

Osteoporosis

Osteoporosis is a condition where bones become thin and their strength is reduced. This makes them more likely to break. It affects both men and women but is most common in women who have gone through the menopause.

Osteoporosis is diagnosed by checking your bone mineral density on a DEXA scan.

Bones are made of protein fibres filled in with calcium and other minerals to create a hard structure. Bones are always changing in response to our lifestyle. During childhood and early adulthood they develop their strength but from our mid-30s onwards our bones start to lose calcium slowly, causing bone thinning.

It is very important to strengthen bones in our first 30 years to make sure we have enough calcium and other minerals for the rest of our life. This will help reduce the risk of osteoporosis. A bone-friendly diet and lifestyle is useful at any age to strengthen bone, or minimise age-related bone loss.

How can I safeguard my bones?

- Daily weight-bearing exercise can strengthen lower bones. Walking and running, or just shifting weight from one foot to another while standing for a bus are examples of weight bearing exercise.
- Inactive or bed bound people struggle to weight bear and will find it difficult to strengthen bones, even if their diet is calcium rich.
- Consuming enough calcium and vitamin D.
- Eating a healthy balanced diet including at least 5-a-day fruit and vegetables to make sure you get all of the vitamins and minerals including phosphorus, vitamin K and zinc that are needed for bone health.
- Eat enough protein-containing foods in your diet - aim for meat, fish, dairy or vegetarian alternatives (like tofu or pulses) twice a day.

How much calcium do I need?

An ideal calcium intake for adults is between 700mg to 1000mg a day. You can see if your diet is giving you enough by checking the table below.



Calcium Sources

Milk, all types 1/3 pint (200ml)	240mg
Cheese, hard matchbox-size (30g)	240mg
Yoghurt, plain/fruit 1 pot (150g)	240mg
Calcium- enriched soya/oat milk (200 mls)	240mg
Sardines (with bones) ½ tin (60g)	240mg
Rice pudding ½ large tin (200g)	180mg
Soya bean curd / tofu (60g)	180mg
Calcium fortified bread (180mg)	180mg
Spinach, boiled 1serving (120g)	180mg
Figs, dried, (4)	180mg
Cheese triangle (15g)	120mg
Cottage Cheese 1 pot (100g)	120mg
Custard 1 serving (120ml)	120mg
White bread 2 large slices	120mg
Fortified soya yogurt/dessert/custard (125g)	120mg
Baked beans small tin (220g)	120mg
Fromage frais 1 portion (50g)	60mg
Tinned salmon (½ tin)	60mg
Wholemeal bread (2 large slices)	60mg
Hummus 1 serving (150g)	60mg
Broccoli, boiled, 2 sprigs (85g)	60mg
Brazil nuts or Almonds (30g)	60mg
Orange (1)	60mg

If you find it hard to make up this amount from diet alone, you should take a daily calcium supplement providing 400-600mg of calcium, preferably one that also contains 5-10µg of vitamin D.

Take supplements with food to help aid calcium uptake into your body. If you have been diagnosed with osteoporosis your doctor will advise you on which supplement you should take.

How much vitamin D do I need?

Vitamin D helps calcium get from our food and into our body where it helps strengthen bones. Most of our vitamin D should be made in our bodies from exposure to sunlight. You are at risk of vitamin D deficiency if you always cover up outside, avoid the sun, or have darker coloured skin, or if you are housebound as vitamin D cannot be absorbed through glass. Wearing sunscreen also reduces vitamin D production in the skin. Vitamin D from sunlight can be stored in the body for use throughout the year. Obese people are also more likely to have low levels of vitamin D.

We should all try to expose our bare arms and face to the sun for 15 minutes two to three times a week between the hours of 10am and 3pm, during summer months (April to September) to make enough vitamin D for the year. Remember to minimise your risk of burning by keeping within the time guidelines above, and applying sunscreen if exposure exceeds this.

Vitamin D rich foods

Oily fish, liver, eggs, milk and meat (depending on the time of year), fortified margarines, fruit juice and breakfast cereals. For more information on vitamin D and vitamin D supplements, see our Food Fact Sheet on Vitamin D.

Other important lifestyle factors

Smoking: Smoking leads to an increase in bone loss, and increased risk of osteoporosis.

Low Oestrogen levels: Oestrogen helps your body take up or 'absorb' calcium. This is why you are more at risk of osteoporosis if you have gone through the menopause.

Some women follow a diet rich in natural oestrogens (like soya) to help prevent osteoporosis after the menopause.

Weight: Being underweight (Body Mass Index (BMI) under 19kg/m²) increases your risk of osteoporosis. This may be because body fat stores help to keep oestrogen levels.

Other health conditions: If your diet has been restricted in any way by long-term poor health or if you have certain health conditions/take certain medications you may be at risk of osteoporosis. Conditions commonly associated with osteoporosis include: Crohns/ulcerative colitis, eating disorders and conditions that are treated with corticosteroids such as rheumatoid arthritis. Check with your doctor if you are concerned.

Alcohol: Research shows that drinking a lot of alcohol increases the risk of osteoporosis. However, there is some evidence to show that having a moderate amount of alcohol may be protective. You are advised to stay within the government guidelines.

Summary

Osteoporosis is a condition where the bones become thinner due to calcium loss. It can affect both men and women. It is most common in older people, particularly women who have been through the menopause.

There are steps that you can take to reduce your risk of getting osteoporosis like having a healthy balanced diet with plenty of calcium, vitamin D and other vitamins and minerals. It is important to get some weight-bearing exercise every day, not to smoke and keep your alcohol intake within guidelines.

Further information

Food Fact Sheets on relevant topics including Menopause, Vitamin D, Alcohol and Calcium are available from www.bda.uk.com/foodfacts



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