crucial role to help with blood clotting. Vitamin K is used to bind calcium ions to activate the different blood clotting factors that are then used to help stop bleeding.

Two of the tests used that help determine an appropriate balance of vitamin K and warfarin are

prothrombin time and international normalization ratio (INR). Prothrombin and INR tests are used to measure how long it takes for blood to clot (coagulate). Prothrombin time checks five different blood clotting factors. The prothrombin time can be used regularly to measure the effect of warfarin and for dosing purposes. It can also be used to check for low levels of vitamin K used to make blood clotting factors. The test can be taken by a vein or even from the fingertip.

When taking warfarin, it is key to maintain a consistent balance of vitamin K in your diet. A common misconception is once you start taking warfarin you should minimize the amount of vitamin K in your diet and this is not necessarily true. You will need consistency daily no matter if your typical diet is high, moderate or low in vit-

amin K. The first step should be to try to identify how much vitamin K you typically consume. Researching and understanding what foods are high, moderate, or low in the amounts of vitamin K is a great place to start (refer to page 3). Then, finding ways to try to keep the amount of vitamin K consistent everyday is the next step. The good news is in the event you eat too much or too little of foods with vitamin K, and you are reporting your prothrombin time or INR, your medicine can be regulated to allow for such instances. Always consult your doctor before making decision related to medication and vitamin K intake.





Adult RDA: 70 µg Fat-soluble

- 9
- 24
-
- 4
- 2
- 2
-
-
- 54
1
-
- 0
- 54
1
- 1
1
- 6
- 22
-
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2
- i
1
- 3
3
1
2
111

\*Eating more than the serving size for a moderate or low Vitamin K food can make it a high Vitamin K food.

\*This is a guide. Actual values may vary depending on product processing. Vegetables that are frozen then cooked may have higher Vitamin K values. \*Unless otherwise noted, all foods are cooked; meat is roasted, fish is cooked with dry heat, vegetables are cooked from fresh, and fruit is raw.

\* Values are rounded to the nearest whole number and may be averaged with similar foods in group.

**NOVEMBER 2016** 

and may may be and agent time summer forms in Stands.	THEFT JUNES AND AND	A LUNG
Lettuce, romaine	1 cup	57
Noodles, spinach	½ cup	81
Okra, frozen	1/2 cup	44
Prunes, dried	5 each	25
Pickles, cucumber, dill	1 pickle	25
or kosher dill		

2 B C C C

Serving

High Vitanin K (more than 100 mcg)

1109 116 349 418

<sup>1/2</sup> cup

Brussels sprouts

Broccoli

Food

265

1/2 cup

425

Greens, turnip, frozen

½ cup ½ cup

dno ½

573 104

2 cup

Onions, spring or

Kale, frozen

Kale

scallion, raw

Parsley, raw

Spinach

29 23

½ cup

1 cup

<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cup

Greens, collard, frozen

Greens, collard

Endive, raw Greens, beet Greens, dandelion

Greens, mustard

Greens, turnip

Low Vitamin K (less than 25 mcg)	an 25 mcg)	
Food	Serving	mcg
Artichoke	I medium	18
Avocado, raw	1 oz.	6
Beans, green or yellow	½ cup	10
Blackberries or	1/2 cup	14
blueberries		
Carrots	½ cup	11
Cauliflower, raw	1/2 cup	∞
Celery, raw	1/2 cup	18
Cucumber, with peel	V2 cup	6
Dried beans and peas,	½ cup	5-9
most types		
Grapes	1/2 cup	12
Lettuce, iceberg	1 cup	13
Mango	1 medium	6
Margarine-blend, tub,	1 tbsp.	13-15
or stick		
Mayonnaise	1 tbsp.	6
Nuts, cashews	1 oz.	10
Nuts, pine	1 oz.	15
Oil, olive	I tbsp.	8
Oil, canola	1 tbsp.	10
Papaya	1 medium	8

164 145

10 sprigs

½ cup

1 cup

Spinach, raw

mcg

Serving

4 spears

½ cup ½ cup

Blackeye peas, frozen

Asparagus, frozen

Asparagus

Food

Moderate Vitamin K (25--100 mcg)

