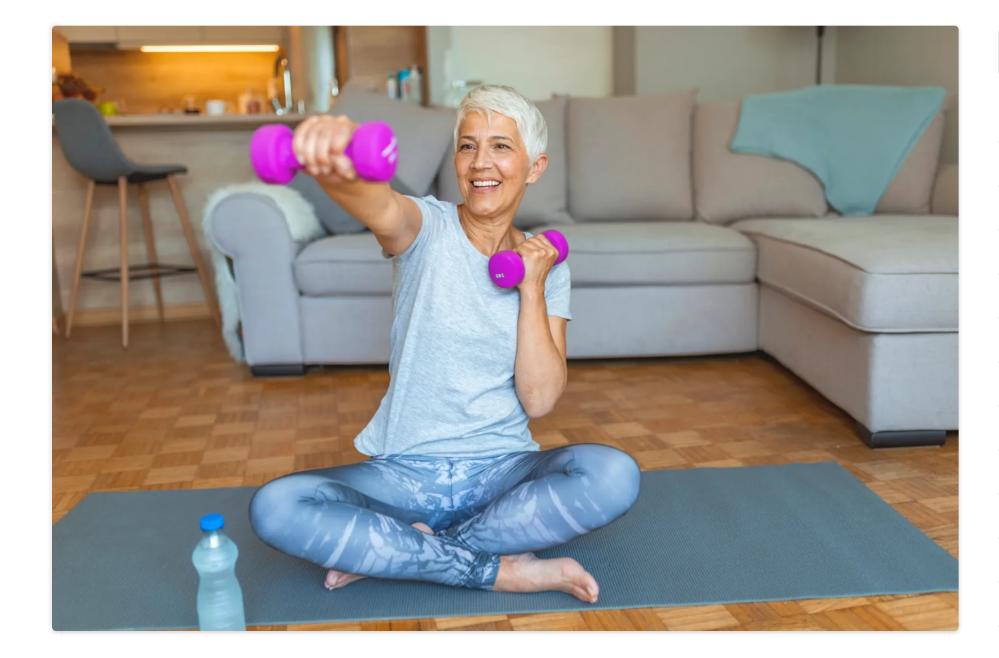
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MUSCLE, BONE & JOINT HEALTH, GENERAL WELLNESS, MEN'S HEALTH, WOMEN'S HEALTH

Natural Ways to Increase Bone Density

Has your healthcare practitioner ordered a bone density test for you? As we grow older, bone loss becomes a risk, so a bone density test is standard for menopausal women as well as men after a certain age. You may be curious what's at risk and what you can do to avoid damaging bone loss before it's too late.

What is bone?

We may think of bone as a hard substance, but it's actually an organ made of tissue that constantly sheds and replaces itself. Consisting mostly of collagen and calcium, bone is both strong and flexible to support the daily stressors we place upon it.¹

As we mature to adulthood, we grow bones faster than we remove old bone cells throughout our teens. Bone formation outpaces bone removal until approximately our mid-thirties, at which point bone loss begins to surpass its formation.¹

Who's at risk?

Estrogen helps to protect bones, giving women a natural edge until menopause. But due to decreased estrogen production during menopause, women are more likely to begin having issues with bone loss during that stage. But age is also a factor: Men lose bone tissue at the same rate as women by age 65.¹

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Getting ahead of bone loss

Taking steps to ensure your bones can support you as you age is a proactive way to preserve your bone health. One of the simplest measures you can take is to monitor your diet to see if you're getting enough of the vitamins and minerals that best support bone health and supplement if needed.

Calcium

Calcium is the most prominent element of our bones, making up our bone strength and structure. We need to take it in through diet or supplementation lifelong for growth and bone development.³

In addition, calcium is vital to bone mass maintenance during <u>menopause</u>. Between increased bone turnover and decreased creation of new bone material, bone mass loss increases at this time.⁴

Collagen

Considering a collagen supplement after menopause? It might be a good idea: Supplementation with specific collagen peptides has been shown to increase bone mass density as well as provide an increase in bone formation while reducing bone degradation in postmenopausal women.⁵

Vitamin D

Ladies, it's never too early to start that vitamin D supplementation! It's been shown that vitamin D can help prevent bone mass loss during perimenopause and menopause.⁴ Vitamin D is also an important nutritional factor in supporting mineralization and healthy structure of bones.⁶

Vitamin K

Vitamin K is important for childhood bone development.⁷ It has also been shown to contribute to bone health in menopausal women.⁸

Magnesium

Magnesium is involved in over 300 chemical reactions throughout the body, and helping to maintain bone health is no exception.⁹ Yet around 48% of the US population does not meet the recommended intake levels of this important mineral.¹⁰ Numerous studies have been done on the relationship between magnesium and bone health that show increased bone density and lower bone fracture risk associated with higher magnesium levels. ^{11,12}

Additional vitamins and minerals

While the list above comprises the most essential nutrients for bone health, numerous additional elements can aid in bone health. Vitamin A is an excellent example, influencing cells that build as well as break down bone. But watch your intake: An excess of vitamin A (daily dosage exceeding 10,000 IU) has been linked to bone loss.¹³

Other vitamins and minerals that have been shown to be beneficial to bone health include vitamin B_{12} , vitamin C, and zinc.¹³⁻¹⁵

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Start making some simple lifestyle changes

In addition to making supplements a part of your daily regimen, there are several lifestyle adjustments you can make to ensure your bones stay healthy as you age.

Strength training

We've all heard how good cardio workouts are for heart health, but when it comes to giving your bones what they need, strength training is key. This kind of workout involves adding weights, using your own body weight, or relying on <u>resistance training</u>. Strength training has been shown to improve bone makeup and decrease bone loss, especially in pre- and postmenopausal women.¹⁶⁻¹⁹

Put out the cigarettes

We all know smoking is bad for you, but did you know it can even affect your bones? In addition to causing heart and lung damage, smoking is also considered a risk factor for osteoporosis.²⁰

Switch to nonalcoholic drinks

There's nothing wrong with having a glass of wine now and then, but <u>excessive drinking</u> can lead to a wide variety of problems, including bone health. Alcohol can disturb the body's calcium and vitamin D balance and production, and it can affect hormone balance.²¹

Your healthcare practitioner will likely schedule a bone density test as you reach a certain age or as you enter menopause. However, if you have a history of bone density loss in your family or if you're concerned about new symptoms, talk to your practitioner now.

For more information on <u>muscle, bone, and joint health</u> or other <u>general wellness</u> topics, visit the <u>Metagenics</u> <u>blog</u>.

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