

HOLLY P. KILIM, MDDivision of Endocrinology,
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center,
Boston, MA**HAROLD ROSEN, MD**Division of Endocrinology,
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center,
Boston, MA

Optimizing calcium and vitamin D intake through diet and supplements

ABSTRACT

Calcium, a key component of bone, is obtained through diet or supplements, or both, and vitamin D is necessary for normal calcium absorption. Controversy exists as to the efficacy and even the safety of calcium. Our opinion, backed by studies and guidelines, is that adequate amounts of calcium are a must for patients concerned about bone health, and cardiovascular safety is not a concern.

KEY POINTS

We advise modest targets for total calcium intake, maximizing dietary calcium intake and making up the deficit with calcium citrate supplements.

Gastrointestinal complaints are common with calcium supplements and can be mitigated with osmotic cathartics (mixed in the same pill or not) or with dose adjustment.

Vitamin D levels should be optimized to help prevent secondary hyperparathyroidism.

ALTHOUGH CALCIUM AND VITAMIN D are often recommended for prevention and treatment of osteoporosis, considerable controversy exists in terms of their safety and efficacy.¹ This article highlights the issues, referring readers to reviews and meta-analyses for details and providing some practical advice for patients requiring supplementation.

■ CALCIUM INTAKE AND BONE DENSITY

Calcium enters the body through diet and supplementation. If intake is low, blood calcium levels fall, resulting in secondary hyperparathyroidism, which has 3 main effects:

- Increased fractional absorption of the calcium that is consumed
- Reduced urinary excretion of calcium
- Increased bone resorption, which releases calcium into the blood,² which explains the potential for the deleterious effect of deficient intake of calcium on bone.³

Based on the simple physiology outlined above, it seems logical that insufficient intake of calcium over time could lead to mobilization of calcium from bone, lower bone mineral density, and higher fracture risk.³ This topic has been reviewed by the European Society for Clinical and Economic Aspects of Osteoporosis, Osteoarthritis, and Musculoskeletal Diseases and the International Foundation for Osteoporosis.¹

Many lines of evidence suggest that low calcium intake adversely affects bone mineral density.¹ Low calcium intake has been associated with lower bone density in some cross-sectional studies,⁴⁻⁶ though not all.⁷ Interventions to increase calcium intake in postmenopausal women have shown beneficial effects on bone density,⁸⁻¹⁰ though in some studies the benefit

was small and nonprogressive.¹¹ The question is whether this improvement in bone mineral density translates into fewer fractures.

Results from individual studies looking at fracture prevention through calcium supplementation have been conflicting,^{10,12–14} and reviews and meta-analyses have summarized the data.^{1,3,15} A recent review of these meta-analyses showed a small but significant reduction in some types of fracture.¹

Some speculate that the difficulty in demonstrating fracture efficacy might be due to imperfect compliance with calcium intake, and that the participants in the placebo groups often had fairly robust calcium intake from diet and off-study supplemental intake, which could reduce the sensitivity of studies to demonstrate the fracture benefit.^{1,16}

The US Preventive Services Task Force¹⁷ recommends that the general public not take supplemental calcium for skeletal health, but emphasizes that this recommendation does not apply to patients with osteoporosis. Most other official guidelines (eg, those of the Endocrine Society,¹⁸ American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists,¹⁹ Institute of Medicine,²⁰ and National Osteoporosis Foundation²¹) recommend adequate calcium intake to optimize skeletal health.