3123

3 62

23

½ cup

1/2 cup

½ cup

Cabbage, chinese

Broccoli, raw

Cabbage, green

Cabbage, raw

Kiwi fruit

31

l cup

Lettuce, green leaf

1 medium

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Parsley, dried	1 tbsp.	18
Pcar	I medium	~
Peas, green	½ cup	19
Salad dressings	I tbsp.	8-19
Sauerkraut	½ cup	IS
Seeds, pumpkin	1 oz.	13
Soy milk	1 cup	7
Soybcans	½ cup	16
Sauce, pasta,	½ cup	17
spaghetti/marinara,		
ready-to-serve		
Tomato, raw	1 medium	10
Vitamin K Free (less than 5 mcg)	an 5 mcg)	
Food	Serving	
Bread and cereal products		

		ot previously listed 1 oz.		ot previously listed	thole, canned, or 1 each or ½ cup			Serving	Vitamin K Free (less than 5 mcg)	Serving 1 oz. or ½ cup 1 oz. 3 oz. 1 each or ½ cup 1 oz. 1 cup 2 thsn.	Food Bread and cereal products Cheese, all types Eggs Fish and shellfish Fruit: whole, canned, or juice, not previously listed Meat and poultry, all types Mitk and dairy products, all types Nuts, not previously listed Seeds. sunflower
egetable sly listed	-11-	unflower 2 thsp.	-							1/2 cup	les and vegetable t previously listed
			-	-						I cup	id dairy products, all
					ot previously listed	 				1 oz.	od poultry, all types
┝╍╎━╅╼┥╶──┤╶┥	┝╾┼━┽╼┥╶╸┥┥┥╸╷╿╍╉	┝╾┼━╪╾┥╶╸╴╞╴┠╸╸╷╏		n ned, or						½ cup	
─┼·╎ <del>─┟</del> ┥──┤ ┤──╎╏╍ <b>┟</b> ╸	<del>─┼╶╎═╪═╎╶─┼╎╶╻┇</del>	─ <del>┼╶╎─┼─╎</del> ──┼┤──╵╏		n ned, or			½ cup		Serving	l oz. or	nd cereal products

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service. 2008. USDA National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference, Release 21. Nutrient Data Laboratory Home Page, http://www.ars.usda.gov/bg/hhmc/ndl; accessed September 2, 2009.

Source: Nutrition Data.com: Nutrition Facts and Information, http://www.nutritiondata.com; accessed September 2, 2009.

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## FOOD AND FITNESS



## Mineral—Fluoride

#### Functions

Fluoride is created from the element fluorine. Fluoride is used for both bone and tooth formation. It is also important for helping to prevent dental carries (cavities) and tooth decay. Fluoride works by increasing the tooth's resistance to acid and inhibits the process where bacteria promotes cavities.

#### Recommendations

Dietary References Intakes for 50 years and older are not determined.

Adequate intake (AI) for 50 and older is: 3 mg/d



#### **Food Sources**

Teas Seafood Fluoridated Water

\*Some non food source for fluoride are fluoride gel, toothpaste, and certain mouthwashes.



## Deficiency

Dental carries (cavities) and tooth decay

## Toxicity

Toxicity to fluoride can cause fluorosis, vomiting, diarrhea, nausea, chest pain, itching, and pineal gland calcification.



## NOVEMBER 2016

## **Green Bean Casserole**

#### Ingredients

- 3 tablespoons canola oil, divided
- 1 medium sweet onion, (half diced, half thinly sliced), divided
- 8 ounces mushrooms, chopped
- 1 tablespoon onion powder
- 1 1/4 teaspoons salt, divided
- 1/2 teaspoon dried thyme
- 1/2 teaspoon freshly ground pepper
- 2/3 cup all-purpose flour, divided
- 1 cup low-fat milk
- 3 tablespoons dry sherry, (see Ingredient Note)
- 1 pound frozen French-cut green beans, (about 4 cups)
- 1/3 cup reduced-fat sour cream
- 3 tablespoons buttermilk powder, (see Ingredient Note)
- 1 teaspoon paprika
- 1/2 teaspoon garlic powder

#### Directions

- 1 Preheat oven to 400° F. Coat a 2 1/2-quart baking dish with cooking spray.
- 2 Heat 1 tablespoon oil in a large saucepan over medium heat. Add diced onion and cook, stirring often, until softened and slightly translucent, about 4 minutes. Stir in mushrooms, onion powder, 1 teaspoon salt, thyme and pepper. Cook, stirring often, until the mushroom juices are almost evaporated, 3 to 5 minutes. Sprinkle 1/3 cup flour over the vegetables; stir to coat. Add milk and sherry and bring to a simmer, stirring often. Stir in green beans and return to a simmer. Cook, stirring, until heated through, about 1 minute. Stir in sour cream and buttermilk powder. Transfer to the prepared baking dish.
- 3 Whisk the remaining 1/3 cup flour, paprika, garlic powder and the remaining 1/4 teaspoon salt in a shallow dish. Add sliced onion; toss to coat. Heat the remaining 2 tablespoons oil in a large nonstick skillet over medium-high heat. Add the onion along with any remaining flour mixture and cook, turning once or twice, until golden and crispy, 4 to 5 minutes. Spread the onion topping over the casserole.
- 4 Bake the casserole until bubbling, about 15 minutes. Let cool for 5 minutes before serving.



