

## **Calcium Sources**

## **Dietary Sources of Calcium**

Women need 1000-1200 mg of calcium each day. If nutritional calcium intake is not adequate, calcium is taken from the bone or teeth to maintain the blood calcium level. Osteoporosis may occur. Most of the calcium in the body is found in the body's bones and teeth.

Milk/Mild Products (1 cup)	Ca in mg.	Fish (3 oz)	Ca in mg.
2% fat milk	352	Sardines, canned with bones	372
Skim milk (nonfat)	296	Salmon, canned with bones	167
Whole milk	288	Oysters	81
Plain yogurt	272		
Low-fat yogurt	452	Fruits	
Nonfat yogurt	451	Dried figs (5 medium)	135
Ice Cream	104	Almonds (10 g)	165
		Fruit juice – orange fortified	300
Cheese			
Swiss cheese	262	Vegetables (1/2 cup)	
Cheddar	213	Broccoli	158
American	198	Collard greens	145
Edam	208	Dandelion greens	126
Gruyere	287	Spoon cabbage or bok choy	126
Ricotta ½ cup	335	Spinach, swiss chard or beet greens (unavailable due to oxylates)	0

Other food sources of calcium are fortified breads and cereals. High fat dairy products should be avoided. Foods are the best source of usable calcium. If you are unable to obtain all the necessary calcium from your diet, consider taking a calcium supplement. Calcium absorption is dependent on an adequate level of vitamin D. It is important to ingest 800-1000 IU of vitamin D daily. Vitamin D is added to fortified milk and occurs in fish and eggs. It also occurs naturally in the skin by sunlight exposure. Sunscreen interferes with vitamin D absorption from the sun.

## **Calcium Supplements**

The amount of "elemental calcium" refers to the amount of calcium in a supplement that's available for absorption. Elemental calcium is bound to carbonate, citrate, or gluconate. It is important to read the label carefully to determine how much elemental calcium is in the supplement and whether to take the calcium with a meal or on an empty stomach. For best absorption, it is recommended to consume only 500 mg of calcium at one time. More than 2500 mg of calcium per day may cause kidney stone formation.

Avoid taking calcium supplements at the same time as any medication that needs to be taken on an empty stomach. Also, don't take calcium at the same time as tetracycline (an antibiotic), iron supplements, thyroid hormones, or corticosteroids, because calcium binds to these substances, interfering with their effectiveness and also its own absorption. Also, consider calcium citrate supplements over other calcium supplements if you take proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) such as Prevacid®, Prilosec® and Nexium®. Because these medications block stomach acid, your body may better absorb calcium citrate which does not need stomach acid for absorption. Calcium carbonate (40% absorption) gives you the largest percentage of usable calcium. Calcium carbonate should be taken with meals or snacks to increase absorption. Calcium citrate.