■ **CALCIUM INTAKE AND CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE**

Patients often wonder if the calcium in their supplements ends up in their coronary arteries rather than their bones. Although we once dismissed such concerns, several studies and meta-analyses have reported higher rates of cardiovascular disease with supplemental calcium use.^{22–24} A proposed mechanism to explain this increased risk is that taking calcium supplements transiently raises the serum calcium level, resulting in calcium deposition in coronary arteries, accelerating atherosclerosis formation.²⁵

On the other hand, some studies and meta-analyses have not shown any increased risk of cardiovascular disease with calcium and vitamin D supplementation.^{26,27} This subject has been reviewed by Harvey et al.¹

Our conclusions are as follows:

Patients should be told that the National Osteoporosis Foundation and the American

Society for Preventive Cardiology released a statement in 2016 adopting the position that calcium intake from food and supplements should be considered safe from a cardiovascular perspective.²⁸

If patients want to avoid the possible increase in risk of cardiovascular disease due to calcium supplementation, they can optimize their calcium intake with dietary calcium. Observational studies that showed increased risk with supplemental calcium found no such increase in cardiovascular disease with a robust dietary intake of calcium.²⁹

This is not to say that patients should be encouraged to boost their dietary calcium intake and avoid heart disease by eating more cheese and ice cream, as these foods are high in saturated fats and cholesterol. Many dairy and nondairy sources of calcium do not contain these undesirable nutrients.

■ **CALCIUM SUPPLEMENTATION AND NEPHROLITHIASIS**

High dietary calcium intake has not been shown to increase the risk of kidney stones.

In the Nurses' Health Study, the multivariate relative risk of stone formation was 0.65 (95% confidence interval [CI] 0.5–0.83) in those in the highest vs the lowest quintiles of dietary calcium intake.³⁰ In contrast, the relative risk of stones in those taking calcium supplements was 1.2 (CI 1.02–1.41),³⁰ although this higher risk was not seen in younger women (ages 27 to 44).³¹

Similar results were seen in the Women's Health Initiative, in which calcium carbonate and vitamin D supplements resulted in a relative increased risk of stone formation of 1.17 (95% CI 1.02–1.34) compared with women on placebo.¹²

Data from male stone-formers also suggests that high dietary calcium intake does not increase the risk of stones.³²

A theory to explain the difference between dietary and supplemental calcium with respect to stone formation is that dietary calcium binds to oxalate in the gut and reduces its absorption. The most common type of kidney stones are composed of calcium oxalate, and the oxalate, not the calcium, may be the real culprit. In contrast, calcium supplements are often taken between meals and therefore

Patients may wonder if supplemental calcium ends up in their arteries rather than their bones

TABLE 1

Institute of Medicine guidelines for intake of calcium and vitamin D by age and sex

Age	Calcium				Vitamin D			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	RDA, mg/day	Upper intake level	RDA, mg/day	Upper intake level	RDA, IU/day	Upper intake level	RDA, IU/day	Upper intake level
19–50	1,000	2,500	1,000	2,500	600	4,000	600	4,000
51–70	1,200	2,000	1,000	2,000	600	4,000	600	4,000
≥ 71	1,200	2,000	1,200	2,000	800	4,000	800	4,000

RDA = recommended dietary allowance

Based on information in reference 20.

do not exert this protective effect and may be absorbed more rapidly and raise the serum calcium level more, which could lead to higher urinary calcium excretion.³³

CALCIUM INTAKE IN PATIENTS TAKING ANTIRESORPTIVE DRUGS

Patients often mistakenly think that calcium and vitamin D supplements are given for mild cases of bone loss, and that if their bone loss is significant enough to require a medication, then they no longer need calcium and vitamin D supplements. Most clinical trials showing bone mineral density and fracture benefit from antiresorptive therapy were in patients who were taking enough calcium and vitamin D, so the efficacy of antiresorptive therapy is most clear only when taking enough calcium and vitamin D.^{34,35}

Furthermore, patients with inadequate calcium and vitamin D intake essentially maintain their serum calcium levels by mobilizing calcium from bone; the combination of insufficient calcium intake and administration of agents that interfere with the ability to mobilize calcium from bone may put patients at risk of hypocalcemia.³⁶

OPTIMIZING INTAKE OF CALCIUM AND VITAMIN D

The Institute of Medicine released a statement in 2011 summarizing its recommendations for calcium and vitamin D intake from

infancy to older adulthood (Table 1),²⁰ with which we agree.