### FOOD AND FITNESS

## Brain Exercise

Don't Just Exercise Your Body, Workout Your

#### Thanksgiving Guest Crossword Across 2 3 4 5 8 6 1. Wharton grad 4. Amount of hair 9 10 9. "Dig in!" 10. Devastation 11 12 11. " Doubtfire" 12. Swelling 13 14 15 13. Texas oil city 15. Indefinite article 16 17 16. Not together 18. " You Like It" 20. Boozers 18 19 20 21 22 23. Type of scallop 25. Neighbor of 23 24 25 Wash. 26. "Farewell, 27 26 mon ami" 27. Chill 28 29 28. Stands for 29. Acquire 8. Diagnostic test Down 14. Ire 1. Exec's note 17. Flip-flop 2. Poet 18. Sandler of "Big Daddy" 3. Bewildered 19. Pro or con 4. Synonym finder 21. Cleveland's lake 5. Navigation aids

22. Aug. follower

24. By way of

- 6. "The Three Faces of \_\_\_\_"
- 7. Body

The title is a clue to the word in the shaded diagonal.

Puzzle From: http://self-reliant-living.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/Thanksgiving-Guest-Crossword1.jpg

# November 2016

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
		All Saint's Day	Deviled Egg Day	Men Make Dinner Day	King Tut Day	Guy Fawkes Day
<b>6</b> Saxophone Day	7 Bittersweet Chocolate with Al-	<b>8</b> Cook Something Bold Day	<b>9</b> Chaos Never Dies Day	<b>10</b> Forget-Me- Not Day	11 Veteran's Day	<b>12</b> Chicken Soup for the Soul
<b>13</b> Caregiver Apprecia- tion Day	<b>14</b> World Kindness Day	<b>15</b> Clean Your Refrigera- tor Day	<b>16</b> Button Day	17 Homemade Bread Day	<b>18</b> Occult Day	<b>19</b> National Adoption Day
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Universal Children's Day	World Hello Day	Go For a Ride Day	Eat a Cranberry Day	Thanksgiv- ing Day	National Parfait Day	Shopping Reminder Day
27 Pins and Needles Day	<b>28</b> French Toast Day	<b>29</b> Square Dance Day	<b>30</b> Stay At Home Because You Are			

## **NOVEMBER MONTHLY OBSERVATIONS**

- Aviation History Month
- Child Safety Protection Month
- International Drum Month
- National Adoption Awareness Month
- National Caregivers Appreciation Month
- National Diabetes Awareness Month

- National Epilepsy Month
- National Model Railroad Month
- National Novel Writing Month
- Native American Heritage Month
- Peanut Butter Lovers Month
- Real Jewelry Month

## November 2016 *Talking Turkey*

Portion Control Gobble Gobble

Substitute Dance It Off!



By Loren Wells, WVU Extension Agent, Wyoming and McDowell Counties; Dana Wright, WVU Extension Agent, Logan and Mingo Counties

## **Health Motivator Talking Points**

Did you know . . . ?

- Many traditional Thanksgiving foods are high in carbs. Have a small portion of your favorites and pass on the rest.
- Avoid sugary drinks. Don't drink your carbs and calories!
- Non-starchy vegetables (green beans or carrots) will fill you up and keep you from eating other foods high in calories and fat.
- Conversation is calorie-free. Spend time with relatives, reminisce with old friends and enjoy the company of others.
- Don't overeat. Eat slowly, mindfully and savor the flavors.
- Look for ways to cut down on fat and calories without sacrificing taste. Try swapping out ingredients in your recipes:
  - Use low-sodium, fat-free chicken broth in your mashed potatoes to add flavor and cut back on added butter or margarine.
  - Substitute applesauce for oil, margarine or butter in muffins and breads.

## **Quick Club Activity**

In honor of the holidays, let's dance the Mashed Potato and the Turkey Trot:

The Mashed Potato: Begin with feet slightly apart and turned inward. Turn feet outward as if mashing a potato with your feet. Repeat steps rapidly for 15 to 20 seconds.

The Turkey Trot: Take eight steps forward. Then, take one step forward, one step backwards. Repeat two times. Hop, kick, hop, kick. Stick your bottom out like a turkey with your wings flapping and close. Repeat these steps for 15 to 20 seconds.

## Sources

Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. www.eatright.org

Turkey Trot. (2014, November 26). Retrieved June 5, 2015, from http://www.adventuresindance.com/blog/ tag/turkey-trot

Instructional Video: How to do the Mashed Potato. (September, 2007). Retrieved June 5, 2015 from YouTube http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nzGPpPUML94.

The Health Motivator Program is a project of WVU Extension Service Families and Health Programs

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Happy Thanksgiving! To You And Your Family

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## Brain Exercise Answers

