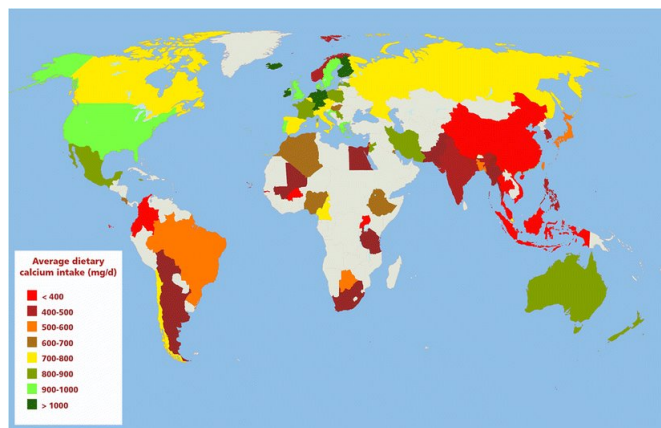


Global calcium consumption appears low, especially in Asia

18 October 2017, by David Orenstein



Researchers found that countries in South and East Asia had particularly low rates of calcium consumption, while amounts were much higher in Northern Europe. Credit: Balk, et. al.

Daily calcium intake among adults appears to vary quite widely around the world in distinct regional patterns, according to a new systematic review of research data ahead of World Osteoporosis Day on Friday, Oct. 20.

The data suggest there are many areas of the world with risk to bone health, said study lead author Ethan Balk, an associate professor at the Center for Evidence Synthesis in Health in the Brown University School of Public Health. The new analysis appears online in the journal *Osteoporosis International*.

"Outside of North America and most of Europe, particularly Northern Europe, there is lower intake than there should be for good bone [health](#)," Balk said. "In many parts of the world, the low average [calcium](#) intake may be putting most people at increased risk of fractures and [osteoporosis](#)."

Balk and his co-authors, including several at the

International Osteoporosis Foundation, scoured the research literature and other data sources for any studies that reported national averages of daily calcium intake among adults around the world. Ultimately they found useful information pertaining to 74 countries.

Clear regional differences

The studies varied widely in how recent they were, how nationally representative they were, and by their sample size, Balk and his co-authors acknowledged. Nevertheless, there were enough data to produce a global map illustrating some notable regional trends. Southern and Eastern Asia had world's lowest average intakes—often less than 400 mg a day—while only Northern European countries registered intakes of greater than 1,000 mg a day.

Countries in South America and Africa mostly had average intakes in the middle, between about 400 and 700 mg a day.

National recommendations for the ideal level of calcium intake vary around the world, Balk said, but in most countries average intake is lower than recommended.

The paper's authors wrote that they hope the data will motivate action to promote increased calcium consumption, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region and in places where it hasn't been documented.

"This work draws attention to regions where calcium intake needs to be assessed and where measures to increase [calcium intake](#) are likely to have skeletal benefits," they wrote.

More information: Global dietary calcium intake among adults: a systematic review, *Osteoporosis International* (2017). DOI: [10.1007/s00198-017-4230-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00198-017-4230-x)

Provided by Brown University

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