

Osteoporosis and Diet

Bone is a living tissue that is continually remodeled and rebuilt throughout a person's life. Calcium deposits make bones strong. Eating a balanced diet that includes **calcium rich** foods is important in maintenance of bone strength.

The body grows, bones become stronger, peaking in mass at about age 30. After this, bones lose calcium as part of natural ageing both in women and men.

Oestrogen helps to keep calcium in bones, so when levels drop at menopause, women lose calcium from bones more rapidly than men do.

How to keep my bones strong?

Healthy diet A variety of foods from the four food groups - fruit and vegetables, breads and cereals, meat or meat alternatives, and milk and dairy products ensure good general health.

Exercise Regular exercise builds up bones in young people, and slows down loss of bone density in older people.

Sunshine Sunshine (ultraviolet light) is needed for the body to produce its own Vitamin D. Vitamin D is needed for calcium to be deposited into bones. If exposure to sunshine is limited, food sources of Vitamin D are important. These include fish oils, sardines, tuna, eggs, butter and margarine and liver.

Factors that reduce bone strength

Smoking Among the many health benefits of stopping smoking, this will improve absorption of many nutrients from the diet, including calcium.

Alcohol Four or more alcoholic drinks a day can reduce calcium uptake by the bones despite dietary intake.

Weight Being **overweight** adds stress to bones, and decreases mobility. Research has shown that being **underweight** or having a slight frame increases risk of osteoporosis.

How do I achieve a healthy calcium intake

Adult men and premenopausal women need 800mg of calcium per day.
Post menopausal women need 1000mg per day.

The table below shows how to achieve a healthy calcium intake.

Recommended dietary intake of calcium and where you can get your calcium from

Recommended dietary intake of calcium			
Older women (54+ years)		● ● ● ● ●	
Adult men and non pregnant women		● ● ● ●	
Each ● = 200 mg			
Where you can get your calcium from			
<i>Food</i>	<i>Calcium content</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Calcium content</i>
1 glass of homogenised milk (200 ml)	●	1 medium bowl of muesli (80g)	●
1 glass of high-calcium milk (200 ml)	● ●	3 (2.5cm) cubes of tofu (125g)	●
1 glass of non-fat milk (200 ml)	● ◐	1 cup of cooked broccoli	◐
1 pottle of yoghurt (150g)	●	1/2 cup of almonds	●
3 slices of cheddar cheese (40g)	● ◐	1 cup of baked beans (270g)	◐
1 cup of ice cream (140g)	●	1/2 cup dried figs	● ◐
1/2 can sardines (50g)	● ◐	1 cup of mussels (160g)	● ◐
1 cup of salmon (240g)	●		
Each ● = approximately 200 mg of calcium			

Dietary Supplements

Food sources are the preferred source of calcium and Vitamin D. Food also contains other important nutrients such as phosphorus, zinc and magnesium, protein and other vitamins.

Vitamin D

If you are unable to get outside regularly you may need a Vitamin D supplement.

Calcium

If you don't like, or can't eat calcium rich foods, calcium supplements may be necessary.

Discuss with your doctor whether dietary supplements are necessary, and which type is best for you.

Therapy Professionals Ltd has dietitians available who are able to provide information to groups or individuals on many aspects of nutrition.

References

- Arthritis Foundation of NZ and DAB 'Your Bones, Your Future'
- Arthritis Foundation of NZ and DAB 'Look after dem bones'
- Mann, J, Trusswell S, 'Essentials of Human Nutrition'