Diet is key to calcium intake. People should consume adequate amounts of calcium-rich foods regardless of whether they have a history of kidney stones, since robust dietary intake of calcium does not increase the risk of cardiovascular disease or kidney stones and may actually have a protective effect. We also remain skeptical of the concern that supplemental calcium increases the risk of cardiovascular disease.

We recommend a target total calcium intake from diet, and if necessary, supplements, of 1,000 to 1,200 mg daily, and not to worry about cardiovascular disease or kidney stones. A patient or clinician reluctant to push calcium intake that high with supplements might opt for a more conservative goal of 800 mg of calcium daily. This recommendation is based on data suggesting that in the presence of vitamin D sufficiency, calcium supplementation with 500 mg of calcium citrate does little for patients whose calcium intake is above 400 mg/day.³⁷

Vitamin D: How much do we need?

Regarding vitamin D intake, the Institute of Medicine recommends 600 to 800 IU to achieve a 25-hydroxyvitamin D level of 20 to 40 ng/mL.²⁰

The Endocrine Society recommends “at least” 600 to 800 IU, but says that 1,500 to 2,000 IU may be needed to get the 25-hydroxyvitamin D level to 30 to 60 ng/mL.¹⁸

The Institute of Medicine based its recom-

Patients with inadequate calcium intake maintain serum levels by mobilizing calcium from bone

TABLE 2

Calcium content in commonly eaten calcium-rich and fortified foods

Type of food	Serving size	Calcium content (mg)
Dairy products		
Low-fat cottage cheese	1 cup	138
Cheddar cheese	1 oz	201
3.25% whole milk	1 cup	276
2% reduced fat milk	1 cup	295
1% low-fat milk	1 cup	305
Plain low-fat yogurt	6 oz	311
Nondairy milk substitutes		
Soy milk	1 cup	301
Almond milk	1 cup	516
Fruits and vegetables		
Spinach, raw	1 cup	30
Broccoli, cooked	1 cup	62
Kale, cooked	1 cup	94
Chard, cooked	1 cup	102
Spinach, cooked	1 cup	245
Collard greens, cooked	1 cup	268
Calcium-fortified orange juice	8 oz	348
Legumes		
Navy beans	1 cup	123
White beans	1 cup	191
Fish		
Canned salmon	3 oz	241

Based on information from the US Department of Agriculture, reference 42.

mentation on randomized controlled trials that showed fewer fractures with vitamin D intakes of 600 to 800 IU/day.^{13,14} Also, observational studies show little further reduction in fracture risk when the 25-hydroxyvitamin

D levels rise above 20 ng/mL.³⁸ A case-control study found an association between 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels higher than 40 ng/mL and pancreatic cancer.³⁹

The Endocrine Society guidelines recommended higher intakes and levels of vitamin D because there are data suggesting that vitamin D levels higher than 30 ng/mL suppress parathyroid hormone levels further, which should favor less mobilization of bone.⁴⁰

Levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D in people exposed to plenty of sunlight rarely go above 60 ng/mL, suggesting 60 ng/mL should be the upper limit of levels to target, and it is unlikely that such levels are harmful.⁴¹

Implementing either recommendation—a target 25-hydroxyvitamin D level of 20 to 40 ng/mL or 30 to 60 ng/mL—is reasonable.

■ CALCULATING A PATIENT'S DIETARY CALCIUM INTAKE

In our practice, at the outset, we take a dietary history of calcium intake, try to optimize this, and fill in the remaining deficit with supplements. Calcium is found in its highest concentrations in dairy products such as milk, cheese, and yogurt, but also in some green vegetables, beans, nuts, breads, and cereals, although in much smaller amounts (Table 2).⁴²

A detailed dietary history can be obtained by a dietitian, or by using the Calcium Calculator app supported by the International Osteoporosis Foundation.⁴³ However, dietary calcium intake can be assessed quickly. To approximate a patient's total dietary calcium intake (in milligrams), we multiply the number of servings of dietary calcium by 300. A serving of dietary calcium is found in:

- 1 cup of milk, yogurt, calcium-fortified juice, almonds, cooked spinach, or collard greens
- 1.5 ounces of hard cheese
- 2 cups of ice cream, cottage cheese, or beans
- 4 ounces of tofu or canned fish with bones such as salmon or sardines.

Therefore, if a patient consumes 1 cup of milk daily and 1 cup of yogurt 3 times a week, she takes in an estimated 1.5 servings of dietary calcium daily, or 450 mg. What the patient does not receive in the diet should be made up with supplemental calcium.

■ CALCIUM SUPPLEMENTS

We ask patients to bring their calcium-containing supplements to each visit. Of note, multivitamins often contain substantial doses of calcium and vitamin D, and patients should be questioned about their use (Table 3).

Calcium carbonate and calcium citrate are the most widely available calcium supplements (Table 4). Other forms include calcium gluconate, lactate, and hydroxyapatite.

Calcium citrate has certain advantages as a supplement. Calcium carbonate requires gastric acidity to be absorbed and is therefore better absorbed if taken with meals; however, calcium citrate is equally well absorbed in the fasting or fed state and so can be taken without regard for achlorhydria or timing of meals.⁴⁴

Another potential advantage of calcium citrate is that it has never been shown to increase the risk of kidney stones the way calcium carbonate has.¹² Further, potassium citrate is a treatment for certain types of kidney stones,⁴⁵ and it is possible that when calcium is given as citrate there is less danger of kidney stones.⁴⁶ For these reasons, we generally recommend calcium citrate over other forms of calcium.

The brand of calcium citrate most readily available is Citracal, but any version of calcium citrate is acceptable.

■ SOURCES OF CONFUSION

Labels that describe calcium content of supplements are often misleading, and this lack of clarity can interfere with the patient's ability to correctly identify how much calcium is in each pill.

Serving size. Whereas 1 serving of Caltrate is 1 pill, 1 serving of Tums or Citracal is 2 pills; for other brands a serving may be 3 or 4 pills.

Calcium salt vs elemental calcium. The amount of elemental calcium contained in different calcium salts varies according to the molecular weight of the salt: 1,000 mg of calcium carbonate has 400 mg of elemental calcium, while 1,000 mg of calcium citrate has 200 mg of elemental calcium.

When we recommend 1,000 to 1,200 mg of calcium daily, we mean the amount of elemental calcium. The label on calcium supplements usually indicates the amount of elemental calcium, but some have confusing

TABLE 3

Calcium content in widely used multivitamins

Multivitamin	Type of calcium	Calcium content (mg) per serving
Centrum Silver Women	Carbonate	300
Centrum Silver Adult 50+	Carbonate	220
One a Day Women's	Carbonate	500
One a Day Women's 50+	Carbonate	500

TABLE 4

Calcium in widely available supplements

Formulation	Calcium compound	Elemental calcium (mg) per pill
Caltrate 600 + D3	Carbonate	600
Citracal Max	Citrate	315
Citracal Slow Release	Citrate	600
Citracal Plus Magnesium	Citrate	250
OsCal Ca + D3	Carbonate	500

information about the amount of calcium salt they contain. For instance, Tums lists the amount of calcium carbonate per pill on the top of the label, but elsewhere lists the amount of elemental calcium.

Same brand, different preparation. Some brands of calcium have more than 1 formulation, each with a different amount of calcium. For instance, Citracal has a maximum-strength 315-mg tablet and a "petite" 200-mg tablet. Careful reading of the label is required to make sure that the patient is getting the amount of calcium she thinks she is getting.

■ OPTIONS FOR THOSE WITH DIFFICULTY SWALLOWING LARGE PILLS

Many calcium pills are large and difficult to swallow. Patients often ask if calcium pills can be crushed, and the answer is that they certainly can, but this approach is cumbersome and usually results in patients eventually stopping calcium in frustration.

TABLE 5
Easily ingested calcium formulations

Formulation	Calcium compound	Elemental calcium (mg) per pill or tablespoon
Smaller pills		
Citracal Petites	Citrate	200
Caltrate 600 + D3 Plus Minerals Minis	Carbonate	300
Chewable		
Tums	Carbonate	200
Caltrate Gummy Bites	Carbonate	250
Citracal Calcium Gummies	Triphosphate	250
Tums Extra Strength	Carbonate	300
Tums Chewy Delights	Carbonate	400
Tums Ultra Strength	Carbonate	400
Adora	Carbonate	500
Oscal Chewable	Carbonate	500
Viactiv Calcium plus Vitamins D + K	Carbonate	500
Caltrate 600 + D3 Soft Chews	Carbonate	600
Caltrate 600 + D3 Plus Minerals Chewables	Carbonate	600
Liquid formulations		
Wellesse calcium and vitamin D3	Citrate and phosphate	500
Nature's Blend	Citrate	500
Solgar	Citrate	600

To estimate calcium intake in milligrams, multiply servings by 300

Several calcium formulations help overcome this issue, including smaller pills, chewable tablets, and liquids (Table 5). Searching the Internet for liquid or chewable calcium citrate is also helpful, as some of these items are easier to purchase online.

■ CALCIUM SUPPLEMENTS AND CONSTIPATION

Constipation is a common side effect of calcium supplementation.⁴⁷ Many patients report that they cannot take a calcium supplement because of constipation, or ask if there are calcium preparations that are less constipating than others.

There are ways of overcoming the constipating effects of calcium. Osmotic laxatives and stool softeners such as polyethylene glycol, magnesium citrate, and docusate sodium are safe and effective, although patients are often reluctant to take a medicine to combat the side effects from another medicine.

In such circumstances patients are often amenable to taking a combination product such as calcium with magnesium, since the cathartic effects of magnesium nicely counteract the constipating effects of calcium. This idea is exploited in antacids such as Rolaids, which are combinations of calcium carbonate

and magnesium oxide that usually have no net effect on stool consistency.⁴⁷

Many patients believe that calcium must be combined with magnesium to be absorbed. Although there are no data to support this idea, a patient already harboring this misconception may be more amenable to calcium-magnesium combinations for the purpose of avoiding constipation.

If a patient cannot find a calcium preparation that she can take at the full recommended doses, we often suggest starting with a very small dose for 2 weeks, and then adjusting the dose upward every 2 weeks until reaching the maximum dose that the patient can tolerate. Even if the dose is well below recommended doses, most of the benefit of calcium is obtained by bringing total intake to more than 500 mg daily,³⁷ so continued use should be encouraged even when optimal

targets cannot be sustained.

For patients who cannot tolerate enough calcium, we recommend being especially sure to optimize the vitamin D levels, since there are studies that suggest that secondary hyperparathyroidism mostly occurs in states of low calcium intake if vitamin D levels are insufficient.⁴⁸

If the patient has secondary hyperparathyroidism despite best attempts at supplementation with calcium and vitamin D, consider prescribing calcitriol (activated vitamin D), which stimulates gut absorption of whatever calcium is taken.⁴⁹ If calcitriol is given, the patient must undergo cumbersome monitoring for hypercalcemia and hypercalciuria. Fortunately, it is unusual to require calcitriol unless the patient has significant structural gastrointestinal abnormalities such as gastric bypass or Crohn disease. ■

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ADDRESS: Harold Rosen, MD, Department of Endocrinology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, 330 Brookline Avenue, Boston, MA 02215; hrosen@bidmc.harvard.edu